



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

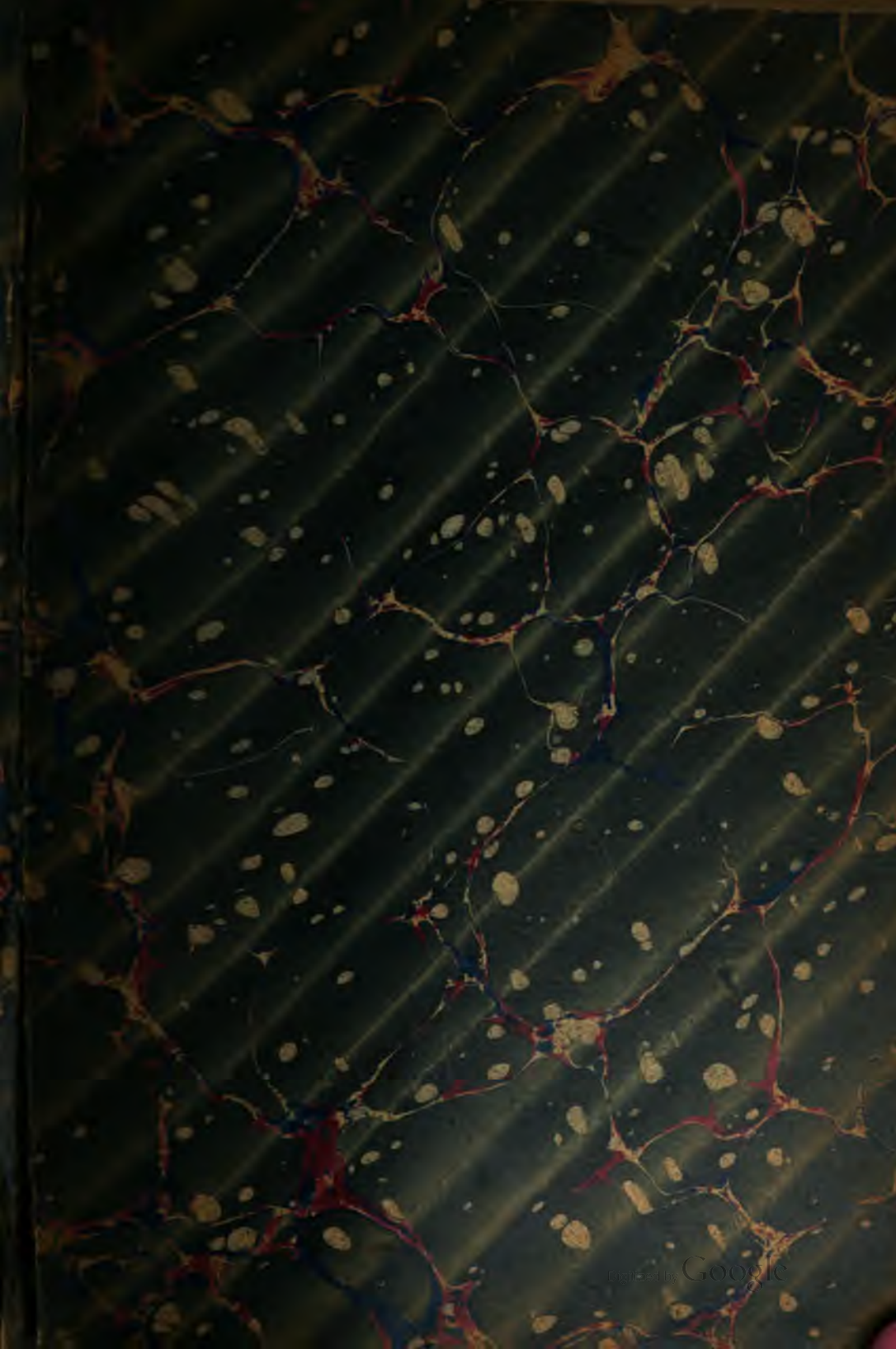
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

US
G5
40.5

HARVARD COLLEGE
LIBRARY



BOUGHT FROM THE
AMEY RICHMOND SHELDON
FUND





THE annihilation of the Spanish fleet at Manila
by brave Commodore George Dewey and his
Asiatic Squadron. One of the most brilliant
achievements of the American Navy.

LIBRARY OF AMERICAN HISTORY

0
ENCYCLOPEDIC DICTIONARY OF
AMERICAN REFERENCE

BY

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D.

Professor of History in Brown University

AND

J. W. BUEL, Ph. D.

Historian



♣ *McKINLEY MEMORIAL EDITION* ♣

US 65.40.5



HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
SHELDON FUND
JULY 10, 1940.

McKinley Memorial Edition

COPYRIGHT 1901

C. R. GRAMAM

ENCYCLOPEDIC DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

N.

Nantucket, Mass., was settled in 1659. It was annexed to New York in 1664 and in 1693 ceded to Massachusetts. The town was incorporated as Sherburne in 1673, but in 1795 was given its present name. The year 1712 marked the beginning of Nantucket's history as a whaling port.

Napoleon (I.) Bonaparte (August 15, 1769—May 5, 1821), general of the French Army of Italy 1796-1798, commander in Egypt 1798-1799, First Consul 1799-1804, Emperor of the French 1804-1814, and (after the captivity in Elba) again during the "Hundred Days" in 1815, and an exile in the island of St. Helena 1815-1821. He enters into American history through the fact that he was head of the government at the time of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, and that his "Continental" commercial policy and attempts to cripple Great Britain are largely bound up with the American commercial and naval troubles of Jefferson's and Madison's administrations, which ended in the War of 1812.

Napoleon III. (1808-1873), of France, was the son of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland. He was elected President of the French Republic in 1848, and in 1852 established an imperial government. From 1862 to 1867 he attempted to establish Archduke Maximilian on the Mexican throne. The demand of U. S. Secretary of State Seward for the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico in 1866 was conceded by Napoleon. During the Civil War he inclined toward recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, but did not take that step.

Nares, Sir George S., born in England in 1831, commanded an Arctic expedition in the "Alert" and "Discovery" from 1875 to 1876. He attained latitude 83° 10' 26" N., and made valuable scientific observations.

Narragansett Country, the lands occupied by the Narragansett Indians at the coming of the English, but especially applied to that territory along the west shore of Narragansett Bay from Wickford to Point Judith. It was long a scene of rivalry between two land companies, John Hull, of Pine Tree Shilling fame, purchasing lands about Pettaquamscutt Rock in 1660, and Atherton's company making similar purchases the same year near Wickford. This territory was also a bone of contention between Rhode Island and Connecticut during fifty years. It was detached from Rhode Island and became the King's Province in 1665, but was afterward restored and was called King's County till the Revolution, when its name became Washington County.

Narragansetts, a tribe of Rhode Island Indians, formerly inhabiting the western shores of the bay bearing their name. Though they at first engaged in no open war against the settlers, yet they were held in distrust. In 1636 Roger Williams gained their friendship, and in 1644 they ceded their lands to the king. Troubles arose in 1645, and an expedition was sent against them. The Indians, however, hastened to make a treaty. At the outbreak of Philip's War they were suspected and were attacked by the whites. Hostilities followed which were terminated by a bloody encounter in a swamp at South Kingstown. The Indians were almost annihilated; the remnant, however, settled at Charlestown, R. I.

Narvaez, Panfilo de (1470-1528), was active in conquering the West Indies for Spain. In 1520 he was sent by Velasquez, Governor-General of Cuba, to conquer Mexico, but was defeated by Cortés at Cempoala. He was made Governor of Florida by Spain in 1528, and led an expedition of 400 men into the interior of Florida. They suffered severe hardships and were shipwrecked at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Nashville, a Confederate privateer that left Charleston on a cruise to England and captured booty to the amount of \$3,000,000. In March, 1863, she was sunk by a Union ironclad in the mouth of the Savannah.

Nashville, Tenn., was settled in 1780 and became the capital of the State in 1843. In December, 1864, it was the scene of the "Battle of Nashville," which practically ended Hood's campaign in Tennessee. His army numbered about 40,000 men, while Thomas opposed him with 56,000 Federals. After the battle of Franklin, Thomas, though victorious, fell back December 1, 1864, to Nashville and occupied a strong position protected by Forts Negley, Morton, Confiscation, Houston and

Gillem. Hood arrived December 2, and formed his line with his salient resting on Montgomery Hill, 600 yards from Thomas' center. Storms prevented fighting until the fifteenth. Then Steedman attacked the Confederates on the right, and Smith and Wilson advanced against their left. Two redoubts were carried and many prisoners captured, after which an attack was made on Montgomery Hill with considerable success. On the sixteenth a combined attack was inaugurated against the Confederate line, its chief force being concentrated upon the center. Both sides lost heavily. Another assault by Smith and Schofield won the day.

Nashville Convention, a convention of delegates from the Southern States at Nashville, Tenn., June, 1850, suggested by the Mississippi State Convention of the previous year. The convention was called to consider the slavery question and the encroachments of Northern abolitionists. It did not meet with universal approval. The Wilmot proviso and the Missouri Compromise were disapproved of, but resolutions of open resistance advanced by Texas, South Carolina and Mississippi were voted down. The convention met again in November, and again moderate resolutions were adopted.

Nassau, Fort, erected on the site of the present town of Gloucester, N. J., by Captain Cornelius Jacobsen Mey, representing the Dutch West India Company in 1623. It was abandoned and rebuilt a number of times, and finally abandoned in 1651.

Natchez, Miss., was settled by the French in 1716. In 1729 the Natchez Indians burnt the settlement and massacred the inhabitants. The French soon recaptured the town and held it until 1763, when it passed to Great Britain. From 1779 to 1798 it was occupied by the Spaniards. In 1798 it was occupied by the United States and became the capital of the Territory of Mississippi and so remained until 1820. In 1862 Natchez was captured by a portion of Farragut's fleet.

Natchitoches, La., a brief engagement, followed by desultory skirmishing, March 31, 1864, between detachments of Franklin's division of Banks' army under Mower, and several regiments of Confederates led by Dick Taylor. This was during Banks' campaign in the Southwest. The Confederates were defeated, but there was no great loss on either side. The Confederates retreated, Franklin pursuing them.

Natick, Mass., was incorporated in 1781. In 1651 a band of John Elliot's Indian converts came here from Newton, and in 1660 the first

Indian church in New England was erected. The settlement numbered several hundred Indians, and had a simple government of its own.

National Banks. The free banking system of the State of New York (1838) gave all parties freedom to establish banks, and required securities to be deposited with the State for bank issues. In December, 1861, Secretary Chase recommended to Congress a similar system of national banks. He repeated this recommendation in 1862. The Act of February 25, 1863, authorized the free formation of banks, entitled to issue notes to the amount of ninety per cent. of the par value of the United States bonds which each bank deposited with the Treasury Department. The system was to be supervised by an official called the comptroller of the currency. \$300,000,000 of bank notes in all might be issued. A revised act was passed June 3, 1864. The Act of 1865 taxing State bank notes forced most of these to become national banks. The Act of 1870 increased the total amount of issue to \$354,000,000. The system greatly benefited the Government in the placing of its bonds, and gave the country a superior system of banking, the Government guaranteeing the notes. There are now nearly 4,000 national banks, with capital amounting to nearly \$700,000,000, and deposits aggregating nearly \$1,800,000,000.

National Board of Health, instituted by Act of Congress, March 3, 1879, to consist of eleven members, seven civilian physicians, one army surgeon, one navy surgeon, one medical officer of the marine hospital service and one officer of the Department of Justice.

National Cemeteries, for soldiers and sailors, originated in 1850. The army appropriation bill for that year appropriated \$10,000 for purchasing a lot near the city of Mexico for the interment of United States soldiers who fell near that place during the Mexican War. The remains of Federal soldiers who fell in the Civil War have been interred in seventy-eight national cemeteries.

National Republican Party, the name assumed by those who broke away from the old Democratic-Republican party after the defeat of Adams by Jackson in 1828. Jackson's drift against the bank, protective tariff and other features of Adams' policy brought about their open organization. In 1831 they nominated Clay and indorsed a protective tariff, a system of internal improvements, and a cessation of removals from office for political reasons. Clay was defeated. In 1835 the party, reinforced by other elements, took the name of Whig.

National Road. March 29, 1806, Congress authorized the Presi-

dent to appoint three commissioners to lay out a road from Cumberland, on the Potomac, to the Ohio River, and \$30,000 were appropriated for the expenses. The road was built as far as Illinois in 1838, the last act in its favor being of May 25 of that year. The total amount appropriated was \$6,821,246. Bills appropriating money for this were often opposed in Congress on grounds of the unconstitutionality of appropriations for internal improvements.

National University. The establishment of a National University in the central part of the United States was first conceived by George Washington about 1790, when the shares he received from the Potomac Company had proved so valuable. He wished to appropriate this stock toward the founding of such an institution. This stock, and that accruing from the James River Company, left by his will for such purposes, were, however, divided between two charity schools, one on the James (see Washington and Lee University), and one on the Potomac. Washington strongly disapproved of foreign education for the American youth.

Nationality is determined in the United States by the Federal law and not by the State. Members of the nation are, of course, also members of the State in which they reside. The Constitution established no rules regarding the acquisition or loss of American nationality, which is therefore governed by the subsidiary or common law of the land. All persons born within the United States are considered to have acquired nationality. The Naturalization Act of 1790 endowed children born of American parents beyond the sea with American nationality. The act of 1855 restricted this to the children of citizen fathers. The Civil Rights Act of 1866 declared "all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power" to be citizens of the United States. The Fourteenth Amendment (1868) defines them as "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof."

Naturalization. Section eight of article one of the Constitution empowered Congress "to establish an uniform rule of naturalization." This power was first exerted in the Act of March 26, 1790, providing that, under certain conditions, any free white alien might be admitted to citizenship by any court of record of the State in which he resided. These conditions were: Previous residence of two years in the United States and of one year in the State; good character; and an oath to support the Constitution. These conditions have undergone changes. An act of 1795 required five, an act of 1798 fourteen, years' residence.

The act now in force, of April 14, 1802, provides for proof of five years' residence in the United States and of one in the State ; good character; an oath of allegiance, and a renunciation of titles and of prior allegiance. No alien may be naturalized if his country be at war with the United States.

Navajos, a tribe of Apache Indians, occupying the northern part of New Mexico and Arizona. The Mexicans continually attempted to reduce them, but failed. After long-continued hostilities against the whites, Colonel Carson compelled them in 1863 to leave their country and remove to Bosque Redondo as prisoners of the Government. In 1868 they were removed to Fort Wingate, and in 1869 were again placed in their old country.

Naval Academy. This institution was not founded by formal legislation, but was begun by the Navy Department when George Bancroft was Secretary of the Navy. The first Act of Congress regarding it was that of August 10, 1846, providing \$28,200 for repairs, improvements and instruction under the direction of the Navy Department at Fort Severn, Annapolis, Md. In March, 1847, a like sum was appropriated for the same purpose. During the Civil War the Academy was for a time located at Newport, R. I.

Naval Militia. On March 2, 1891, at the suggestion of Secretary Tracy, regarding the importance of a trained naval militia, Congress appropriated \$25,000 to purchase arms for the militia, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

Naval Observatory. This bureau was established in 1842 under the name of the "Depot for Naval Charts and Instruments." It is under the supervision of the Bureau of Navigation.

Naval Officer, in colonial times, an officer, not of the navy, but of the treasury, charged with the execution of the navigation acts. Similarly, from the beginning of the present Government in 1789, an official of the Treasury Department has, under this name, watched over the execution of the American navigation laws at the larger ports, while at the smaller the duties have been performed by the collector of the port.

Naval War College, a course of lectures on and instruction in the manipulation of torpedoes. This course was established by the Government at Coaster's Harbor Island in Newport in 1889. The course continues during three months each year. The members of the class

are chiefly officers and men in the torpedo service, though the topics of the lectures are designed to correspond with all branches of naval improvement and advancement.

Navigation Act, a famous marine law first promulgated by the British Government in 1651 (or even, in a sense, in 1645) for the protection of British commerce and the carrying trade. Its renewal with a few changes was made in 1660, soon after the accession of Charles II. The act related to five subjects : Coasting trade ; fisheries ; commerce with the colonies ; commerce with European countries ; commerce with Asia, Africa and America, and was chiefly a move in England's struggle with the Dutch for the possession of the carrying trade of the world. The parts important to American history were those providing that all colonial trade should be carried on in ships built and owned in England in the colonies (a provision which powerfully stimulated colonial ship-building), and that, in the case of many specified goods, trade should be with England only. The act was largely rendered inoperative by colonial smuggling. The efforts at last made to enforce it were among the chief causes of the Revolution.

Navigation Laws of the United States. In the Convention of 1787 a compromise was effected between the New England members, who desired that the Federal Government might have the power to regulate commerce, and the Southern members, who desired the slave-trade to be kept open for a time. Thus the Constitution gave Congress power to pass navigation laws. By Act of 1789 a tonnage tax of six cents per ton was levied on all American vessels, and one of fifty cents a ton on all vessels built and owned in foreign countries and entering American ports. In 1792 the act requiring American registration was passed. In 1793 the coasting trade was closed to foreign vessels. In 1816, 1817 and 1820 the American navigation laws were made still more closely like those of Great Britain. Tonnage taxes were renewed at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, and were raised to thirty cents a ton.

Navy. In 1775 the States began the creation of State naval establishments. At the end of the year Congress began the organization of a Continental navy. Thirteen frigates were ordered to be constructed. With these, some exploits were performed. But most of the naval achievements of the Revolutionary War were accomplished by the privateers, and by 1781 all thirteen of the Federal vessels had been either captured or destroyed. The one ship-of-the-line completed was presented to the King of France. A new navy was created by Congress in 1792 and 1798, when the "Constitution," "United States" and

"Constellation" were built, and the purchase of other vessels, to the number of twenty-four, was authorized. Adams and the Federalists favored increase of the navy; Jefferson and the Republicans disliked it. Jefferson's gunboat system was tried instead, and the American navy was allowed to dwindle, until at the outbreak of the War of 1812 the United States had about twenty vessels, as against England's 830. The victories won secured larger appropriations that year, and a larger navy resulted, which, after the conclusion of this war, was used against Algiers. By a resolution of 1819, ships-of-the-line were to be named after the States, frigates after the rivers of the United States, and sloops-of-war after the chief cities and towns. At the outbreak of the Civil War there were but forty-two vessels in commission, and these had been scattered over the globe by Secretary Toucey. A new navy had to be constructed, in order to maintain the blockade of Southern ports, and to assist the operations of land forces on the Atlantic coast, on the Gulf and in inland waters. Steam and armor-plate and the invention of the turreted "Monitor" revolutionized naval architecture during the war. By January 1, 1864, the National Government had 588 vessels (seventy-five of them ironclads), with 4,443 guns and 35,000 men. After the war the navy was reduced. Great sums continued to be expended upon it, but with so little effect that, in 1882, in a nominal navy of 140 vessels, there were but thirty-eight that were capable of sea-going service. At that time a new policy regarding the navy was inaugurated, and now, after great expenditures, the navy consists, including vessels in process of construction, of sixteen battleships, five armored cruisers, twenty protected cruisers, twenty-one gunboats, six double-turret monitors, four cruisers, and many auxiliary vessels.

Navy, Department of the, one of the eight executive departments at Washington, was created by an Act of Congress April 30, 1798, and has been largely developed in later days. In 1862 the hydrographic office was established. An assistant secretary was added in 1890.

Neal, John (1793-1876), first came into prominence by his articles upon American politics and customs. He was one of the most brilliant journalists of his time, dealing with literature, history and biography, and wrote novels of some prominence in their day.

Nebraska originally constituted a portion of the Louisiana cession of 1803. The first white men to visit the Nebraska country were Lewis and Clark in 1804-05. The territory was organized in 1854, May 30, and included, besides Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, the Dakotas and part of Colorado. The bill for the organization of the territory was in-

roduced by Stephen A. Douglas, and provided that any States which should be formed from the territory should exercise their own choice in regard to the existence of slavery. This set aside the famous Missouri Compromise of 1820, and aroused the utmost indignation at the North. In 1863 the territory was reduced to its present limits, and in 1867 it became a State. The State has been Republican, except in the year 1890, when a Democratic Governor was elected. The population in 1867 was 60,000; in 1890 it was 1,058,910.

Necessity, Fort (July 3, 1754). From Great Meadows Washington had advanced toward Fort Duquesne, but hearing that a large detachment of French were on foot he fell back to his former position. Here he hastily erected a rude intrenchment which he called Fort Necessity. On July 1st his garrison amounted to about 300 men. The French numbered nearly 500, including Indians. On July 3d they approached the fort in a pouring rain. The French had a superior position, and the fight raged intermittently for nine hours. At length a parley sounded, and after little delay the garrison capitulated with honors of war, surrendering prisoners taken at Great Meadows and being assured of unmolested retreat.

Negro Free State. Near the close of 1816 there was founded the colonization society of the United States, having for its object the establishment of a refuge for free persons of color. Many distinguished Americans became active members, and through the efforts of the association, Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, was selected as the seat of the proposed colony of freemen of the African race emigrating from America. A sufficient number of these went abroad to establish a flourishing negro state. The capital was named Monrovia in honor of President James Monroe.

Negro Plot. March 18, 1741, a fire occurred in the chapel and barracks at Fort George on the Battery in New York. It was generally believed to be accidental, but charges were set afloat that it arose from a plot by the negroes to burn the town. Eight other fires of a mysterious nature within a month strengthened this belief. Mary Burton, a servant of one John Hughson, furnished testimony implicating a number of sailors and negroes. Twenty whites and over 160 slaves were seized and imprisoned. Finally Mary Burton's accusations inculpated persons of such character that danger from that direction checked the fury. It was charged that the Spanish were inciting plots among the negroes through Roman Catholic priests. Four whites were hanged, eighteen negroes hanged and thirteen burned at the stake.

Negro Troops were employed to a slight extent in the Revolutionary War. Though a few generals made use of them in the first two years of the Civil War, and Congress authorized their employment at the Sea Islands, the first general provision for their enlistment was made in July, 1863. After that they were employed in considerable numbers, and at times with great success.

Negroes. In 1790 there were 757,000 colored people in the United States; in 1800 there were 1,002,000; in 1810, 1,378,000; in 1820, 1,772,000; in 1830, 2,329,000; in 1840, 2,874,000; in 1850, 3,639,000; in 1860, 4,442,000; in 1870, 4,880,000; in 1880, 6,581,000; in 1890, 7,470,000.

Neill, Edward D. (1823-1893), of Minnesota, was a chaplain during the Civil War. He has written "English Colonization in America," "Concise History of Minnesota," and extensive works upon the histories of Virginia and Maryland, the chief being "The Virginia Company of London" and "Terra Mariæ."

Nelson, Samuel (1792-1873), of New York, was a Circuit Judge from 1823 to 1831. He was a Justice of the New York Supreme Court from 1831 to 1837, and its Chief Justice from 1837 to 1845. He was a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court from 1845 to 1872. He was a member of the Joint High Commission which in 1871 negotiated the Treaty of Washington.

Nelson, Thomas (1738-1789), was a member of the Virginia Conventions of 1774, 1775 and 1776. He represented Virginia in the Continental Congress from 1776 to 1777 and in 1779. He signed the Declaration of Independence. He was Governor of Virginia in 1781. He expended his vast estate for the colonial cause.

Nelson, William (1825-1862), of Kentucky, organized several regiments in 1861. He commanded a division at Shiloh and Richmond. He commanded Louisville when threatened by General Bragg in 1862. He was shot in an altercation with General J. C. Davis.

Netherlands. The republic of the United Netherlands was one of the first to welcome the United States into the sisterhood of nations. Her willingness to establish commercial relations led to a rupture with Great Britain. In 1782 a treaty of amity and commerce was concluded, which became abrogated by the republic of the United Netherlands losing its independence. At the Congress of Vienna the kingdom of the Netherlands was established, from which Belgium revolted in 1830.

A commercial treaty was signed in 1839, and consular conventions in 1855 and 1878. A convention relative to extradition was concluded in 1880.

Neutrality, Proclamation of. Upon the declaration of war between France and Great Britain in 1793 it was decided unanimously by President Washington and his Cabinet that a proclamation of neutrality should issue and that a French Minister should be received. Jay was appointed to draft the proclamation. It declared the intention of the United States to pursue a line of conduct friendly to both nations, and enjoined upon the citizens to avoid a contravention of this disposition under pain of prosecution. Curiously enough the word "neutrality" was omitted in the proclamation, though enforced with fairness by the President. It was probably purposely omitted.

Neuville, Jean G., Baron Hyde de (1776-1847), was exiled to the United States from France from 1806 to 1814. He was French Minister to the United States from 1816 to 1822, and negotiated the French treaty of 1822.

Nevada was formed from the Mexican cession of 1848. Prior to that date no settlement had been made in the State. In that year settlements were made by Mormons in the Carson and Washoe Valleys. In 1859 silver was discovered. In 1861 Nevada was organized as a territory and October 31, 1864, it was admitted as a State. In 1866 its territory was increased by portions of Arizona and Utah. Until 1870 the Republicans controlled the State. In that year the Democrats elected the Governor, who was re-elected in 1874. In 1880 the Presidential electors were Democratic, in 1892 they were of the People's party. The population of the State in 1864 was 40,000; in 1890 it was 45,761.

New Albion. The name given to what is now Upper California and Oregon by Sir Francis Drake in 1579. In that year Drake took possession of this territory in the Queen's name, but it was not claimed by the British till three centuries later.—June 21, 1634, Sir Edmund Plowden obtained a grant of territory, called in the letters patent "New Albion." The boundaries of this New Albion were so defined as to include all of New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania embraced in a square, the eastern side, forty leagues in length, extending from Sandy Hook to Cape May, together with Long Island and all other "isles and islands within ten leagues of the shore." The province was made a county palatine with Plowden as earl. Little effort at settlement was made, and nothing came of the grant.

New Berne, or Newbern, at one time capital of the province of North Carolina, was founded about 1693 by Christopher de Grafenried, a Swiss baron. During the Civil War, Newbern was an important seaport in the possession of the Confederates. It was captured and partially burned by the Union leader, Burnside, March 14, 1862. The gunboats shelled the woods as Burnside advanced, thereby clearing the way. An insignificant fortification was destroyed near the town. Burnside captured forty-six guns, three light batteries and a large amount of stores. Later, in 1864, Newbern was occupied by the Federal General, Foster, with a small force. Pickett commanded the Confederates in that section then. February 1 and 2, he attacked Foster's outposts and captured them, inflicting slight losses. Then he assaulted the main encampment, sending at the same time a regiment to attack the Federal gunboat "Underwriter," then lying at the Newbern dock. Little was accomplished by these attacks, and Pickett retired.

New England. The name was first given to the region by Captain John Smith, in his map of 1616. Though formed into separate colonies and States, the region has always had a certain degree of unity, as a region of Puritan colonies, of similar religious and political predilections and similar industries and economic life. In 1643 most of its colonies were united in the New England Confederation.

New England, Council for, a "Council established at Plymouth, in the county of Devon, for the planting, ordering, ruling and governing of New England in America." It was incorporated November 3, 1620, and was little else than the reorganization of the Plymouth, or North Virginia Company, of 1606. Ferdinando Gorges was the moving spirit of the new corporation. Bradford obtained from this company a patent permitting the settlement of the Pilgrim Fathers. In 1621 Gorges obtained an additional grant of territory called Laconia, which comprised parts of the present States of Maine and New Hampshire. The lands of the new company, which now extended from Long Island to the Bay of Fundy, were distributed among twenty noblemen.

"New England Courant," the fourth newspaper published in the colonies. It was established in 1721 at Boston, by James Franklin, who had been deprived of the printing of the *Boston News Letter*. Franklin's friends were much opposed to the publication of a new journal, for they thought one quite sufficient for the entire continent. But Franklin inaugurated a new departure in journalism by attacking the government officials and lampooning the clergy. On this account the suppression of his paper was threatened, whereupon Benjamin Franklin

assumed the editorship, and continued the publication with the same freedom. It was finally suppressed in 1727.

New England Emigrant Company, a corporation formed at Boston in 1855 to control emigration to the newly formed Territory of Kansas in the interest of the anti-slavery party. Slavery in Kansas had been made possible by the adoption of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and slavery advocates in Missouri were actively at work for its establishment. The Emigrant Company aided immeasurably in making Kansas a free State.

New England Shilling, the name given to the first coins issued in 1652 by the mint established in that year at Boston. They were of the value of "12d, 6d and 3d pceces," stamped N E on the face and XII, VI or III on the reverse to denote the value. The value of the first named equaled eighteen and one-fourth cents.

New France was founded by Champlain's settlement of Quebec in 1608. Cultivating friendly relations with the Indians, fur-traders soon explored the St. Lawrence basin, the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, while Jesuit missions still further extended French influence. But the province was over-governed by Louis XIV., and though some of the governors were able men, the creation of a strong empire was prevented by paternalism, crushing out all individual initiative, by excessive centralization, by official corruption and by religious bigotry. In 1690 the English colonies had eight times as large a population, in 1754 twenty times as great. But New France proved herself strong in a military sense. See the wars—King William's War, Queen Anne's War, King George's War, French and Indian War ; and the chief officials—Frontenac and Montcalm. The final struggle was for the possession of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and was a part of the Seven Years' War. Its result was, to prevent the French scheme of connecting Canada and Louisiana in one great empire, and entirely to destroy New France. The Treaty of Paris (1763) gave it all to England.

New Hampshire was one of the original thirteen States. In 1622 Sir Ferdinando Gorges and John Mason obtained a grant of the land lying between the Merrimac and the Kennebec Rivers. Rye, Dover and Portsmouth were settled by Churchmen and royalists. In 1629 Mason obtained a separate grant for the territory between the Merrimac and the Piscataqua. Upon the death of Mason the colony was left to itself until 1641, when it was annexed to Massachusetts. In 1679 New Hampshire was made a royal province ; in 1685 it was again annexed to Massachusetts, and in 1749 it again became a royal province. At the out-

break of the Revolution, in 1775, New Hampshire was advised by the general government to form a temporary government. Constitutions were adopted in 1776, 1784 and 1792, which last has been twice amended in 1852 and 1877. The National Constitution was ratified with difficulty June 21, 1788, by a vote of 57 to 46. At first New Hampshire was Federalist. In 1805 the Democrats secured control of the State, which they held until 1855, except in the years 1809-1810, 1813-1816. The Democrats attacked the charter of Dartmouth College in 1816, and the case was argued successfully in favor of the royal charter before the U. S. Supreme Court by Daniel Webster. Complaints were made in 1829 by Hill and Woodbury, the Jackson leaders in the State, that Mason, the president of the Portsmouth branch of the U. S. Bank, was guilty of partiality in his loans. This led to the bank troubles of Jackson's administration. From 1856 to 1900 the State was usually Republican. The population in 1790 was 141,885; in 1890 it was 376,530.

New Haven Colony. In 1638 a body of immigrants under Theophilus Eaton and John Davenport settled at Quinnipiack, on the Sound, where they lived for a year without government other than religious unity. Then they formed a government and established the New Haven colony. This colony entered the New England Confederacy, formed in 1643 for protection against the Canada settlers, the Dutch and Indians. In 1662 the younger Winthrop obtained from Charles II. a charter for the Connecticut colony, which charter included the New Haven colony. The latter resisted obstinately for many months, and was supported by Massachusetts and Plymouth. On the arrival of the royal commission, she was forced to give way and become absorbed in Connecticut (1664).

New Ireland. In 1779 a British force and fleet under McNeill and Mowatt held possession of what is now known as the Castine peninsula, in Maine. An expedition was sent from Boston to dislodge them. This failed. The British, as a result of their success, endeavored the next year to erect Maine into a province under the name of New Ireland.

New Jersey was one of the original thirteen States. The Dutch made a small settlement in the south, and in 1655, under Governor Stuyvesant, erected Fort Nassau on the Delaware River, and forced the Swedes, who had made a settlement in 1638, to acknowledge their rule. When the Duke of York secured the country in 1664, he granted the territory between the Delaware and the Hudson to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, and gave it its present name in honor of Carteret, who had held the island of Jersey for Charles II. during the Great Re-

bellion. In 1665 some English emigrants settled Elizabethtown. New Englanders founded Middletown and Newark in 1666. Berkeley finally sold his share to certain Quakers, who sold it to a party headed by William Penn (1676). A boundary line was agreed upon, running from Little Egg Harbor northwest to the Delaware at 41° 40' north latitude. 400 Quakers settled in West New Jersey in 1677. William Penn and his associates purchased East New Jersey in 1682. In 1686 writs of *quo warranto* were issued against the governments of both Jerseys, but the proprietary rights were undisturbed. The two colonies were united in a royal colony in 1702. New Jersey was a principal theater of fights in 1777 and 1778. First Constitution 1776 (present 1844). New Jersey ratified the National Constitution December 18, 1787. A property qualification of £50 for voting existed until 1820. The political parties have always been nearly equal, and have experienced few changes in strength. During the war the State was strongly Democratic. Since the war the State has cast its votes for Democratic Presidential candidates with the exception of 1872 and 1896; but the State Legislature has usually been in the hands of the Republicans. The population of the State in 1790 was 184,139; in 1890 it was 1,444,933.

New Jersey Plan, a scheme of a Federal Constitution suggested in the Convention of 1787 by William Paterson, of New Jersey, June 15. It proposed: "The enlargement and correction of the Articles of Confederation; that Congress should remain a single body, and should regulate taxation and commerce, and should choose the executive; that requisitions from States should be continued; that a judiciary should be established; that naturalization should be uniform; that the executive should coerce refractory States or individuals, and other provisions of less importance. This plan was unfavorably reported, the Randolph plan being preferred, as creating a stronger government and doing more to remedy the defects of the Confederation.

New Jerseymen Foreigners. The saying that New Jersey is a foreign State comes down from the time when Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain and Naples, after the downfall of Napoleon, sought an asylum in the United States. As an alien he was obliged to obtain a special act of Legislature to enable him to hold real estate. Pennsylvania refused, but New Jersey consented, and he established himself in princely magnificence at Bordentown. Hence men of other States used humorously to declare that the Jerseymen, with their foreign prince, were foreigners, and their State not a part of the Union.

"New Lights," religious revivalists in Massachusetts and Con-

necticut in 1734 and for some years later, during the period known as the "Great Awakening." The movement was started by Jonathan Edwards and became a wild passion under the ministrations of George Whitefield. The "New Lights" were so called in contradistinction to the "Old Lights," or more conservative Churchmen.

New London, Conn. In 1781 New London was a resort of privateers and a favorite depot for the West India trade. September 7, the traitor, Benedict Arnold, was sent by Clinton against this town. He succeeded in plundering and destroying a large amount of property. Fort Griswold, on the opposite side of the Thames, was carried, and its commander, Colonel Ledyard, and sixty soldiers mercilessly killed. Arnold retired when the militia began to assemble. (See also Blue Lights.)

New Madrid, Mo., a strong Confederate position, fortified by General Leonidas Polk and garrisoned by troops from Beauregard's command. It was captured by the Federals under General Pope, March 14, 1862. Pope had been dispatched by Halleck for this purpose and, moving down the Mississippi River, had encamped two miles from New Madrid. Siege guns having been brought from Cairo, General Plummer was sent by night to sink trenches and place sharpshooters. This having been accomplished, firing began early March 13. Three of the six Confederate gunboats were speedily disabled, and the next night, in the midst of a storm, New Madrid was evacuated. Many valuable supplies were captured.

New Mexico was organized as a Territory September 9, 1850, from territory acquired from Mexico. The Spaniard Nuñez visited the country in 1537, and Coronado in 1540. In 1581 Bonillo explored the region and named it New Mexico. Santa Fé was founded about 1609. The Spaniards had great difficulty with the Pueblo Indians. General Kearny captured Santa Fé in 1846, and two years later, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the United States came into possession of New Mexico. The Territory of New Mexico was organized by Act of Congress September 9, 1850. In 1853 a portion of the "Gadsden Purchase" was annexed. In 1866 the Territory was finally reduced to its present boundaries. The fear that a State church would be established by the Mexicans in the State has prevented its admission into the Union. The population of the Territory in 1890 was 153,593.

New Netherlands Company. This company was formed in 1615 after the ascent of Hudson River by the Englishman who gave that river his name. Hudson was at that time in the employ of Holland.

The company was founded by Amsterdam merchants, who obtained a monopoly of the trade for three years, and established a settlement at Manhattan and trading posts on the Delaware River. The company was succeeded by the Dutch West India Company.

New Orange, the name given to the city of New York in 1673, when the colony of New Netherland was retaken from England by the States General of Holland. It was so called in honor of the Prince of Orange.

New Orleans, La., was founded in 1718 by Jean Baptiste Lemoyne de Bienville, and a few years later (1722) was made the capital of the vast territory known as Louisiana. In 1765 the town received the exiles from Acadia, and in 1768 rose in arms against the cession of Louisiana to Spain. The following year the people were compelled to submit by a large Spanish force. In 1788 and 1794 the town was almost totally destroyed by fire. In 1803 the city, with the rest of Louisiana, was turned over to France, and by France to the United States. In 1807 Burr's conspiracy was here foiled, and on January 8, 1815, occurred the battle of New Orleans. In December, 1814, 7,000 British troops, under General Pakenham, were transported from Jamaica to Lake Borgne for an attack on New Orleans. General Jackson made every possible preparation to resist them. On December 23, December 28 and January 1 he had gained minor successes over them. But Pakenham was reinforced to 10,000 men. The decisive battle occurred on January 8, 1815. General Jackson with 5,000 men drew up his first line in three detachments, two on the left bank and one of 800 men under General Morgan on the right bank. The line was defended by numerous batteries and redoubts, and by an armed vessel, the "Louisiana." General Pakenham, with 10,000 veteran troops, planned an attack in three divisions. On the night before the battle Colonel Thornton was ordered to cross the river and attack General Morgan. At dawn, the British second division, under General Gibbs, attacked Jackson's left, and soon after, the third division, under General Keane, attacked the right. This last movement was at first successful and captured part of Jackson's works, but the battery and musketry fire was so deadly that they fell back in disorder. Meantime from this division General Keane had detached half to assist the second division under General Gibbs. This had attacked Jackson's strongest position. As they advanced to the charge they were killed by the hundreds, yet did not falter. When within 200 yards of the American line, the Kentucky and Tennessee riflemen, deadly shots, four ranks deep, fired line by line. The slaughter was terrible, but the British, now reinforced by General Keane's troops, pressed on up to the very parapets. But Generals Pakenham and Gibbs

were both mortally wounded. General Keane and Major Wilkinson, the next in command, were so severely wounded that they were carried from the field and the British fell back in disorder. Colonel Thornton's division had meantime captured General Morgan's position on the right bank of the river, but was recalled in view of the defeat on the other side. The British lost in this battle 700 killed, 1,400 wounded, and 500 prisoners. The American loss was eight killed and thirteen wounded. Occurring after the conclusion of peace at Ghent, the battle had no lasting results, but was famous as the one great success won by American land forces in the War of 1812. In the Civil War New Orleans was captured and occupied, May 1, 1862, by Captain Farragut and General Butler, after four days, April 24 to 27, inclusive, spent in bombarding Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the Confederate strongholds below the city, and in defeating the Confederate fleet. The Union armament consisted of four sloops of war, seventeen gunboats, twenty-one bomb-schooners, these latter in charge of Commander Porter, and two sailing vessels. Lovell, for the Confederates, commanded thirteen armed steamers, the steam battery "Louisiana," of sixteen guns, and the ram "Manassas," besides a flotilla of five ships and rafts. There was in addition a land force of some 3,000 men. Crossing the bar April 8, Farragut spent several days in preparing for a bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip. April 27, the bombardment began, 1,400 shells being thrown in one day. The Union fleet was then arranged in two columns and prepared to pass the forts, Farragut's column firing upon Fort Jackson, Bailey's upon Fort St. Philip. A chain had been placed across the river, but this was broken; the "Hartford," Farragut's ship, got safely through under cover of Porter's mortar-boats, and the others followed. The forts were silenced, and the Confederate flotilla attacked and almost entirely destroyed. Lovell fled and Farragut demanded the surrender of New Orleans from the mayor. This was finally granted and Butler took charge. In 1890 great excitement against murderous Italians led to lynchings by a mob.

New Somersetshire, a grant of territory extended to William Gorges in 1636, and comprising those settlements along the coast of Maine, which had not been included in the Ferdinando Gorges patent of 1631. William Gorges was appointed Deputy-Governor.

New York was one of the original thirteen colonies. Henry Hudson, in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, discovered the Hudson River (1609) while seeking for a passage to India. The Dutch carried on fur trade with the Indians with no serious attempt at colonization until (1621) the formation of the Dutch West India Company,

when the patroon system was introduced (which gave rise to the anti-ent difficulties of 1839-46). Settlements were made at Fort Nassau (Albany) 1614, and New Amsterdam (New York) 1623. The four Dutch Governors were Minuit, Van Twiller, Kieft and Stuyvesant. In 1664 Nicolls captured the colony for the English and introduced the mixed system of local government. At this time the population was very heterogeneous, eighteen languages being spoken. Andros was made Governor of New England and New York in 1688. His deputy, Nicholson, was overthrown in New York by Leisler. In 1690 the first colonial congress met at Albany to consider Indian troubles. About 1700 Captain Kidd, the pirate, was captured. The "negro plot" of 1741 caused terrible excitement. During the Revolution the State contained many Tories. In 1777 the first State Constitution was adopted (others, 1821 and 1846). The National Constitution was with difficulty adopted July 26, 1788. The political history of New York until 1807 was a struggle of the great families for control. In 1798 Burr introduced the "machine" into the politics of New York City. The Livingstons and Clintons introduced the spoils system in 1801. From 1823 to 1850 New York was for the most part under the control of the Albany Regency. When Van Buren entered Jackson's Cabinet he carried the practical methods used by the Regency into national politics. The Erie Canal was opened in 1825, and the following year the first railroad, the Hudson and Mohawk, was chartered. In 1826 William Morgan, who had divulged some of the secrets of the Masonic Order, disappeared, and the Masons were charged with his murder. The Anti-Masonic party was formed and nominated William Wirt, of Virginia, for President in 1831. The "loco focos" opposed the grant of special banking privileges. The "hunkers" desired the extension of the canal system, the "barndburners" its restriction. In 1850 the Regency disappeared. In 1855 the "know-nothing" party elected State officers below the Governor. After this the State was Republican until 1862, when the Democrats elected the Governor. During the Civil War the State furnished 467,047 troops to the Union army. In 1873 the Democratic party was thoroughly organized by Samuel J. Tilden. In 1871-72 William M. Tweed was convicted of peculation in New York City. The failure of Jay Cooke & Co. caused a financial panic in 1873. John Kelly led a revolt of Tammany against the regular Democratic candidate, Robinson, in 1879, and caused the election of a Republican Governor. Garfield refused to grant the control of the patronage in New York to the Senators, Conkling and Platt, whereupon they resigned their seats and appealed to the Legislature for re-election, but were defeated in July, 1881. A division of Republicans into "stalwarts" and "half-breeds" followed. In recent

years the Republicans have carried the elections of the years 1872, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1888, 1892 and 1896. In 1882 Cleveland was elected Governor by a majority of 192,854. A constitutional convention sat in 1894. The population of New York, which in 1790 was 340,120, in 1890 was 5,997,853. The fifth State in 1790, it became the most populous in 1820, and has remained such ever since.

Newburgh Sedition. While Washington had his headquarters in Newburgh, on the Hudson, December, 1782, great dissatisfaction manifested itself among his officers, and they addressed a memorial to Congress, demanding their back pay, and security for future services. Congress refused to grant the demands, and in the following March a well-written address was circulated with a view to stirring up a revolt. The matter became so serious that Washington appeared before a meeting of the protestants, where putting on his spectacles he remarked, "You see, gentlemen, that I have not only grown gray but blind in your service," and then delivered such a patriotic address that the spirit of insubordination immediately disappeared.

Newport, Naval Demonstration off. On August 9, 1778, the fleet of Lord Howe appeared off Newport, and on the 10th D'Estaing sailed out past the English batteries to fight him. The two fleets maneuvered all day in the face of a stiff wind, which finally increased to a hurricane and scattered the ships, those of D'Estaing's being so badly damaged that he had to put into Boston for repairs and the English sailed back to Sandy Hook.

Newton, John, born in 1823, commanded a brigade at South Mountain and Antietam. He commanded a division at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville and a corps at Gettysburg. He superintended the removal of obstructions in Hell Gate, N. Y., in 1885. Died 1895.

Nex Perces, an Indian tribe in Idaho. They have remained friendly to the whites, covering Colonel Steptoe's retreat in the Oregon War. In 1854 they disposed of a part of their land, and a part of the tribe went on a new reservation.

Niagara, Fort. During the French War, in the summer of 1759, the English under Prideaux laid siege to Fort Niagara, which was defended by a garrison of 600. Prideaux was reinforced by Johnson with 2,300, partly Indians. After a few weeks an attempt was made to succor the French. This party was beaten off and no alternative was left but to surrender. This the garrison did with honors of war on July 24. By the capture of Niagara, the English cut off the French from all

their posts in the interior.—In the War of 1812, on November 21, 1812, a severe bombardment was opened against this fort from the British fortifications on the Canadian side. The artillery duel lasted all day, resulting in slight damage to the fort and the loss of four killed and five wounded. Later, in retaliation for the burning of Newark by the Americans, Colonel Murray, with about 1,000 British and Indians, crossed over from Canada, December 19, 1813, and made a night attack upon the fort. The main gate, through gross negligence, was found wide open, the commander was away and the men asleep! The fort was captured without much difficulty, but some slight resistance aroused the passions of the British and a number of Americans were massacred. From this point as a center the whole Niagara frontier was ravaged and made desolate. With the fort were captured 344 men and immense stores of arms, ammunition and military supplies.

Niagara Falls, so called from an Iroquois Indian word meaning the "thunder of water." It was first visited and described in 1678 by a French missionary, Father Hennepin. In 1751 Kalm, a Swedish naturalist, published a description of the Falls in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Professor James Hall made a trigonometrical survey and a map of the Falls for the United States Coast Survey in 1842.

Nicaragua Canal. The Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, capital \$100,000,000, was incorporated under a charter granted by Congress in 1889, permission having been previously obtained from the Nicaragua Government for the exclusive right of constructing and operating an interoceanic ship canal. Excavations were begun October 8, 1891, at San Juan del Norte, or Greytown. The total length of the proposed waterway is 169½ miles. The reservoirs of Lakes Nicaragua and Managua furnish an adequate high water level supply. In 1892 the canal had been opened one mile from Greytown. The sum then expended in plant and work amounted to \$600,000. A bill was reported unanimously by the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee recommending a government guarantee of \$100,000,000, but it was quickly withdrawn and no further attempt was made to revive the project until February 17, 1900, when the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported a bill providing for the construction and ownership of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States. By this bill the route was not described, but \$10,000,000 was appropriated to begin the work of construction, which is limited in cost to \$140,000,000.

Nicholas, Wilson C. (1757–1820), became an officer in the colonial army and commanded Washington's life-guard until 1783. He was a

member of the Virginia Convention that ratified the Federal Constitution. He represented Virginia in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1800 to 1804 and in the House from 1807 to 1809. He was Governor of Virginia from 1814 to 1817.

Nicholson, Alfred O. P. (1808-1876), represented Tennessee in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1841 to 1843 and from 1859 to 1861. He wrote the famous "Nicholson Letter" to aspirants for the Presidential nomination in 1848.

Nicholson, James W. A. (1821-1887), commanded the "Isaac Smith" at Port Royal in 1861. From 1863 to 1864 he commanded the "Shamrock" and in 1864 the monitor "Manhattan" at Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan.

Nicola, Colonel Lewis, came to America in 1766 and offered his services to Washington in the War of the Revolution, which were gladly accepted. He was given a command and distinguished himself in several engagements. In May, 1782, he addressed a well-written letter to Washington, in which, professing to speak for the army, he urged the necessity for a monarchy, to secure an efficient government, and proposed to Washington to accept the title of king, which he promised the army would confirm. In his reply to Nicola, Washington wrote: "If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable."

Nicolay, John G., born in 1832, came to America from Bavaria in 1838. He was secretary to President Lincoln from 1860 to 1865. He was U. S. Consul at Paris from 1865 to 1869. He wrote "The Outbreak of the Rebellion," and, with Colonel John Hay, a voluminous work called "Abraham Lincoln: a History."

Nicolet, Jean, a French trader and explorer, who traveled as far west as Wisconsin about 1634. His reports of the Mississippi led the Jesuits to believe it a passage to India.

Nicolls, Sir Richard (1624-1672), came to America with a fleet from England in 1664. New Netherlands surrendered to him without resistance, and he remained Governor till his resignation in 1667. He changed the name to New York, published the first code of English law in America, established English municipal government in the city, and managed the affairs of the colony most creditably.

Niles, John M. (1787-1856), represented Connecticut in the U. S.

Senate as a Democrat from 1835 to 1839, and from 1843 to 1849. He was Postmaster-General in Van Buren's Cabinet from 1840 to 1841.

Ninety-Six, Fort, Evacuation of, June 29, 1781. One by one the British had evacuated the strongholds in the interior of South Carolina. Fort Ninety-Six alone remained in their possession. This was strongly garrisoned and held out against Greene for twenty-eight days. Rawdon then appeared with 2,000 men and Greene prudently retired. The British General, however, could not hold the fort and keep his army so far from the sea-board. Accordingly he evacuated it and retired upon Charleston.

Nipmucks, a tribe of New England Indians, situated in southern-central Massachusetts. The majority of the Nipmucks did not at first join with Philip in his war against the colonists, but were active against the English during the struggle in Connecticut (1675). In January, 1676, the remnant of Philip's tribe, with the Narragansetts, the Quaboag and River Indians, effected a junction with the Nipmucks. On the overthrow of Philip the Nipmucks fled north and west.

Nixon, John (1733-1808), of Massachusetts, was prominent in the pre-revolutionary movements. He commanded at Fort Island in 1776, and led a battalion at Princeton. He was president of the Bank of North America from 1792 to 1808.

No Man's Land. In 1845 Texas, on being admitted into the Union, ceded to the United States that strip of her land which lay north of 36° 30' north latitude. This piece, 167 miles by 35, was without government until 1890, when it became a part of Oklahoma.

Noble, John W., born in Lancaster, Ohio, in 1831, served during the Civil War as colonel and brevet brigadier-general. He was Secretary of the Interior in Harrison's Cabinet from 1889 to 1893 and at the expiration of his term returned to St. Louis and renewed the practice of law.

Nominations. In the earlier stages of American political development, nominations to elective offices were made by private, informal agreements among active politicians, or by the more organized caucus; or else the candidate announced his candidacy publicly, and ran for the office without other nomination. Next came the legislative caucus. From 1796 to 1816 candidates for the Presidency, for one party or the other, were selected by caucuses of the members of Congress belonging to that party. The practice fell into dislike by 1824 (see Caucus).

Nominations of State officers to be elected by the people were similarly made by party caucuses in the Legislature. But this gave, in the case of a given party, no representation of those districts whose legislative delegates were not of that party. Hence arose a modification of the caucus, the caucus being supplemented by the addition of delegates specially sent up from those unrepresented districts. From this developed the nominating convention pure and simple, and this institution, developed in the States, was soon transferred to the Federal arena.—In the case of most U. S. officers of importance, not elected by the people, the President nominates, subject to confirmation by the Senate, as provided by the Constitution of 1787. (See arts. Removals, and Tenure of Office Act.)

Non-Importation Agreement, a compact entered into by the merchants of New York and Boston in 1765, unanimously binding themselves to order no new merchandise from England and to countermand old orders. This was in retaliation for the Stamp Act. The agreement was rendered in 1767 in consequence of the Townshend Acts and was strictly observed until 1770, when tea only was prohibited.

Non-Intercourse Act, an Act of Congress passed March 1, 1809, to be substituted for the Non-Importation Act and the embargo. It was to continue until the next session of Congress, but was revived by the Acts of June 28, 1809, May 1, 1810, and March 2, 1811. It forbade the entrance to American ports of public or private British or French vessels, all commercial intercourse with France or Great Britain, and the importation, after May 20, 1809, of goods grown or manufactured in France or Great Britain or their colonies.

Nootka Sound. In 1789 the Spaniards seized a number of British vessels in Nootka Sound, in what was then called California, on the ground that they were intruding on Spanish possessions. War nearly resulted. But by the provisions of the so-called Nootka Convention, October 28, 1790, England and Spain agreed to trade along the coast side by side, respecting each other's settlements.

Norfolk, Va., was founded in 1705 and became a city in 1845. At the beginning of the Revolution, December 9, 1775, a skirmish took place at Norfolk between Virginia sharpshooters and Governor Dunmore, who had erected a fort to guard the southern approach to Norfolk against any chance rebels. After a hot fire of fifteen minutes, in which the Governor's force lost sixty-seven men, the loyalists retired

The Governor sought the fleet and in revenge fired the town with red-hot shot. Norfolk was scourged by the yellow fever in 1855. During the early part of the Civil War Norfolk was the principal naval depot of the Confederacy. The Union troops obtained possession of the city May 19, 1862, and held it for the remainder of the war.

Normand, Jacques R. (1809-1867), came as an exile to the United States from France in 1848. He established the communistic colony of La Réunion in Texas in 1851, which was afterward expelled by the government. He has published numerous works on communism.

Norsemen. The vikings of Norway and Iceland are represented in the Icelandic sagas as having voyaged to America about the year 1000. The most famous of these accounts is that respecting Leif Ericsson. The sagas speak of settlements made on this coast, which maintained their connection with Greenland and the other Norse countries for several centuries. Attempts have been made to locate these settlements at given points on the American coast, as in Rhode Island, but with little success, it is believed by the most scientific authorities. The name of their chief settlement was Vinland. Columbus is supposed by many to have obtained knowledge of their voyages. The idea of connecting the Old Mill at Newport with the Norsemen is now abandoned.

North, Frederick, Earl of Guilford (1733-1792), known as Lord North until 1790, became a Lord of the Treasury in 1763. In 1765 he advocated the Stamp Act and maintained the right of England to tax the colonies. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons in 1767. From 1770 to 1782 he was First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister of England. He followed the policy of George III. in the coercion of the colonies and proposed the enforcement of the tea duty in 1773 and the Boston port bill in 1774. As head of the government he managed the war against America. After Yorktown, the failure of the king's efforts being manifest, he resigned.

North Anna River, Va., a two days' conflict during the Civil War. Grant, commanding 127,000 Federals, was endeavoring to push on to Richmond, while Lee opposed him with 110,000 Confederates. The fight occurred May 23 and 25, 1864. When Grant arrived at the North Anna River he found Lee's lines drawn up in a strong position on the other side of the stream. Warren was dispatched across the Jericho Ford by Grant to attack Lee's left, it being his weak point. It was soon strengthened, but Warren managed to repulse Hill's assault and finally drove the Confederates back and intrenched himself near their

position, after capturing 1,000 prisoners. Hancock meantime had driven McLaws from an ugly fortification at the Chesterfield bridge. Grant thought that his passage of the river was assured on the 24th, but Lee had chosen an impregnable position along the North Anna and Little Rivers and some marshes. When Burnside attempted to cross on the 25th, his advance division under Crittenden was driven back with fearful slaughter. Grant therefore decided to retire, June 26th.

North Carolina was one of the original thirteen colonies. The first attempts to make a settlement were made by Raleigh. His failures caused a prejudice against the region. Soon after the settlement of Virginia, 1607, the territory was explored and small settlements made by hunters and adventurers from Virginia. Charles I. gave the territory to his attorney-general, Sir Robert Heath, in 1629. In 1653 Roger Greene with Virginian dissenters founded the first permanent settlement in North Carolina, at Albemarle. A party of New Englanders made a settlement on the Cape Fear River, 1660, but soon left the country in disgust and were followed by a company from Barbadoes, who, in 1665, established the colony of Clarendon, on the Cape Fear River. In 1663 Charles II. gave both Carolinas to eight of his favorites. The territory extended to the parallel 36° 30' on the north, to 29° on the south, and west to the South Sea. The king gave a charter to the proprietors in 1665, and in 1669 the colonial Legislature attempted to attract immigrants by a law which prevented the collection of all debts incurred by settlers before moving to the Carolinas. In the same year Locke's Fundamental Constitutions attempted to institute the feudal system, but without success, and in 1693 the attempt was abandoned. In 1700 the two colonies were separated, and in 1729 North Carolina became a royal colony. In May, 1775, the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" is said to have been issued by the inhabitants of Mecklenburg County (see art.). The first State Constitution was made in 1776 (the present in 1868). The population of the State was large but ill-organized at the time of the Revolution. The State refused to ratify the national Constitution until 1789, and was thus next to the last of the thirteen States to accept that document. The State was Democratic until 1840, when it was controlled by the Whigs until 1852, since which date it has usually been Democratic. In 1860-61 the sentiment was at first decidedly opposed to secession, on the ground that it would be impolitic; but upon Lincoln's call for troops, the Legislature in special session called a State Convention, which, on May 20, 1861, passed a secession ordinance. North Carolina was dissatisfied with the Confederate Government, and it was even proposed

to secede from the Confederacy. North Carolina was restored to her place in the Union July 11, 1868. In 1869 the Ku-Klux Klan appeared in Alamance and Caswell Counties, and Federal aid was solicited by Governor Holden. In 1868 and 1872, Grant carried the State for the Republicans. Since that time the State has been Democratic. The population of the State in 1790 was 393,751; in 1890 it was 1,617,947.

North Dakota was originally a part of the Louisiana cession. Before the settlement of the boundary between the United States and Canada it was under British rule. A settlement was made at Pembina in 1812 by Lord Selkirk, who supposed that the region belonged to the English. With South Dakota it was organized as the Territory of Dakota in 1861. In 1889, November 2, North Dakota became a State. A prohibitory law went into effect July, 1890. Prior to the appearance of the Farmers' Alliance the State was Republican. The population of 1890 was 182,719.

North Point (near Baltimore). Here the British force while pushing forward to attack Baltimore on September 12, 1814, came upon the American army and immediately joined battle. After two hours' hard fighting, the British right put to flight the American left, which in its retreat threw the rest of the line into confusion and forced a general retreat. The Americans fell back toward Baltimore, leaving behind their wounded and two field-pieces.

Northeast Boundary. The Treaty of 1783 defined the Northeast boundary of the United States, toward Canada, as extending from the source of the St. Croix due north to the highlands or watershed between the Atlantic and St. Lawrence systems, thence along those highlands to the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut River. Disputes over this definition lasted from that time to 1842. In 1831 the King of the Netherlands, as arbitrator, made an award which neither party was willing to accept. Finally, by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842, the present line was agreed upon, not greatly differing from that suggested by the Dutch king, and giving about seven-twelfths of the disputed territory to the United States and about five-twelfths to Great Britain.

Northwest Boundary Question. The territory bounded north by latitude $54^{\circ} 40'$, east by the Rocky Mountains, south by latitude 42° , and west by the Pacific Ocean has been claimed at various times and to various extents by Russia, Spain, Great Britain and the United States. The Russian claim, which rested mainly upon occupation by fur traders,

was settled by a treaty January 11, 1825. Under this treaty the United States were to make no settlements north of latitude $54^{\circ} 40'$, and Russia none south of that latitude. England and Russia agreed upon the same terms. The Spanish claims were confined south of latitude 42° by the treaty which ceded Florida in 1819. Great Britain had little or no claim by discovery. The United States' claim rested upon the voyage of Gray up the Columbia River in 1792 and the explorations of Lewis and Clark through the Rocky Mountains and through the Oregon country in 1805-06, under the orders of Jefferson. By the treaty of October 20, 1818, the whole territory west of the Rocky Mountains was to be opened to both countries for ten years, and, in 1827 the joint occupation for an indefinite period was agreed upon. Later this produced dissatisfaction, and after considerable negotiation, Great Britain was induced in 1846 to accept latitude 49° at the boundary from the Rocky Mountains to the channel between Vancouver's Island and the mainland.

Northwest Territory, and the Ordinance of 1787 for its government. The Northwest Territory, consisting of the area west of Pennsylvania, north of the Ohio River, and east of the Mississippi, came under the control of the Continental Congress by reason of the cessions made by Virginia (1784), New York (1782), Massachusetts (1785) and Connecticut (1786). In 1784 Jefferson brought forward an ordinance for the government of this territory. Its leading features were that it provided for its erection into States, and their entrance into the Union on equal terms with the rest. A clause which would have prohibited slavery after 1,800 was voted down. In 1787 a new ordinance was framed upon this and passed on September 13. The credit of its final form, including the forbidding of slavery, has been attributed to Nathan Dane, member of the Continental Congress from Massachusetts, and, more largely of late, to Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of the same State, agent of the Ohio Company. The ordinance provided that no land was to be taken up until it had been purchased from the Indians and offered for sale by the United States; no property qualification was required of electors or elected; a temporary government, consisting of an appointed governor and law-making judges, might be established until the adult male population of the territory increased to 5,000; then a permanent and representative government would be permitted, with the right of sending a representative to Congress, who should debate, but not vote. When the number of inhabitants in any of the five divisions of the territory equaled 60,000, it should be admitted as a new State; the new States should remain forever a part of the United States; should bear the same relation to the government as the original States; should pay

their apportionment of the Federal debts ; should in their governments uphold republican forms, and slavery should exist in none of them. It also provided for equal division of the property of intestates, and for the surrender of fugitive slaves from the States. Under this government Arthur St. Clair was Governor of the territory from 1788 to 1802, when Ohio became a State. The western portions were then organized as the Territory of Indiana, the northern as the Territory of Michigan, in 1805.

Norumbega, the name given by early explorers to various parts of the Eastern coast. In 1539 it was applied to the whole coast from Cape Breton to Florida ; in 1556, to that country lying between Cape Breton and the Jersey coast, and after that time till the seventeenth century to New England. In 1605 Champlain applied it to the territory now comprised in the State of Maine, the Norumbega River being identical with the Penobscot. David Ingram, who was put ashore in the Gulf of Mexico by Hawkins in 1568, traveled afoot to the St. John's River, passing through Massachusetts and Maine. He described Norumbega as a splendid Indian city. Humphrey Gilbert, Walker and Rut were the earliest English explorers of Norumbega.

Norwalk, Connecticut, was plundered and burned by Governor Tryon July 8, 1779. During the conflagration Tryon sat in a rocking-chair upon an overlooking hill, a delighted spectator of the scene. This man, whom the English themselves despised for his barbarities, after completing the destruction of many pleasant New England villages, boasted of his extreme clemency in leaving a single house standing on the coast of Connecticut.

Nott, Eliphalet (1773-1866), was president of Union College, New York, from 1804 to 1866 and one of the most distinguished of American educators. His address on the death of Alexander Hamilton became famous.

Nova Cæsarea, the Latin name for New Jersey. The island of Jersey derives its name from the Latin name Cæsarea, given to it in Roman times.

Nova Constellatio Coinage, two silver coins invented by Robert Morris in 1783 for national coinage, but not accepted by the Continental Congress. They were called the Mark and the Quint. Their values were respectively about seventy and thirty-five cents, their weights eleven pennyweights six grains, and five pennyweights fifteen grains.

There were only a few pattern pieces struck off. (For description of this coinage, see Mark, and Quint.)

Novum Eboracum, the Latin name for New York, York in England having originally been called Eboracum by the Romans, whence Ebor-wic, whence York.

Nullification, the formal suspension by a State government of the operation of a law of the United States within the territory under the jurisdiction of the State, was first suggested as the rightful remedy in the case of illegal stretches of Federal legislative authority, in the Kentucky Resolutions of 1799. Practical exemplifications of its operation were afforded by Pennsylvania in the Olmstead case in 1809, by Georgia in the matter of the Cherokees (1825-30), etc. But the theory was most completely developed by John C. Calhoun, and its most important application was in South Carolina in 1832, in her protest against the tariff of that year, which was exceedingly distasteful to the Southern States. Calhoun's nullification contemplated a suspension of the objectionable law by an aggrieved State, until three-fourths of the States in national convention should overrule the nullification. The question turned upon the dogma of State sovereignty. The State Legislature of 1832, made up of nullifiers, put the State in a position for war and passed various acts resuming powers expressly prohibited to the States by the Constitution. December 11, President Jackson issued the "nullification proclamation," declaring nullification to be incompatible with the existence of the Union and contrary to the Constitution. February 1, 1833, a bill called the "bloody bill" was passed by Congress, authorizing the enforcement of the tariff. February 26, Clay submitted a compromise tariff bill, which was enacted. In consequence of this the South Carolina Convention repealed the nullification ordinance on March 16, 1833.

O.

Oak Grove, Va., a point much coveted by McClellan during the Peninsular campaign, just previous to the siege of Richmond. Heintzelman's corps, with a portion of Sumner's and Keyes', was dispatched to capture this place. From here it was McClellan's intention to strike the Old Tavern. On June 25, 1862, Heintzelman, moving along the Williamsburg road, encountered a small detachment of Lee's army. An engagement at once took place, Sickles and Grover, of Hooker's division, bearing the brunt of the attack. The position was won after a Federal loss of over 500 men.

Oak Hill, the residence of James Monroe, during the latter part of his life, in Loudoun County, Va. The Oak Hill mansion was planned by Monroe himself.

Oath. The Constitution provides that before the President "enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." This oath is administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. A similar oath is required of all officers National and State, and belonging to the executive, legislative and judicial departments. The first Act of Congress provided for oaths of office.

Oath of Allegiance at Valley Forge. On the 12th of May, 1778, Washington, as Commander-in-Chief, administered the Oath of Allegiance to his generals-subordinate, placing their hands on the Bible at the time. When Washington began to read the form to General Charles Lee, who had recently been exchanged for General Prescott, captured at Rhode Island, that officer withdrew his hand, and for reason for his conduct replied: "As to King George, I am ready enough to absolve myself from all allegiance to him; but I have some scruples about the Prince of Wales." Lee was then playing a desperate game of treason. He did, however, subscribe to the oath.

Observatories. The first telescope used in the United States for astronomical purposes was set up at Yale College in 1830. The first observatory building was erected at Williams College, in 1836, by Pro-

fessor Hopkins. In 1838 the Hudson Observatory was organized in connection with the Western Reserve University, in 1839 that of Harvard. The West Point Observatory soon followed. A Government Observatory was erected at Georgetown, D. C., in 1847, but has since been removed to Mount Lookout, near Washington. The Ann Arbor Observatory, Mich., founded in 1854, has accomplished valuable work, as has also the United States Naval Observatory at Washington. Many of the colleges have now more or less efficiently equipped observatories. In 1874 James Lick, of San Francisco, gave \$750,000 for a telescope and other apparatus for an observatory. Accordingly the Lick Observatory was erected on Mount Hamilton, Cal., being completed in 1888. The Lick telescope is one of the most powerful in the world, and with it numerous interesting and valuable discoveries have been made.

Ocala Platform, of the Farmers' Alliance Congress, December 8, 1890. It demanded the abolition of national banks; the establishment of sub-treasuries which should lend money directly to the people at low rates of interest, free coinage of silver, low tariff, the prohibition of alien ownership of land, and a graduated income tax. So called from the place of meeting, Ocala, Fla.

O'Connor, Charles (1804-1884), of New York, was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty. He sympathized with the Confederates during the Civil War. He was nominated for President of the United States by the "Labor Reform" branch of the Democratic party in 1872. He was counsel for Jefferson Davis when he was indicted for treason. He was largely the means of destroying the "Tweed Ring," and was noted as a lawyer.

Oconostota (before 1730—after 1809), head king of the Cherokee Indians. He captured Fort Prince George and Fort Loudon, and massacred the garrisons in revenge for an attack by English settlers in 1756. He aided the English in the Revolutionary War by harassing the frontiers of Virginia and the Carolinas, but was soon afterward dethroned.

Odd Fellows. The first lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the United States was organized at Baltimore in April, 1819, by Thomas Wilkey and four others. Lodges were established in Boston in 1820, and in Philadelphia in 1821, receiving charters from the Grand Lodge at Baltimore. Since then the order has been established in every State and Territory of the Union.

Odell Town (Canada near Lake Champlain). Here Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth had two small skirmishes with the British, June 22,

1814, in which the former was successful, but lost his own life. The British loss was seventeen killed.

Ogdensburg, N. Y. February 22, 1813, Colonel McDonell, with 800 British soldiers, attacked the village and also Fort Presentation, commanded by Colonel Forsyth. The attack upon the fort was repulsed, but that on the village was successful. The British now reformed and moved against the fort, which, however, had meanwhile been evacuated, the Americans retreating to Black Lake, nine miles away. Two armed sloops and the barracks were burned, the village plundered, and fifty-two prisoners made. The American loss was five killed and fifteen wounded; the British, six killed and forty-eight wounded.

Oglesby, Richard J., born in 1824, engaged in the Mexican War. In the Civil War he commanded a brigade at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. From 1863 to 1864 he commanded the Sixteenth Army Corps. He was Governor of Illinois from 1864 to 1869 and in 1872. He was a Republican U. S. Senator from 1873 to 1879, and was again Governor from 1884 to 1888.

Oglethorpe, James Edward (1698-1785), the founder of Georgia, was an officer in the British army and a member of Parliament, whose sympathies had become directed toward the misfortunes of debtors. In 1732 he received from the king a grant of land for the purpose of founding a colony for this class, and in 1733 founded Savannah. The settlement prospered fairly. Oglethorpe, who had twice returned to England, commanded an unsuccessful expedition against St. Augustine in 1741 in the war with Spain. The next year he repelled a Spanish attack on the colony, and returned finally to England in 1743. Subsequently, for the conduct of a force against the Young Pretender, he received severe criticism. In 1752 he resigned the charter of Georgia to the crown.

O'Hara, Charles (1730?-1802), came to Virginia from England in command of a regiment in 1780. He served at Cowpens, led the left wing of Cornwallis' army at Guilford, and surrendered at Yorktown.

Ohio, a State of the Union, was formed from the Northwest Territory. It was originally explored by the French, and at the time of the French and Indian War was claimed by both English and French. The former's claim was made good by the treaty of 1763. In 1774 the "Quebec Act" joined Ohio and the whole Northwest to Canada, but this act was nullified by the treaty of 1783. South of 41° north latitude Ohio formed a part of the cession of Virginia to the general government in 1783. The territory north of that line was claimed by Connecticut by virtue

of the charter of Charles II., which extended her territory to the South Sea. The jurisdiction over this part was ceded to the United States by Connecticut in 1786, but the ownership of the lands was retained by that State, which gave rise to the name, "The Connecticut Reservation," or "Western Reserve." In 1786 the Ohio Company, composed of Massachusetts people, obtained control of 1,500,000 acres through the agency of Manasseh Cutler. The following year Congress passed the Ordinance of 1787 for the government of the Northwest Territory. This provided for not more than five nor less than three States, forbade slavery and provided for the support of education. In 1788 Marietta was founded by settlers under General Putnam. In 1791 St. Clair's army was surprised and cut to pieces by the Indians, who were finally defeated by General Wayne in 1794. In 1800 Ohio was set off from the Northwest under a separate government, and in 1803 was admitted as a State. A boundary dispute with Michigan, called the "Toledo War," was settled in favor of Ohio by the Act of Congress which provided for the admission of Michigan in 1836. The Democrats held control of the State until 1824, when Clay obtained its electoral votes. From 1824 until 1838 the Whigs usually controlled the State because of their policy of internal improvements and protective tariff. From 1838 until 1855 the Democrats were successful, except in the years 1840 and 1844. In 1848 a deadlock occurred in the organization of the Legislature, which resulted in favor of the Democrats and in the election of Salmon P. Chase, a Free-Soil Democrat, to the U. S. Senate. In 1855 the Republicans elected a Governor, and in 1856 Republican electors were chosen as in all subsequent Presidential elections. In State elections the State has been usually Republican (1900). The "Pond Law," for the taxation of liquor-selling, was declared unconstitutional in 1882, and was followed by the "Scott Law," which was upheld by the courts. Ohio furnished 319,659 troops to the Union army. In 1863 General Morgan, who had invaded Ohio, was captured at New Lisbon. The State furnished some of the most successful generals of the Union army. The population of the State in 1802 was 41,915; in 1890 it was 3,672,316. The present Constitution was made in 1851. History by Howe.

Ohio Company. In 1749 George II. granted to a band of wealthy Virginians, calling themselves the Ohio Company, a tract of land containing 500,000 acres, and lying mostly to the west of the mountains and south of the Ohio River. Thomas Lee was the projector of this company, but it was later conducted by Lawrence Washington. The conditions of the grant were that 100 families should be established

upon it, a fort should be built and a garrison maintained. Numerous storehouses were also established.

Ohio Company (the second), formed March 1, 1786, on the suggestion and in the house of Rufus Putnam, of Rutland, Mass. March 3, Putnam, Cutler, Brooks, Sargent and Cushing reported an association of 1,000 shares, each of \$1,000 in Continental certificates, or \$125 in gold. A year was allowed for subscription. Land was to be purchased from Congress, in tracts lying between the Ohio and Lake Erie. May 9, 1787, Parsons, agent for the company, appeared before Congress and was well received. Congress granted certain lots free of charge, and an enormous tract was bought at about eight or nine cents per acre in specie. Colonization was immediately begun, and slavery was prohibited. The company had much influence in shaping the Ordinance for the Government of the Northwest Territory.

Ojibways, or Chippewas, a tribe of Algonquin Indians living on the shores of Lake Huron and Lake Superior. Early wars with neighboring tribes greatly reduced their numbers. They joined Pontiac. During the Revolution they were allies of England, but made peace by treaties in 1785 and 1789. They joined in the Miamis' uprising, but, reduced by Wayne, made peace in 1795. They ceded most of their lands on Lake Erie in 1805. They renewed hostilities in 1812, but joined in the peace of 1816, and relinquished all their lands in Ohio. Other treaties ceding territory followed, and by 1851 nearly the entire tribe had moved west of the Mississippi.

Oklahoma, a Territory of the United States, was organized May 2, 1890. It was formed from Indian Territory and the Public Land. The Territory was first opened to settlers April 22, 1889, and in 1890 the population was 61,834, including that of Green County, which is claimed by Texas. The population now (1894) is more than double what it was in 1890.

Old Colony, a name given in Massachusetts history to the territory formerly occupied by the Plymouth colony, and absorbed into that of Massachusetts Bay in 1691, now Plymouth and Bristol Counties.

Old Dominion, a name commonly given to Virginia, which in colonial documents is frequently called "His Majesty's Dominion" of Virginia.

"Old Lights," the name applied to the orthodox conservative churchmen to distinguish them from the "New Lights," or revivalists,

followers of Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield during the period of the "Great Awakening" in 1734, and later in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Old Man Eloquent, the nickname for John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, used during his latter years in the House of Representatives, with allusion to a line in Milton's sonnet to the Lady Margaret Ley, in which Milton thus refers to Isocrates.

Old Public Functionary, a nickname of President James Buchanan, he having alluded to himself under that designation in a message to Congress in 1859.

Old South Church, a church built in Boston in 1730, and famous during the period just preceding the Revolution as a place for public meetings held by the Revolutionary party. During the siege of Boston the British used it as a riding-school, and the New England Library which the Rev. Thomas Prince had gathered in its belfry was scattered. It is now used as a museum of historical relics, and as a hall for lectures on American history, known as the "Old South Lectures," of patriotic object.

Old State House. In 1658 a "Town House" was erected, on what is now State Street, Boston, with money left by Captain Keayne, of Boston, for that purpose. This Town House was in use as the capitol of the colony until 1711, when it was destroyed by fire. In the next year there was erected on the same site the building which is standing to-day and is called the Old State House. It has long been used as an office building, but was formally rededicated in 1882, when the whole history of the old building was rehearsed in addresses by prominent citizens.

Oldham, John (1600?-1636), came to Plymouth from England in 1623. His murder by Indians on Block Island in 1636 was a chief incident leading to the Pequot War.

Olmstead et als. vs. Rittenhouse's Executrixes, a celebrated case of capture involving questions of prerogative regarding which the decisions of the Federal commissioners were set at naught by a State Court of Admiralty, and which aided in establishing the Supreme Court. Olmstead and others, of Connecticut, being pressed into British service aboard the sloop "Active" in 1777, took possession of the sloop, and were in turn captured by Houston, commanding the Pennsylvania armed brig "Convention." The State Court of Admiralty of Pennsylv-

vania adjudged a large share of the prize money to the State, the officers and crew of the "Convention," and the owners, officers and crew of a privateer which assisted in the capture. Olmstead and others appealed to the Federal Commissioners of Appeals and received a favorable verdict. This the State Court set aside and deposited the moneys with David Rittenhouse, State Treasurer. His executrixes were sued in 1802 before the Supreme Court, and judgment was executed in favor of Olmstead and others, in 1809, against violent opposition from Pennsylvania.

Olney, Jesse (1798-1872), published a "Geography and Atlas" in 1828, which revolutionized geographical methods. It reversed the ancient system of beginning with astronomy and the solar system and concluding with the earth.

Olney, Richard, of Massachusetts, was born in 1835. A lawyer and statesman. He was Attorney-General in Cleveland's Cabinet from 1893 to 1895, and on death of Mr. Gresham became Secretary of State, serving till March 4, 1897.

Olustee, Fla. At this place, February 20, 1864, Seymour, commanding 6,000 of Gillmore's Federal army then operating in the Department of the South, fell in with a Confederate ambush of nearly 13,000 men under Finnegan. Gillmore had ordered Seymour to give up his contemplated expedition to the Suwanee River, but the order came too late. Seymour was wholly defeated in less than half an hour, and had to retreat with great haste, leaving 1,400 killed and wounded.

"**Olympia**," name of the protected cruiser and Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898. The "Olympia's" keel was laid in 1891; she has a displacement of 5,870 tons, a speed of 21 knots, has 17,313 horse-power and cost \$1,796,000. Her armament consists of ten 5-in. rapid fire guns, four 8-in. breech-loading rifles mounted in barbette turrets, armor $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. She has a secondary battery that comprises fourteen 6-pounders rapid fire, seven 1-pounders rapid fire, and one Gatling. At the time of the fight Captain Charles V. Gridley was in command of the "Olympia," who had been seriously ill several weeks but rose from his bed to participate in the battle; the exertion and excitement of which brought on a hemorrhage from which he died a few days later while in Hong Kong, *en route* for home. His remains were brought to America and buried at his old home place, Erie, in Pennsylvania.

Omahas, a tribe of Dakota Indians, lived on the Quicoure at the beginning of the century. Treaties in 1815 and 1820 ceded lands at

Council Bluffs, and other treaties of a similar nature were made in 1825 and 1830. In 1854 they gave up more of their lands. Their reservation lies in the northeastern part of Nebraska. They have suffered much from the hostility of the Sioux.

O'Mahony, John F. (1816-1877), born in Ireland, came to the United States in 1854. He organized the Fenian brotherhood in 1860, whose object was the freeing of Ireland. He translated the "History of Ireland" by Geoffrey Keating.

Omnibus Bill, a bill submitted to Congress by Henry Clay, January 29, 1850, at the time of the application of California for admission to the Union. The bill provided for the admission of California with her free constitution; territorial governments in New Mexico and Utah without express restriction upon slavery; a territorial boundary line between Texas and New Mexico in favor of the former; a more effective fugitive slave law; and denial to Congress of power to interfere with the slave trade between slave States. After much cutting and amendment the bill was passed in July, 1850, as a series of acts.

One Hundred Committee, an organization of New York patriots, who, during occupation of the city by Lord Howe, resolutely maintained their independence. It was this committee, governed by the will of the people, taught Governor Tryon to be circumspect, and gave courage to the Sons of Liberty who removed the cannon from the royal battery at the foot of Broadway to a place of safety for the use of the people. Tryon was so intimidated by the committee that alarm for his personal safety caused him to take refuge on board a British sloop-of-war, from which he attempted in vain to exercise royal authority.

Oneida Community, a communistic settlement at Oneida, N. Y., founded in 1848 by John Humphrey Noyes, of Vermont. They call themselves Perfectionists. They possess property in common, believe in the faith cure, and permit freedom of sexual intercourse within the limits of the community, which practice they deem less conducive to selfishness than the ordinary relationship of man and wife.

Oneidas, a tribe of American Indians formerly of the Iroquois confederation, from an early period lived in New York State. They were generally favorable to the English, but in the Revolution supported the colonists. For this their villages were ravaged and their property destroyed. By a treaty in 1794, the government made compensation for their losses. In 1785 and 1788 they ceded lands to the State of

New York. Later, some went to Canada, and in 1821 a large number acquired lands on Green Bay.

O'Neill, John (1834-1878), served in the National army from 1861 to 1864. He commanded the Fenian expedition to Canada in 1867 and captured Fort Erie. Further operations were prevented by United States authorities.

Onondagas, a tribe of Iroquois in New York State, and head of the "five nations." They were early won over to the English and often served against the French. During the Revolution they joined the English. In September, 1788, they ceded all their territory to the State of New York, with the exception of a small tract which they have since continued to hold.

Ontario, Fort, erected in 1756 during the French and Indian wars by the English troops under Shirley at Oswego, N. Y. It was attacked the same year, while commanded by Colonel Mercer, by Montcalm. Both Oswego and Ontario were captured, and the latter was burned to the ground.

Ontario, Naval Battle on. On the 18th September, 1813, Captain Chauncey, with the "Pike" and some smaller vessels, attacked the British fleet on Lake Ontario. The action was spirited for some time, and ended by the "Wolfe," Sir James Yeo's flagship, withdrawing too badly damaged to continue the battle. Her retreat was covered by the "Royal George."

Onus, Nuis de (1769-1830), while minister from Spain to the United States from 1815 to 1819, negotiated the treaty by which Spain ceded Florida to the United States (1819).

Open Door, an expression used to designate an arrangement, binding by general consent rather than by treaty, between European Powers and the United States, for allowing all nations to trade in China upon equal terms. In other words, the powers which control spheres of influence in the Celestial Empire have indicated their willingness to admit the United States traders into their spheres on the same terms as the traders of their own country are admitted. This agreement, so far as the United States are concerned and apparently so far as other Powers are concerned, places China, commercially, in the same relation to the rest of the world that she had before the spheres of influence were recognized. Her tariff rates are to be uniform to all nations with which she enjoys trade treaties. Of course, the Powers have not agreed to

force China to respect her treaties with the United States. They were not asked to do that. But they have, on their own part, agreed to respect those treaties and to put no obstacle in the way of the expansion of our commerce under them. This is a distinct gain for us and for China, and, indeed, for the Powers involved, for the exchange of mutual assurances has fixed their policy in China for the immediate future.

Opera. In the autumn of 1825 the first Italian opera ever introduced into the United States was given at the Park Theater in New York. Garcia's daughter, afterward famous as Malibran, appeared in Rossini's "Barber of Seville."

Orange, Fort, erected in 1623, near the present site of Albany, by Captain Cornelius Jacobsen Mey, representing the Dutch West India Company.

Ord, Edward O. C. (1818-1883), commanded the national forces at Dranesville in 1861. He led the left wing of Grant's army at Iuka and Hatchie in 1862. He led a corps at Vicksburg, Jackson, Richmond and Fort Harrison. In 1865 he commanded the Department of Virginia and the Army of the James at Petersburg and in the subsequent battles ending at Appomattox Court House.

Orders-in-Council. Decrees issued by the King of Great Britain and his Privy Council, of which the most famous were those prohibiting commercial intercourse by neutral countries with States with whom he was at war. A proclamation of June 8, 1793, had prohibited trade with France and directed the seizure of neutral ships engaged in such traffic. Similar orders were issued in 1794. November 11, 1807, the famous Orders-in-Council prohibited direct trade from the United States to any European country under Napoleon's power.

Ordinary was in England the title of a bishop or his deputy acting as an ecclesiastical judge. In the United States, in the colonial period, the colonial governor was *ex-officio* ordinary, or head of the ecclesiastical courts of the colony, which then had jurisdiction of matrimonial and testamentary causes. In New Jersey the probate judge is still called an ordinary.

Oregon, a State of the American Union, was acquired by treaty with England in 1846. It was visited by Drake in 1558 and, it is said, by Juan de Fuca in 1592. In 1792 Vancouver, an English officer, surveyed the coast from 30° to 60° north latitude. Robert Gray, of Boston, had previously discovered the Columbia River. It was claimed by the

United States that the "Oregon country," included between 42° and 54° 40', formed a part of the Louisiana cession, but England refused to recognize the claim. Lewis and Clark surveyed the country in 1804-1806. In 1818 the United States and England agreed upon a treaty of joint occupancy, which was renewed in 1827. Russia had claims to the Oregon country south of 54° 40', which she finally withdrew. Emigration from the United States into the region was stimulated by the reports of Dr. Whitman, a missionary, who made a perilous journey on horseback to Washington in the winter of 1842-43, and urged the government at Washington to assert the claims of the United States to that region. The people of Oregon formed a provisional government in 1843. In the Presidential campaign of 1844 the Democratic platform demanded the reoccupation of Oregon. The cry "fifty-four-forty or fight" threatened war with England, which was averted by the treaty of 1846, whereby the northern boundary of the United States at 49° north latitude was extended to the Fuca Strait. In 1848 the territory of Oregon was organized and made to include the present States of Washington and Idaho. A State Constitution was adopted in 1857, which forbade slavery and the immigration of negroes. The "anti-negro" provision prevented the admission of Oregon until 1859, February 14. In politics the State was at first Democratic, but in 1860 the Republicans secured the electoral vote of the State for Lincoln by a plurality. From 1860 to 1868 the State was Republican in all elections. In 1868 the Democrats carried the State, and again in 1870, 1874, 1878. At other elections the Republicans have been successful, except in 1892, when the electoral votes were cast for the fusion candidate. The population of Oregon in 1860 was 52,465; in 1890, 313,767. Histories by Bancroft and Barrows.

"Oregon," the most powerful battleship ever built for the American navy up to January 19. Her keel was laid in San Francisco 1891. When war between Spain and America became imminent by the destruction of the "Maine" the "Oregon" was at Mare's Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, which she left March 14, 1898, reached the Straits of Magellan, April 17, and put into Rio Janeiro for coal April 30. Her voyage was completed when she sighted Jupiter Light, Florida, May 24, sixty-six days from the time she left San Francisco, the most remarkable run ever made by any steam vessel. The "Oregon" participated in the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago, July 3, 1898.

O'Reilly, John B. (1844-1890), born in Ireland, transported for treason in 1866, escaped from Australia to the United States in 1869. He was editor of the *Pilot* from 1874 to 1890, and was noted as a poet.

Original Package. In 1890 the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Leisy & Co. vs. Hardin*, held that the plaintiffs, brewers in Illinois, had the right to bring beer into Iowa and sell it in the original packages, regardless of the Iowa prohibitory law. Their decision rested on the right of Congress to have exclusive control of interstate commerce. Congress immediately passed an act giving the State control of the liquors so imported, though in the original packages.

Oriskany, Battle of. On August 6, 1777, General Herkimer with 800 men started to relieve Fort Stanwix, now besieged by St. Leger and his Indians. At Oriskany, ten miles away, he halted and attempted to concert an attack and a sortie. The plan miscarried. Herkimer advanced and was attacked by the Indians and Tories in a deep ravine. The battle raged furiously for hours, despite a terrific thunder-storm, and was one of the most cruel and bloody of the war. Each side lost a third of its number. The Americans remained masters of the field, although badly disabled. The sortie from the fort was a success, and badly crippled the enemy.

Orleans, Territory of. In March, 1804, the region purchased from France under the name of Louisiana was divided by Congress into two territories—the District of Louisiana and the Territory of Orleans, the latter being the present area of the State of Louisiana. In February, 1811, an act was passed "to enable the people of the Territory of Orleans to form a constitution and State Government." April 12, 1812, an act was passed for the admission of the State of Louisiana into the Union.

Orth, Godlove S. (1817–1882), was a member of the Indiana Senate from 1842 to 1848. He was prominent in the Peace Conference of 1861. He represented Indiana in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1863 to 1871 and from 1873 to 1875. He was active in securing the recognition of the right of expatriation by European governments. He framed the "Orth bill," which reorganized the diplomatic and consular system. He was Minister to Austria from 1875 to 1877, and again a Congressman from 1879 to 1882.

Osage Indians were early driven to the Arkansas. They allied themselves with the French against England. In 1808 they ceded lands to the government, and made further cessions in 1815, 1818, 1822, 1825 and 1839. At the beginning of the Civil War 1,000 went South; treaties in September, 1865, and May, 1868, prepared for the removal of the whole. In 1870 the tribe conveyed their lands to the government and agreed to remove to Indian Territory.

Osborn vs. U. S. Bank, Ohio, an important case in the U. S. Supreme Court. Ralph Osborn, auditor of the State of Ohio, per J. L. Harper, his deputy, took by force from the U. S. Bank at Chillicothe \$100,000 and delivered it to the State Treasurer as just payment to the State under the law which was passed by the State's Legislature levying taxes upon banks doing business in the State with the consent of the law. The Circuit Court of Ohio decided that a restitution be made with interest. The Supreme Court, the case being appealed thereto, confirmed the decision of the Circuit Court, omitting the interest (1824).

Osceola (1804-1838), chief of the Seminole Indians, inaugurated the second Seminole War in 1836 by killing General Thompson in revenge for the enslavement of his wife. He conducted the war for over a year, fighting at the Withlacoochee River, Micanopy and Fort Drane. He was seized while negotiating a treaty under a flag of truce with General Jesup near St. Augustine in 1837.

Osgood, Samuel (1748-1813), was a delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental Congress from 1780 to 1784, Commissioner of the Treasury from 1785 to 1789, and Postmaster-General from 1789 to 1791.

Ostend Manifesto. In 1852 France and Great Britain, fearful of the filibustering expeditions against Cuba and the possible future favor of the United States toward such expeditions, suggested a tripartite convention in which each should disclaim all intention to obtain possession of Cuba and should discountenance such intention by another power. October 9, 1854, the American Ministers to Great Britain, France and Spain, James Buchanan, John Y. Mason and Pierre Soulé, met at Ostend and drew up the "Ostend Manifesto." This declared that a sale of Cuba to the United States would be advantageous to both governments; but that if Spain refused to sell, it was incumbent upon the Union to "wrest it from her," rather than see it Africanized like San Domingo.

Oswald, Richard (1705-1784), was appointed by Great Britain diplomatic agent in 1782 to negotiate the treaty of peace with the United States which was signed at Paris in 1783.

Oswego, Capture of. In the French and Indian War, in July, 1756, Montcalm hastened from Ticonderoga to Oswego. It was hoped to divert the English from Ticonderoga. The expedition was conducted with secrecy, and by August 10 Montcalm was near the fort. On the thirteenth he forced the abandonment of Fort Ontario opposite Oswego. On the fourteenth Oswego, subject to bombardment and assault, surrendered.

The English force was about 1,000, of whom fifty were killed. The attacking party numbered 3,000. Both forts were burned.—In the War of 1812, May 5, 1814, Sir James Yeo with about 3,000 land troops and marines attacked Oswego, defended by a fort garrisoned by 300 men under Colonel Mitchell. The first attack was repulsed by a heavy cannon placed near the shore. The second attack, the next day, was successful, and the garrison retreated up the river. The British withdrew after burning the barracks and seizing the stores and a war schooner. The American loss was sixty-nine men; the British, nineteen killed and seventy-five wounded.

Otis, Elwell Stephen, major-general, is a native of Maryland, born 1838. Removed to New York with his parents when a child, and entered the military service in 1861 from that State, as captain in the 140th New York volunteers. For gallantry in the battle of Gettysburg he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and in July, 1866, received his commission as brigadier-general. After the close of the war General Otis continued in the regular service as colonel of the 22d Infantry, and in 1880 he served in the same office with the 20th Infantry. During the war with Spain he fought in Cuba and in 1898 was appointed major-general of volunteers, and in November of that year he was made Military Governor of the Philippine Islands. Upon him therefore devolved the management of the war against the Filipinos.

Otis, Harrison Gray (1765–1848), represented Massachusetts in the U. S. Congress as a Federalist from 1797 to 1801. He was Speaker of the Massachusetts Legislature from 1803 to 1805, and president of the Senate from 1805 to 1806 and from 1808 to 1811. He was prominent at the Hartford Convention in 1814. He was a U. S. Senator from 1817 to 1822.

Otis, James (1725–1783), patriot and orator, was graduated at Harvard in 1743, and rose to the first place at the Boston bar. When the British Government adopted a stronger coercive policy with its Writ of Assistance in 1761, Otis opposed the measure in a celebrated speech. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and published in 1764 an influential pamphlet entitled "Rights of the Colonies Vindicated." He moved the appointment of a Stamp Act Congress, and was one of the delegates, and he made a spirited opposition to Townshend's acts. In 1769 he was severely beaten by some British officers and became insane for the remainder of his life. Otis ranks as one of the eloquent orators of the pre-Revolution period.

Ottawas, a tribe of Algonquin Indians, aided the French against

England. During the Revolution they were under British influence. They joined in treaties made in 1785 and 1789, but took up arms with the Miamis soon after, again making peace in 1795. Numerous treaties ceding territory around Lake Michigan to the United States followed. A part went south of the Missouri in 1833, where they lost their identity. A band of Ottawas in Ohio removed to the Osage in 1836. Those remaining became scattered. The emigrants again removed to Indian Territory in 1870. In 1836 the Michigan Ottawas ceded all their lands except reservations.

Ottoman Porte. The United States concluded a commercial treaty with the Ottoman Porte in 1830. The translation of an article of this treaty relating to extra-territorial jurisdiction caused an extended dispute. In 1862 another commercial treaty was concluded, which has ceased to be in operation, though the most favorable commercial relations continue.

Otto's Reports, more often cited as United States Reports (Otto), are law reports of cases from the United States Supreme Court 1875-1881, and are contained in fifteen volumes.

Owen, Robert Dale (1800-1877), came to the United States from Scotland in 1824 with the communistic colony established at New Harmony, Ind., by his father. He was a member of the Indiana Legislature from 1835 to 1838, and represented Indiana in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1843 to 1847. He was *chargé d'affaires* at Naples from 1853 to 1855 and Minister from 1855 to 1858, and was of some note as a writer on the subject of "Spiritualism" in which he was a devout believer.

P.

Pacific Cable. In the Fifty-sixth Congress, March, 1900, a bill was introduced providing for the laying of a Pacific cable connecting the United States with Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines. The matter was debated as to the policy of making the cable a public or private enterprise, but action was deferred.

Pacific Railroads. The outbreak of the Civil War, and the feeling of necessity of a better connection with the Pacific coast, induced the Government to make large grants in favor of the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads, by an act of July 1, 1862. Later, 47,000,000 acres were granted to the Northern Pacific. The Central Pacific and Union Pacific were completed in 1869. The construction and finance of the Union Pacific were managed by the *Crédit Mobilier* and involved in legislative scandals. In 1878 the office of Commissioner of Railroads was instituted to supervise the accounts of the Pacific railways.

Packard, Alpheus S. (1798-1884), was a professor at Bowdoin College, chiefly of Greek, from 1824 to 1884, and was librarian of the Maine Historical Society for forty-eight years.

Packard, Alpheus S., born in 1839, has made valuable contributions to entomology and paleontology. He arranged the generally accepted classification of insects. He published a great number of scientific monographs, and a popular "Zoology." Since 1878 he has been a professor in Brown University.

Paddock, Algernon S., born in 1830, was Secretary of Nebraska Territory from 1861 to 1867. He represented Nebraska in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1875 to 1881, and from 1887 to 1893. Died 1897.

Paducah, Ky., scene of the first disaster encountered by the Confederate leader Forrest during his great raid through Kentucky, Tennessee and northern Mississippi in 1864. Forrest had 5,000 men, while Hicks lay fortified in Paducah with 800 national troops, chiefly colored. March 25 Forrest demanded a surrender. Hicks refused peremptorily. Forrest then charged the earthworks again and again, but with

signal failures each time. He was obliged to retreat, having suffered severe losses.

Page, John (1744-1808), represented Virginia in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1789 to 1797. He was Governor of Virginia from 1802 to 1805. He published "Political Addresses," and was an early friend of Jefferson.

Page, Thomas J., born in 1808, made an extensive exploration of La Plata River. He became a commander in the U. S. navy in 1855. He was active in the construction of the Confederate navy.

Page, Thomas Nelson, born in 1853, is a popular writer of stories and poems in the negro dialect. Some of his chief stories have been published under the title of "In Ole Virginia," etc.

Page, William (1811-1885), of Albany, was one of the most famous American artists. He won great distinction for his portrait painting. He was famous as a colorist, and was an accurate draughtsman.

Pago Pago. A harbor and capital of Tutuila Island, Samoan group, annexed by the United States under treaty with Great Britain and Germany, January, 1900.

Paine, Robert Treat (1731-1814), was a member of the Massachusetts Assembly from 1773 to 1774, and of the Provincial Congress from 1774 to 1775. He was a delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1778 and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was Attorney-General of Massachusetts from 1780 to 1790, and a Judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court from 1790 to 1804, when he resigned. He was an able lawyer and an impartial judge.

Paine, Robert Treat (1773-1811), is eminent as the author of several remarkable poems, among them being "The Invention of Letters," "The Ruling Passion," and the song, "Adams and Liberty."

Paine, Thomas, generally styled Tom Paine (1737-1809), a native of England, passed his early years there as an exciseman, political writer, and ardent Republican. He came to America in 1774 and edited the *Pennsylvania Magazine*. In 1776 he published a pamphlet, "Common Sense," advocating independence, which was widely circulated and created a profound impression. At intervals through the war he published the "Crisis," and was Secretary to the Congressional Committee on Foreign Affairs. His services in the Revolution were of undoubted value. Subsequently he was clerk to the Pennsylvania Legis-

lature. He was in France at the opening of the French Revolution, and in England, where he published in 1791 his "Rights of Man," and was outlawed in consequence. Escaping to France he was elected to the Convention, was imprisoned by the Jacobins, and wrote his "Age of Reason." He returned to the United States and died in New York.

Pakenham, Sir Edward M. (1778-1815), served in the Peninsular War and in the South of France under the Duke of Wellington. He succeeded General Ross in command of the British force employed against New Orleans in 1814. His troops were defeated by General Jackson on January 8, 1815, and he was killed during the battle.

Palatinate. Palatinates were in Europe districts the ruler which received from the king almost royal rights of ruling in his province. Maryland was by its charter erected into a palatinate after the model of the palatinate of Durham in England, and so continued as long as it was under proprietary government. The proprietors of Carolina were at first given their province as a palatinate.

Palfrey, John G. (1796-1881), was editor of the *North American Review* from 1835 to 1843. He was Secretary of State in Massachusetts from 1844 to 1848, and represented Massachusetts in the U. S. Congress as a Whig from 1847 to 1849. He wrote a valuable "History of New England," a "Life of Colonel William Palfrey" and "The Progress of the Slave Power."

Palmer, James S. (1810-1867), commanded the "Flirt" during the Mexican War. He commanded the "Iroquois" at Vicksburg and was Farragut's flag-captain at New Orleans and Mobile.

Palmer, John M., born in 1817, Senator, was a member of the Illinois Senate from 1852 to 1854. He commanded a brigade at New Madrid, Island No. 10, Farmington and Stone River, and a corps in Sherman's Georgia campaign in 1864. He was Governor of Illinois from 1869 to 1873. He was elected to the U. S. Senate as a Democrat in 1891, and in 1896 was nominated with Simon B. Buckner for the Presidency by the National (Gold) Democrats.

Palmer, Thomas W., born in 1830, was a member of the Michigan Senate from 1879 to 1880. He represented Michigan in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1883 to 1889, and from 1889 to 1890 was Minister to Spain.

Palmetto Rancho, Tex., last engagement of the Civil War, occurring May 11, 1865. Colonel Barrett with 450 Federal soldiers

endeavored to surprise General Slaughter, commanding 600 Confederates. Barrett was defeated with a loss of eighty men.

Palo Alto, Texas, first important battle of the Mexican War, May 8, 1846. General Taylor commanded the United States forces, Generals Arista and Ampudia the Mexican. Arista opposed Taylor's march from Point Isabel to Matamoras to relieve Major Brown, firing upon his advancing columns. Ringgold's battery replied, while Taylor ordered the main portion of his troops to deploy into line. Taylor acted on the defensive, depending upon his batteries. The battle lasted one afternoon, at the close of which Arista began to retire, defeated, but in fairly good order. The Americans numbered 2,300, the Mexicans 6,000.

Panama Canal. The Panama Canal Company (French) was organized by Count de Lesseps, March 3, 1880, and under the concession obtained from the Colombian Government, was to construct and open the canal by March 3, 1892. The face value of the shares issued was approximately \$500,000,000, but after \$266,000,000 had been expended, the company in 1889 became bankrupt. The total length of the proposed waterway is forty-five and one-half miles, and the work actually done is variously estimated at one-third, one-fifth and one-tenth of the whole. In 1891 Lieutenant Wyse obtained an extension of the concession for ten years, provided a company be formed for its completion; otherwise the Colombian Government will seize the property. In November, 1892, the French Government instituted criminal proceedings against the leading officials of the Canal Company, which resulted in the conviction of Ferdinand de Lesseps and others.

Panama Congress was called by the Spanish-American Republics in 1826. The United States sent delegates too late for the preliminary meeting and the adjourned congress for 1827 never occurred. Among the objects of the proposed congress interesting to the United States were: The establishment of liberal doctrines of commercial intercourse; assent to the doctrine that free ships make free goods, and an agreement that "each will guard against the establishment of any future European colony within its borders." The failure of the Congress showed that an alliance between the United States and the petty Republics was inadvisable. President John Quincy Adams was warmly in favor of the proposed meeting, but Congress did not favor it.

Pan-American Congress, an international conference of representatives from the United States and from seventeen States of Central and
Vol. VI.—5

South America, which assembled at Washington, October 2, 1889, on the invitation of the United States. Its purpose was to adopt some plan of arbitration for the settlement of disputes, and plans for the improvement of business intercourse and means of communication between the countries. San Domingo was the only State to refuse the invitation. The delegates were taken on a tour of inspection through the Union, prior to assembling for the business convention. Nothing very definite was arrived at in the convention, which was of value chiefly through its exposition of the commercial status and resources of the various countries. The Bureau of American Republics was established at the suggestion of this convention.

Panics, or commercial crises in United States history, begin with that of 1819, due to speculation and disorder following upon the War of 1812. The next followed in 1837. The years preceding had been years of extraordinary speculation, carried on with a most unsound banking system. Jackson gave the final impetus to the panic by his "specie circular," which struck a great blow at credit, and forced many banks to suspend specie payments. The country gradually righted itself without the aid of governmental interference, which Van Buren refused to give. In 1857 another period of inflation was followed by another crisis. After the war came another period of inflation, and, as a result, the panic of 1873. The crisis of 1893 seems to have been rather due to financial legislation than to an unsound condition of the business of the country at large.

Paoli, Pa. Here the British, under Major-General Grey, made a night attack upon Wayne's encampment, September 20, 1776. Wayne was utterly surprised and could make no effective resistance. He lost 150 men.

Paper. The first attempt at the manufacture of paper in the United States was made in 1690 by William Rittinghuysen and William Bradford, who established a paper mill at Roxbury near Philadelphia. The paper was made wholly of linen rags. In 1710 William de Wers erected a second mill in Germantown, and the third, erected in 1714, on the Chester Creek in Delaware, furnished Benjamin Franklin with paper. By 1810 the number of paper mills in the United States was estimated at 185, nearly every State possessing one or more. In 1870 there were nearly 700 of these establishments, manufacturing printing, writing and wrapping paper, with a capital of \$34,365,000.

Paraguay. A commercial treaty was concluded between the United

States and Paraguay in 1853, but Paraguay failed to ratify. Differences arose which led to the manifestation of force by the United States, and treaties of indemnity, commerce and navigation were concluded in 1859.

Paris, Louis Philippe d'Orleans, Comte de, eldest grandson of Louis Philippe, king of the French, born in Paris, in 1838, became an aid-de-camp to General McClellan in 1861. He returned to England in 1862. He has published several volumes of a "*Histoire de la Guerre Civile en Amérique*," which is to be completed in eight volumes. He afterwards became noted because of his claims to the French throne. Died September 8, 1894.

Paris, Declaration of. At the Peace of Paris, in 1856, the following declaration with regard to the conduct of war was subscribed to by all the parties to the treaty, and has since been accepted by nearly all civilized nations, except the United States. (1) Privateering is and remains abolished. (2) Neutral goods in enemies' ships, and enemies' goods in neutral ships, except contraband of war, are not liable to capture. (3) Paper blockades are unlawful. The United States refused to agree to the abolition of privateering. This cost them heavily in the Civil War.

Paris, Monetary Conferences at. There have been three International Monetary Conferences held in Paris. The first was assembled June 17, 1867, at the solicitation of France, "to consider the question of uniformity of coinage and seek for the basis of ulterior negotiations." The United States and nearly every nation of Europe were represented. No definite decision could be reached, the convention adjourning July 6. On August 16, 1878, the second International Monetary Convention assembled at Paris, at the suggestion of the United States, "to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetallic money and securing fixity of relative value between those metals." The collective decision of the European delegates was that this would be impossible, monetary questions being necessarily governed by the special situation of each state or group of states. Adjournment took place August 29. The Conference of April 8, 1881, assembled at the call of France and the United States, to adopt a settled relative and international value between gold and silver. The Conference adjourned July 8, having arrived at no agreement, and a subsequent commission appointed by President McKinley in 1897, for the same purpose, met with no better results.

Paris, Treaty of (1763), was a treaty concluded between Great Britain, France, Spain and Portugal. France ceded to Great Britain Canada, Cape Breton and the islands and coasts of the St. Lawrence. The Mississippi River from its source to the Iberville and a line thence through Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the Gulf of Mexico were to bound the Spanish and British possessions. Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain. England renounced her pretensions to Cuba in favor of Spain and surrendered her forts in Spanish America.

Paris, Treaty of (1782-83). See Versailles, by which name that treaty is more familiarly known, though in reality the treaty between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Paris and not, like the treaty between Great Britain and France, at Versailles.

Parish. In England the parish was, at the time of the settlement of America, the unit of local government. Its leading institutions were apparently adopted in the town government of the New England colonies, but in the Southern colonies were imitated exactly, with the same name. The Virginia parish, for instance, was usually a sub-division of the county. Besides its religious duties, the vestry of the parish had to choose church-wardens and with them to take charge of the poor, of public processioning of bounds, of the counting of tobacco, and of other administrative matters. They chose the clergyman and provided for his salary. In New England the word parish had only an ecclesiastical significance. In South Carolina the parish was the chief subdivision of the colony, there being no counties. In Louisiana the same is still true.

Parke, John G., born in 1827, was first in command at Fort Macon. He fought at South Mountain and Antietam, and was chief of staff to General Burnside at Fredericksburg and Vicksburg. He was promoted major-general of volunteers.

Parker, Amasa J. (1807-1890), represented New York in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1837 to 1839. He was a Judge of the New York Supreme Court from 1847 to 1855.

Parker, Foxhall A. (1821-1879), commanded the "Mahaska" from 1862 to 1863. From 1863 to 1866 he commanded the Potomac flotilla. He was chief signal officer of the navy from 1873 to 1876.

Parker, Sir Hyde (1739-1807), British naval officer, served on the "Phoenix" on the American station, and in 1776 engaged in the attack on New York. He conveyed the troops which captured Savannah in 1778.

Parker, Joel (1816-1888), was a member of the New Jersey Assembly from 1847 to 1850, and prosecuting attorney from 1852 to 1857. He was Governor of New Jersey from 1862 to 1866 and in 1870. The National Labor Convention in 1872 nominated him for Vice-President of the United States. He was a Judge of the New Jersey Supreme Court from 1880 to 1888.

Parker, Sir Peter (1721-1811), left England in 1775 as post-captain in the "Bristol" to co-operate with Sir Henry Clinton in an attack on Charleston, S. C. He made a gallant but unsuccessful assault on Fort Moultrie in 1776. He aided Lord Howe in the capture of New York, and commanded the squadron that took possession of Rhode Island. In 1782 he took De Grasse prisoner.

Parker, Sir Peter (1786-1814), was sent in command of the "Menelaus" to patrol Chesapeake Bay and blockade Baltimore harbor in 1814. He wantonly destroyed and plundered public and private property, and completely destroyed all domestic commerce during the month of his blockade. His conduct was exceedingly exasperating to the Americans. He was killed during one of his skirmishing "frolics."

Parker, Theodore (1810-1860), was pastor of a Unitarian church at West Roxbury, Mass., from 1837 to 1845. In 1845 he established the "Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society" in Boston. He was an ardent opponent of all pro-slavery sentiments, and exerted a powerful anti-slavery influence. He was the leader of a new and more practical phase of the Unitarian movement.

Parkman, Francis (1823-1893), attained high rank as a historian and writer by a series of works relating to the rise and fall of the French dominion in America. During his later years he was regarded as the foremost of American historians. In the preparation of his series he frequently visited Europe to consult the French archives. It is a work of great candor and fairness, and is notable for its brilliant and graphic style and evidences of careful research. It includes "The Conspiracy of Pontiac," "Pioneers of France in the New World," "the Discovery of the Great West," "The Jesuits in North America," "The Old Régime in Canada," "Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV.," "A Half-Century of Conflict," and "Montcalm and Wolfe."

Parliament. The right of Parliament to legislate for the colonies was not seriously questioned during the earlier portions of colonial history. In 1761 James Otis denied the right of Parliament to tax the colonists, since they were not represented in Parliament. The Stamp

Act of 1765, and other measures of taxation caused by the Seven Years' War, caused the same protest to be made generally. From this the revolutionary party advanced to the position that Parliament had also no right to legislate for the colonies. The Declaratory Act of 1766 and the Townshend Acts of 1767 aimed to perpetuate the system. The Parliament of 1768-1774, noted for aversion to popular rights in England, as well as in America, abetted the king in all his American policy. Chief among their measures of this purport were the Boston Port Act, the Massachusetts Charter Act, the Quebec Act and the Quartering Act.

Parris, Samuel (1653-1720), born in England, was a clergyman in Salem, Mass., from 1689 to 1696. In 1692 his daughter and niece accused Tituba, a slave, of bewitching them. Mr. Parris beat Tituba until she confessed. The delusion spread, and during the horrors of the "Salem witchcraft," hers inaugurated, nineteen persons were hanged. He afterward acknowledged his error.

Parrott, Robert P. (1804-1877), invented the system of rifled cannon and projectiles which bears his name. The Parrott guns exhibit great endurance, one at Charleston having been fired 4,606 times before bursting, and were of great service in the Civil War.

Parsons, Samuel H. (1737-1789), was a member of the Connecticut Assembly from 1762 to 1780. He planned the capture of Ticonderoga in 1775. He fought at Long Island in 1776, and commanded a brigade at White Plains and the troops at New York Highlands from 1778 to 1779. He succeeded General Israel Putnam in command of the Connecticut line in 1780. He had an important part in the forming of the Ohio Company, the securing of the Ordinance for the Government of the Northwest Territory and the early settlement of Ohio.

Parsons, Theophilus (1750-1813), was graduated at Harvard, and rose to the leading position among the lawyers of Massachusetts. He was a member of the famous Essex Junto. He was foremost among the Federalists in the Ratifying Convention of 1788. Aside from service in the State Legislature he held no further political office. He was Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court from 1806 until his death.

Parsons' Case, a celebrated law case won by Patrick Henry in November session of the Court of Hanover County, Va., in 1763. This case involved the constitutionality of the "option law" or "two penny act," passed by the Virginia Legislature in 1758. The operation of this

act affected each parish minister, compelling him to receive the value of the 16,000 pounds of tobacco, due for his year's services, in paper money of the colony, amounting to £133 instead of £400 sterling, the selling value of the tobacco. The clergy appealed to the crown. The crown disallowed (vetoed) the law. Under this disallowance the Rev. James Maury having sued for damages, the court squarely "adjudged the act to be no law," and decided for the plaintiff. A new trial was allowed on a demurrer, and Henry was retained as counsel for the defendant. His eloquence induced the jury, a picked jury, to return one penny damages for the plaintiff. Success in this famous case made Henry's reputation at once.

Parton, James (1822-1891), came to the United States from England in 1827. He published lives of Horace Greeley, Aaron Burr, Andrew Jackson, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, "General Butler in New Orleans," "Noted Women in Europe and America," "How New York is Governed" and "Captains of Industry." Of these his Jackson is the most important.

Pastorius, Francis D. (1651-1719), came to America from Germany in 1683 and founded a colony of Germans and Dutch at Germantown, Pa. He signed the first protest made in America against slavery in 1688.

Patent Office. This office, or bureau, was created in 1836 in the Department of State, the chief officer being the Commissioner of Patents. The Patent Office was transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1849, when this latter department was created. Originally patents were signed by the President, then by the Secretary of State and the Commissioner of Patents; now by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner.

Patents. The Constitution confers upon Congress the power to issue patents for useful inventions. A few patents had been issued by the States. The first patent law, passed in 1790, granted letters patent upon any new invention, for fourteen years, to both citizens and foreigners. Application had to be made to the Secretaries of War, the State and the Navy. The Act of 1793 permitted the issue of patents to citizens only and required a fee of \$30. States were not permitted to issue patents. This was decided in the case of *Gibbons vs. Ogden* in New York. In 1836, the year of the establishment of the patent office, a law was passed requiring a preliminary examination of the novelty and patentability of inventions. Under the Law of 1842 patents were granted for seven years. This term was afterward extended to its

present length of seventeen years. Finally by the Act of 1870 patents are to be granted to any person who can prove the newness and desirability of his invention, on payment of the required fee. The number of patents, annually issued, is about 25,000.

Paterson, William (1745-1806), was a New Jersey Delegate to the Continental Congress from 1780 to 1781. He was a member of the Federal Convention of 1787, and proposed the preservation of State sovereignty, in what was called the "New Jersey Plan." He was a U. S. Senator from 1789 to 1790, Governor of New Jersey from 1791 to 1793, and a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court from 1793 to 1806.

Pathfinder, the nickname of General John C. Frémont, given him because of his valuable western explorations from 1837 to 1853.

Patrol, a military system adopted by the parishes of most of the Southern colonies, notably South Carolina. The patrol was a sort of police for the parish, and was designed especially to prevent and subdue insurrections among the slaves. In South Carolina the patrol was established by law in 1704. The patrollers furnished their own pistols and horses. They rode from plantation to plantation and arrested all slaves who could not show passes from their owners. This system soon became general through the South, and continued under various forms for many years.

Patrons of Husbandry, or "**Grangers**," a secret association formed at Washington, December 4, 1867, for the promotion of agricultural interests. It somewhat resembles the order of the Masons. By 1875, it numbered 1,500,000 members in every section of the country. Though not intended for political purposes, its aim to cheapen transportation involved it in a *quasi*-political warfare with railroad corporations.

Patroons. In 1629 the Dutch West India Company, in order to effect a permanent agricultural colonization of New Netherland, granted a charter of "Privileges and exemptions" to any members of the company who would within four years plant a colony of fifty anywhere in New Netherland, except on Manhattan Island. These wealthy grantees were called Patroons, and were privileged to rule their colonies in absolute feudal style, the colonists being bound to them for a certain number of years. This system was soon found to be disadvantageous, since it tended to debar the less wealthy class of individual colonists. In 1640 the charter was modified and extended to any good citizen of

the Netherlands. In later years there were frequent quarrels between the Patroons and the provincial government.

Patuxents, an Indian tribe in Maryland, whose minds were poisoned against the settlers by an adventurer named William Clayborne, Governor of Virginia. This conspiracy, however, reacted against him, and through request of the Governor of Maryland, in 1638, he was deprived of his civil rights and compelled to leave the colony.

Patterson, Daniel T. (1786-1839), commanded the naval forces at New Orleans in 1814, co-operating with General Jackson. He commanded the flotilla that destroyed the stronghold of Jean Lafitte, the pirate, at Barataria.

Patterson, Robert (1743-1824), came to Pennsylvania from Ireland in 1768. He served in the Colonial army, was appointed Director of the Mint by President Jefferson in 1805 and served till 1824.

Pattison, Robert E., born in 1850, was comptroller of Philadelphia from 1877 to 1882. He was Governor of Pennsylvania from 1883 to 1887, and was again elected in 1890, to serve from 1891 to 1895.

Patton, Jacob H., born in 1812, has published "A Concise History of the American People," "The Democratic Party, Its History and Influences," "A Brief History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States," and "The Natural Resources of the United States."

Paul vs. Virginia, an important case before the U. S. Supreme Court. In 1866 Samuel Paul, of Virginia, was indicted by the Circuit Court of Petersburg and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars for refusing, in his capacity of insurance agent for a New York company, to comply with that statute of the State of Virginia which required the deposit in the State Treasury of certain moneys in State bonds by insurance companies not incorporated under the State laws, or the agents of such companies, in return for a license. The Court of Appeals of Virginia confirmed the decree of the Circuit Court and the Supreme Court of the United States confirmed that of the Court of Appeals on the ground that the State statute in question did not conflict with the clause of the National Constitution, which declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in several States," nor with the power of Congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States."

Paulding, James K. (1779-1860), was associated with Washington Irving in the publication of the "Salmagundi" in 1807. He was

Secretary of the U. S. Navy from 1838 to 1841. He was a facile essayist and humorist. He wrote "Life of Washington," "The Backwoodsman," "Slavery in the United States," "Old Continental, or the Price of Liberty," and "The Dutchman's Fireside," a novel.

Paulding, John (1758-1818), was one of the three captors of Major André, and it was largely due to his influence that André was delivered to the authorities. He served throughout the Revolution.

Paulus Hook, Capture of, August 18, 1779. Paulus Hook was a sandy isthmus on the site of Jersey City. This place was captured from the British by Major Lee with 300 men. A mistake of the British favored their surprise. One hundred and fifty-nine prisoners were taken.

Pawnee Indians, for a long time inhabitants of Nebraska on the Platte, have always been friendly to the Americans. By a treaty in 1833 they sold lands south of the Nebraska. They were afterward attacked by the Sioux and their lands devastated. In 1857 they sold more of their lands, but the Government did not protect them from further ravages of the Sioux.

Payne, Henry B., born in 1810, represented Ohio in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1875 to 1877. He was a member of the Electoral Commission in 1877, and a U. S. Senator from 1885 to 1891. Died 1896.

Payne, John Howard (1792-1852), was an author and actor of considerable merit and fame at home and abroad. He is eminent as the author of "Home, Sweet Home," which he composed for his drama, "Clari, or the Maid of Milan." His renown as a song-poet was unsurpassed. He was U. S. Minister to Tunis from 1841 to 1845 and from 1851 till his death.

Pea Ridge, Ark., a hot engagement, March 7, 1862, between 10,500 Union soldiers under General Curtis and 20,000 Confederate troops, including some 6,000 Cherokee Indians, commanded by General Van Dorn, who had superseded Price and McCulloch. The Confederates began the fight, advancing toward Sugar Creek, along which Curtis had deployed his forces, Davis occupying the center, Carr the right and Sigel the left. McCulloch first attacked the Union left, and then, moving to the east, endeavored to join Van Dorn and Price against Curtis' left and center. This movement was prevented by Sigel. At the close of the first day the National army had been defeated on their right, and the Confederates on their right. The following day the Con-

federates were compelled to retreat through the defiles of Cross Timber Hollow, being unable to withstand the cross firing of Davis and Sigel. The loss on both sides was quite heavy.

Peabody, Andrew P. (1811-1893), was editor of the *North American Review* from 1854 to 1863, and professor of Christian morals at Harvard from 1860 to 1881. He won esteem as a profound thinker, facile writer and lovable teacher.

Peabody, George (1793-1869), born in Danvers, Mass., was a most liberal philanthropist. From 1814 to 1837 he was in mercantile business in Baltimore. In 1838 he established the famous banking firm of George Peabody and Company in London. He founded the Peabody Institute at Baltimore in 1857 with \$1,000,000, gave \$2,500,000 for constructing lodging houses for the poor in London, and \$3,500,000 for the promotion of education in the South. His public charities exceeded \$10,000,000.

Peabody Museum, instituted as part of Harvard University in 1866 by George Peabody, an American banker, living in England. The best organized work in archæology and ethnology accomplished in the United States has been done under the auspices of this institution.

Peace Commission. In May, 1778, a Peace Commission was sent to the colonies by Lord North. The Commission offered all manner of conciliatory terms: an extension of the privileges of trade, an abolition of the quartering act, a representation of the colonies in Parliament, an arrangement for sustaining Continental bills of credit, and an almost independent colonial administration. The terms were refused and a treaty with France concluded.

Peace Commission, 1898. Pres. McKinley appointed Wm. R. Day, ex-Sec. of State, U. S. Senators Davis, Frye and Gray, with White-law Reid, to formulate, with the five Spanish commissioners, a treaty of peace between U. S. and Spain. The joint commission met in Paris, Oct. to Dec. Spain yielded Porto Rico, Cuba and Guam, an island of the Ladroneas, and the whole Philippine group for \$20,000,000, claimed for Spanish improvements.

Peace Conference. In January, 1861, the Legislature of Virginia passed a resolution inviting the various States to appoint delegates to meet at Washington to consider an adjustment of the national difficulties then pending. This Conference met February 4 and adjourned February 27. Twenty-one States were represented. As a result of the

deliberations of the Conference a constitutional amendment was proposed which prohibited slavery north of the parallel of 36° 30' northern latitude; south of this line it was to exist without restraint. It denied the right of passing laws giving freedom to slaves temporarily in the free States or to fugitive slaves, and forbade Congress from controlling slavery in the Southern States, but prohibited the slave trade. The amendment was brought up in the Senate, but failed of introduction in the House.

Peace Conference Universal. A rescript was issued by the Emperor of Russia in the latter part of 1898 proposing an international conference with a view to adopting a permanent peace agreement among all nations of the world. Representatives were appointed by all the important powers, and the assembling took place at The Hague, Netherlands, May 18, 1899. The conference continued until July 29th following, during which time many propositions were ably debated, but the prime objects that actuated the Czar were not fully attained. The session, however, was not without some good results, chief of which was an agreement to constitute and establish a court for the arbitration of disputes between nations. This agreement was ratified by the United States Senate, February 2, 1900, which commits this Government to reference of its contentions with other powers, when diplomatic recourse fails, to a court of Arbitration. Under the treaty also the United States, through the President, may offer good offices and mediation between belligerents.

Peach Tree Creek, Ga., a battle, July 20, 1864, during Sherman's celebrated march through Georgia. Sherman was then advancing on Atlanta, and Johnston proposed to attack him as he crossed Peach Tree Creek, or else allow him to attack the Georgia State troops at the Decatur and Marietta roads and then fall upon his flank. Sherman advanced with Thomas on the right, Schofield in the center and McPherson on the left. June 20 Hood advanced to the attack and endeavored to cut Thomas off from Schofield and McPherson. Stewart's corps attacked Sherman's right center under Newton, who, though surprised, held his ground. Hooker's whole corps was left uncovered and suffered severely, but managed to drive the Confederates back. Thus the attack failed. Sherman had 30,000, Hood 50,000.

"Peacock," eighteen guns, Captain Warrington. April 29, 1814, this sloop attacked, off Florida, the British brig, "*Épervier*," eighteen guns. The battle lasted forty minutes, resulting in the capture of the "*Épervier*" and the killing and wounding of twenty-two of its men.

It had aboard \$118,000 in specie, and proved a very valuable prize. On June 30, 1815, the "Peacock" attacked and captured the "Nautilus," fourteen guns. This took place after the treaty of peace. Next day, on ascertaining this fact, Captain Warrington gave up the "Nautilus" and returned home.

Peale, Charles Wilson (1741-1727), of Pennsylvania, was prominent as a portrait painter. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1779. He painted likenesses of nearly all the prominent officers in the Continental army. He painted the first portrait of Washington in 1772.

Pearce, James A. (1805-1862), represented Maryland in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1835 to 1839 and from 1841 to 1843. He was a U. S. Senator from 1843 to 1862.

Peary Expedition. In 1891 Lieutenant R. E. Peary conducted a scientific Arctic exploration to Greenland under the auspices of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. He sailed in June and reached McCormick Bay the following month. From this place Peary and his wife and party made a number of exploring tours, reaching as far north as 82°. A journey of 1,300 miles was accomplished in sleds, and much valuable geographical and geological research was made. A relief party was dispatched to McCormick Bay in 1892.

Peck, John J. (1821-1878), of New York, served in every battle except one during the Mexican War. He commanded a brigade at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks and was in command at Suffolk against Longstreet in 1863.

Pedro II. (1825-1891), was Emperor of Brazil from 1841 to 1889. He opened the Amazon to the commerce of all nations in 1867. He visited the United States in 1876 and aided President Grant in opening the Centennial Exhibition. He was deposed in 1889.

Pegram, Robert B., of Virginia, born in 1811, resigned from the U. S. navy in 1861 and entered the Confederate service. He commanded the "Nashville" in 1861 and the "Virginia" ("Merrimac"). Died 1894.

Peirce, Benjamin (1809-1880), won distinction for his original and extensive work in pure and in applied mathematics. He was a professor at Harvard from 1833 to 1867. He published many mathematical works.

"**Pelican**," the ship in which Sir Francis Drake made his famous

voyage around the world, leaving England November 15, 1577, and returning to that country September 26, 1580.

Pemaquid, the first permanent settlement made in Maine. It was established by John Brown, of New Harbor, who bought lands from the Indians July 15, 1625. It was also the name originally given to the Kennebec River, near which the settlement was located.

Pemberton, John C. (1814-1881), was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1837. He served against the Seminoles in Florida from 1837 to 1839. He was an aide on General Worth's staff during the Mexican War, and was promoted major for services at Monterey and Molino del Rey. He joined the Confederates in 1861 as staff officer to General Johnston. In 1862 he was assigned command of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida and constructed Fort Wagner and Battery B. He received command in Mississippi, and in 1863 was defeated at Champion Hills and Vicksburg by General Grant, after commanding Vicksburg during its siege.

Pendergrast, Garrett J. (1802-1862), in command of the "Cumberland" protected Hampton Roads at the beginning of the Civil War and prevented the U. S. vessels from falling into the hands of the Confederates.

Pendleton, Edmund (1721-1803), one of the principal Virginian patriots and orators, served in the House of Burgesses and as a member of a Committee of Correspondence, and was a delegate to the first Continental Congress. As president of the Virginia Convention, he was the head of the State Government 1775-1776, and afterward president of the Committee of Safety. He drew up the resolutions instructing the State representatives in Congress to agitate for independence. He was also Speaker of the Legislature and President of the Court of Appeals. His most important service was in 1788, when he was one of the leaders of the Federalist phalanx in the convention called to ratify the Federal Constitution.

Pendleton, George Hunt (1825-1889), was a member of the Ohio Senate, and from 1857 to 1865 was a Democratic Congressman and sat in important committees. When McClellan was nominated for President in 1864, Pendleton received the second place on the ticket. In 1869 he was defeated for Governor of Ohio. While U. S. Senator, 1879-1885, he was chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform, and his name is attached to an act in furtherance of that measure. President Cleveland in 1885 appointed Senator Pendleton Minister to Germany, where he remained until 1889.

Pendleton Act, an act for the reformation of the national civil service, introduced into the Senate by Pendleton, of Ohio, in 1880, but which did not become a law until January 6, 1883. It provides for open competitive examinations for admission to the public service in Washington, and in all custom-houses and post-offices where the official force is of as many as fifty; for the appointment of a Civil Service Commission of three persons and for the apportionment of appointments according to the population of States.

Pends d'Oreilles, or Kalispels, a tribe of Selish Indians, inhabiting Montana, Idaho, Washington and British America. They have always been friendly to the whites.

Peninsular Campaign. July 21, 1861, McClellan was appointed to command all the Federal troops about Washington. The popular cry was at that time: "On to Richmond!" McClellan, after months of delay, finally landed his forces at Fort Monroe, April 2, 1862, and marched up between the York and James Rivers toward Richmond, where Johnston lay encamped. A month was spent besieging Yorktown, and after all the Confederates escaped. At the battle of Williamsburg, May 4, McClellan was successful, and again at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31. Then followed the fights at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, White Oak Swamp, Frayser's Farm and Malvern Hill, on the whole disastrous to the national cause. By the end of July the Peninsular Campaign was ended and Richmond had not been reached, though probably at one time it might have been. McClellan retreated through the Chickahominy swamp to a base on James River.

Penitentiary. The first penitentiary was founded, by the influence of the Friends of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia in 1786. This was followed soon after by the New York prisons at Sing Sing and Auburn. In the Philadelphia Penitentiary the system of solitary confinement prevailed, but the New York methods imposed silence rather than solitude, and upon this latter plan were based the penitentiaries of other States, which soon began to be established. The prison system throughout the country became so noted for its perfect and humane discipline that in 1831 De Tocqueville and Beaumont came to the United States on their noted tour of inspection.

Penn, John (1741-1788), represented North Carolina in the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1776 and from 1778 to 1780. He signed the Declaration of Independence. During the invasion of North Carolina by Lord Cornwallis he was placed at the head of public affairs in the State with almost dictatorial powers.

Penn, John (1729-1795), born in England, was Proprietary Gover-

ernor of Pennsylvania from 1763 to 1771 and from 1773 to 1775. He attempted to be neutral during the Revolution.

Penn, Richard (1735-1811), came to America from England in 1763. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania from 1771 to 1773. His rule was marked by unprecedented prosperity.

Penn, William (October 14, 1644-July 30, 1718), the founder of Pennsylvania, was born in London the son of Admiral Penn. While at Oxford he joined the new sect of Quakers, and was expelled from the university. For a few years he traveled in France and Italy, and became a court favorite in England. From this life he turned to become a minister of the Friends. This step led to a break with his father, to imprisonment in the Tower, in Newgate, and to other persecutions. He was aided, however, by his friendship with the Duke of York. Penn wrote numerous tracts and theological works, "No Cross, no Crown," among others. He had already sent many emigrants to America, when Charles II. gave him in 1681 an extensive grant. He sailed to his new possession in 1682, laid out the City of Philadelphia and negotiated the famous treaty with the Indians under the elm tree. He returned to England in 1684, and had considerable influence at court after his friend came to the throne as James II. He was deprived of his government in 1692, but it was restored two years later. A visit to his colony in 1699 resulted in improving the condition of affairs. The new commonwealth had from the first a more tolerant basis than its neighbors. Penn returned to England after a few years. In the latter part of his life he became involved in difficulties and passed some time in the Fleet prison. Life by Ellis, by Janney, and by W. H. Dixon. Macaulay's insinuations in his history have been refuted.

Penn vs. Baltimore, a case involving the boundaries between Penn's and Lord Baltimore's land grants from the crown. Charles Calvert, the third Lord Baltimore, met Penn's deputy in 1682, Penn in 1683, but nothing was decided, though Penn obtained a new grant from the Duke of York reaching into Delaware and even into Maryland; also a letter from the king requesting Baltimore to hasten the adjustment of the boundary. The case was taken to London and decided in Penn's favor. A compromise was arranged in 1732, and enforced by the Court of Chancery in 1760, in accordance with which a line was run by Mason and Dixon, fixing the boundary in 1766 as now.

Pennamite War, a name sometimes employed to designate the Wyoming controversy between Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

Pennington, William (1796-1862), was Governor of New Jersey

from 1837 to 1842. In 1839 occurred the Broad Seal War, arising from his issuing commissions under the great seal of the State to five Democratic Congressmen whose election was contested by the Whigs and whose votes would determine the Speakership of the U. S. Congress. He was a Republican U. S. Congressman from 1859 to 1861 and Speaker.

Pennsbury Manor, the name of William Penn's country house in Bucks County, four miles above Bristol, on the Delaware, built during Penn's first visit on land purchased from the Indians in 1681.

Pennsylvania, commonly called the "Keystone State," was one of the original thirteen colonies. William Penn obtained (1681) a grant of land of 40,000 square miles from Charles II. as payment of a debt of £16,000 due to Penn's father, an admiral in the English navy. Penn proposed to found a colony for the benefit of the Quakers. The king gave it its name in honor of Penn. To encourage emigration Penn offered a popular government, with toleration for all religious beliefs. His penal code was reformatory. The Dutch and Swedes already had settlements within his grant, but they were incorporated in the new colony. In 1682 Philadelphia was founded from plans drawn in England. Penn established a proprietary government and his wise administration and humane treatment of the Indians caused the colony to flourish. His rights passed to his heirs, of whom they were purchased in 1776 by the State. Pennsylvania had difficulty with Connecticut over the territory north of latitude 41°, which by previous grant had been given to the latter State. In 1776 this region was organized as the county of Westmoreland and was represented in the Connecticut Legislature. This quarrel at one time threatened to cause war between the two States, but in 1782 the territory in dispute was given to Pennsylvania by the decision of a Federal court sitting at Trenton. Indian massacres occurred in this region in the years 1755, 1763 and 1778. The southern boundary line was surveyed by two English surveyors, Mason and Dixon (1763-67). Delaware, which was included in Penn's grant, was erected into a colony by itself (1703) with a legislature of its own, but under the same governor as Pennsylvania. In 1756 stage coaches were established between Philadelphia and New York. The first Continental Congress met in Philadelphia September 5, 1774. The Declaration of Independence (1776), the Battle of Germantown (October 4, 1777) and Valley Forge (1777-1778) identify the State with the Revolution. The State included many Tories. A constitution for the State was made in 1776. The Federal Constitutional Convention of 1787 met in Philadelphia. The constitution was ratified by a State Con-

vention (December 12, 1787). A new State constitution was made in 1790, another in 1838, the present in 1873. The "Whiskey" Rebellion (1794) was a protest against an Act of Congress of 1790 which increased the tax on distilled spirits, largely manufactured in Western Pennsylvania. In national politics the State was for many years the Keystone State. From 1825 to 1884 the electoral votes were never cast for an unsuccessful candidate. Before 1825 the State was divided by the difference in the occupations and nationality of the people of the eastern and western sections. The discovery of coal and the use of anthracite in the production of iron (1839) led Pennsylvania to support a protective tariff. In 1835 the Anti-Masons elected a Governor. Since the formation of the Republican party, Pennsylvania has been a steadily Republican State. From 1856 to 1887 the machinery of the party was under the control of Simon Cameron. In 1882 and 1890 the Democrats elected the Governor. Pennsylvania was loyal in the support of the Union cause and furnished 362,284 men for the army. The greatest battle of the war, Gettysburg, was fought on her soil (July 1-3, 1863). The population of the State in 1790 was 434,373; in 1890 it had increased to 5,258,014. History by Proud.

Pennsylvania, The Historical Society of, founded in 1824, has issued fourteen volumes of "Memoirs," and supported the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography."

Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia. This institution was founded as an academy in 1749, and incorporated in 1755. In 1779 it became a university, finally completing its organization in 1791. The medical department was founded in 1765, and the law department in 1789. Marked progress has been made in recent years since the removal of the university to its present site. The college was at the first befriended by Franklin.

"Pennsylvania Gazette," a semi-weekly newspaper established at Philadelphia December 24, 1728, by Samuel Keimer. The full title was *The Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences and Pennsylvania Gazette*. Keimer soon turned it over to the management of his apprentice, Benjamin Franklin, who quickly made it the most valuable newspaper property in this country. The semi-weekly publication was, however, changed to a weekly, owing to lack of subscription. Franklin retired from the management of the *Gazette* in 1766. The *Gazette* did good service to the Revolutionary cause until the British occupation of Philadelphia. Publication was suspended until after evacuation. It was then renewed and survived another brief suspension in 1815. The first part of the title was dropped when Franklin assumed the manage-

ment. In 1845 the *Gazette* was merged in the *Daily North American*, which is still published.

"**Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser**," founded in Philadelphia December 2, 1742, by William Bradford 3d. This journal divided the field with the *Pennsylvania Gazette* until the British occupation of Philadelphia, when it was suspended for a period, but was afterward revived. The *Journal* made a successful venture as a semi-weekly in 1788. It was discontinued in 1797, and gave place to the *Daily American*, a daily newspaper.

"**Pennsylvania Packet, or the General Advertiser**," was founded in November, 1771, by John Dunlap at Philadelphia. During the British occupation of Philadelphia it was removed to Lancaster. After the evacuation it was brought back and published tri-weekly. It was afterward changed to a daily, and appeared under the title *Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser* in 1784.

Penny (Maryland), a copper coin of the value of two cents, coined in England by Lord Baltimore in 1659, and issued in Maryland the same year. The obverse or face of this penny was stamped with a profile bust of Lord Baltimore. The reverse contained a ducal coronet upon which were erected two masts, each bearing a flying pennant with the legend Denarium : Terræ-Mariæ. This coin was issued simultaneously with the Maryland shilling.

Penobscot Expedition, 1779. About 900 men were sent out from Boston against a British post on the Penobscot. A combined land and naval attack was planned. The land force debarked and gallantly assaulted the fort. Owing to disagreement between the commanders, the marines did not support them, and a British fleet now appearing on the scene forced all assailants to retire. It was an unfortunate affair. The commander, Saltonstall, and the generals, Lowell and Wadsworth, were publicly censured.

Pensacola, Fla., was first settled by French colonists about 1696 and came into the possession of the Spaniards in 1699. It fell alternately into the hands of the French, Spaniards and British until finally captured by the Spaniards in 1781. This Spanish post, though neutral, allowed the British to enlist there Indians against the United States in the War of 1812 and to make the town a rendezvous for British forces. General Jackson with 4,000 men advanced from Fort Montgomery, and on November 6, 1814, demanded from the Spanish Governor possession of the forts. This was refused, and early next day Jackson stormed the

town. The forts were at once surrendered and the British driven from the harbor. This prompt action on Jackson's part prevented another Indian war, drove the British from an important point, and punished the Spanish for their violation of the laws of neutrality. Jackson again took possession of the town in 1818. In 1819 it became a part of the United States. At the beginning of the Civil War the navy yard and adjacent forts were seized by the Confederates, and later several engagements occurred with the Federal forces.

Pensions. The germ of the United States pension system lay in the provision by Congress near the beginning of the Revolutionary War that officers who should continue in the service till the end of the war should receive half pay during seven years thereafter. In 1785 Congress recommended to the States that they should make provision for invalid pensioners, and in 1808 the United States assumed the pension obligations of the States. These were only for persons disabled in the service. In 1818 an act was passed granting pensions to all who had served nine months or more in the Revolutionary army, and were in indigent circumstances. More claimants applied than could possibly have survived from Washington's army, and the amount required to be paid during the first year was eleven times what had been estimated, and in the second year seventeen times. Subsequent acts provided for wars subsequent to the Revolution. Acts of 1836, 1848 and 1853 provided pensions for all widows of Revolutionary soldiers whenever married. A curious result has been that, in 1868, when all Revolutionary pensioners were dead, there remained 888 widows of such soldiers. In 1893 thirteen remained. Acts of July 14, 1862, and subsequent dates, provided pensions for soldiers and sailors disabled in the Civil War, and for the dependent relatives of those who had died. Under these Acts expenditures for pensions reached a maximum (\$34,433,895) in 1871, and then declined until, on January 25, 1879, the Arrears Act was passed, allowing "back-pay" on all pensions to which claim was then successfully laid. This act doubled the total annual sum in two years. Meanwhile an act of 1871 had pensioned all who had served a certain time in the War of 1812, and their widows, if married before the Treaty of Ghent. (In 1893 there were 86 such, but 5,425 widows.) In 1887 a service pension act for the Mexican War was passed. Finally, the Act of June 27, 1890, called the Dependent Pension Act, pensioned all who served ninety days in the War for the Union, and were honorably discharged, and who are incapacitated for manual labor, and the widows, children and dependent parents of such. The effect has been nearly to double the number of pensioners, and to raise the annual charge for pensions above

\$160,000,000, nearly twice the ordinary annual expenditure for the German army. Thirty years from the war, there are now nearly a million pensioners, though probably only two million individuals served in the Union army and navy. The total expenditure for pensions since 1861 has been about \$1,700,000,000. In 1869 pensions were provided for retiring U. S. Judges, and widows of Presidents have been pensioned by special act. The following figures are supplied by the Commissioner of Pensions at Washington. They show the amount of money that has been paid annually to pensioners of the Army and Navy since the close of the Civil War, and the number of pensioners each year :

YEAR.	Army.	Navy.	Pensioners.
1866.....	\$15,158,598.64	\$291,951.24	126,722
1867.....	20,552,948.47	231,841.22	155,474
1868.....	22,811,183.75	290,325.61	169,643
1869.....	28,168,323.34	344,923.93	187,963
1870.....	29,043,237.00	308,251.78	198,686
1871.....	28,081,542.41	437,250.21	207,495
1872.....	29,276,921.02	475,825.79	232,189
1873.....	26,502,528.96	479,534.93	238,411
1874.....	29,603,159.24	603,619.75	236,241
1875.....	28,727,104.76	543,300.00	234,821
1876.....	27,411,309.53	524,900.00	232,137
1877.....	27,659,461.72	523,360.00	232,104
1878.....	26,251,725.91	534,283.53	223,998
1879.....	33,109,339.92	555,089.00	242,755
1880.....	55,901,670.42	787,558.66	250,802
1881.....	49,419,905.35	1,163,500.00	268,830
1882.....	53,328,192.05	984,980.00	285,697
1883.....	59,468,610.70	958,963.11	303,658
1884.....	56,945,115.25	967,272.22	322,756
1885.....	64,222,275.34	949,661.78	345,125
1886.....	63,034,642.90	1,056,500.00	365,783
1887.....	72,464,236.69	1,288,760.39	406,007
1888.....	77,712,789.27	1,237,712.40	452,557
1889.....	86,996,502.15	1,846,218.43	489,725
1890.....	103,809,250.39	2,285,000.00	537,944
1891.....	114,744,750.83	2,507,939.67	676,160
1892.....	135,914,611.76	3,479,535.35	876,068
1893.....	153,045,460.94	3,861,177.00	966,012
1894.....	136,495,965.61	3,490,760.56	969,544
1895.....	136,156,808.35	3,650,980.43	970,524
1896.....	134,632,175.88	3,582,999.10	970,678
1897.....	136,313,914.64	3,635,802.71	976,014
1898.....	140,924,348.71	3,727,531.09	993,714
1899.....	134,671,258.68	3,683,794.27	991,519
	\$2,338,559,870.58	\$51,351,104.16	.....

To the amount paid out for pensions, as shown in the table, should be added the pension expenses. Since 1866 the Government has paid over \$15,000,000 for fees of examining surgeons ; over \$12,000,000 for maintaining pension agencies and general disbursement expenses, and over \$52,000,000 for salaries and the maintenance of the Pension Bureau. The total of the pension bill since 1866 to the close of the last fiscal year was almost \$2,470,000,000.

Pensions, Bureau of. Down to 1849, the pension system of the United States was administered by the War and Navy Departments. In that year it was given over to the Department of the Interior, then created.

People's Party. Organized during the National Union Conference at Cincinnati, May 19, 1891, and formed chiefly from the various Farmers' Alliances. A national committee was appointed to look after the interests of the new organization, and the platform of the Farmers' Alliance was indorsed advocating free silver ; the sub-treasury plan ; equal taxation ; revenues limited to the necessity of the Government ; a graduated income tax ; the election of President, Vice-President and Senate by a direct vote of the people ; and prohibition of alien ownership of land. The National Convention at Omaha, Neb., July 2, 1892, nominated James B. Weaver, of Iowa, for President, and James G. Field, of Virginia, for Vice-President. Weaver obtained a popular vote of 1,030,128 and an electoral vote of twenty-three.

Pepperrell, Sir William (1696-1759), was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1726, and in 1727 became a member of the council. He was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas from 1730 to 1759. In 1745 he was active in procuring men and supplies for an expedition against the French in Canada. He commanded the force that captured Louisbourg and was made a baronet. He was active in raising and equipping troops during the French War of 1755, and commanded the forces on the frontier of Maine and New Hampshire.

Pequots, a tribe of New England Indians, entered into a treaty with the colonists at Boston in 1634, but soon became hostile. Expeditions were sent against them and they in turn attacked Wethersfield and killed many settlers. In 1637 an expedition under Mason surprised the Indians at a fort near the present Groton, Conn. A desperate struggle followed in which the Indians were overcome with great loss. The remnant was nearly annihilated in a subsequent battle at Fairfield swamp. Many of the Pequots were sold as slaves, and the remainder of the tribe separated and later became widely scattered.

Percival, James G. (1795-1856), of Connecticut, was a popular poet, and composed several remarkable lyrics. He was a man of varied and extensive knowledge and a fluent writer.

Percy, George (1586-1632), came to Virginia from England about 1607. He succeeded Lord Delaware as Governor, temporarily, in 1611. He wrote "A Discourse of the Plantations of the Southerne Colonie in Virginia."

Percy, Hugh, Duke of Northumberland (1742-1817), in 1775 (being then known as Earl Percy) led a brigade to reinforce the British at Lexington, and allowed wanton plundering by his troops during the retreat. Several citizens were murdered. In 1776 he led a column at the reduction of Fort Washington and was the first to enter the American lines. He returned to England in 1776.

Perry, Arthur L., born in 1830, has been professor of history and political economy at Williams College since 1853. He is an ardent advocate of free trade. He has written "Foes of the Farmers" and two books on "Political Economy."

Perry, Matthew Galbraith (1794-1858), brother of the victor of Lake Erie, served as a boy in the War of 1812, and later against the pirates. He rendered important services while in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and was promoted to be commodore in 1841. His aid in the capture of Vera Cruz in 1847 was valuable, as was his blockade of the coast. Commodore Perry is best remembered for his connection with Japan. He organized and commanded the expedition to that country—then outside the list of friendly nations—in 1853, and signed a treaty with its government in 1854, thus opening the "Mikado's Empire" to Western influences.

Perry, Oliver Hazard (1785-1819), an American naval hero, was a native of Rhode Island, and entered the navy as midshipman in 1799. He was in the Tripolitan War, and afterward devoted his attention to ordnance. In 1813 he was appointed to command on Lake Erie. With great efforts and extraordinary rapidity he built a fleet on the lake and drilled his men. His preparations being completed, he sailed from Put-in Bay in command of a squadron of nine vessels, of which the "Lawrence" and "Niagara" were the chief. The British commander, Barclay, had six. Their battle of September 15, 1813, in which Perry showed great ability, resulted in the capture of the entire British squadron, and was immortalized in the laconic dispatch, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Perry co-operated in the

victory of the Thames, was made captain, and served in the defense of Baltimore.

Perryville, Ky., the chief battle in Bragg's invasion of Kentucky. On October 8, 1862, General Bragg, leading 40,000 Confederate troops, was retreating from Kentucky into East Tennessee, when at Perryville he was overtaken by General Buell, with 58,000 Federals. Bragg was forced to turn and give battle. The fight lasted nearly all day, and was at times hand to hand. The National left, being composed of raw recruits, was destroyed, but the rest of the line, under General Philip H. Sheridan, held out bravely and repelled every attack of the Confederates, following them up with counter attacks. Buell's loss was 4,348, including Generals James S. Jackson and William T. Terrill. Bragg's total casualties were 3,396. Bragg slowly retired before a superior force, but Buell did not follow him.

Personal Liberty Laws, statutes passed by the Northern States to protect the negroes within their borders. The first acts were passed about 1840, though Indiana and Connecticut had previously provided that fugitives might have a trial by jury. After the Prigg decision, many of the States passed Acts prohibiting the use of State jails in fugitive slave cases. The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 aroused the most violent opposition in the North, and before 1856 many of the States had passed personal liberty acts. Beside prohibiting the use of State jails, these laws forbade State judges and officers to assist claimants or issue writs. Trial was to be given all alleged fugitives. Heavy penalties were provided for the violation of these laws. Such acts were passed in Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Maine, Wisconsin, Kansas, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Of the Northern States, New Jersey and California alone sanctioned the rendition of fugitives.

Peru. The United States concluded a treaty of peace and commerce with the Peru-Bolivian Confederation in 1836. A claims convention was concluded in 1841 with Peru, by which Peru agreed to pay \$300,000 indemnity to United States citizens. A commercial treaty was concluded in 1851. A convention relative to the rights of neutrals at sea was concluded in 1856. Claims conventions were concluded in 1862, 1863 and 1868. A commercial treaty was concluded in 1870, and an extradition treaty the same year. A commercial treaty was concluded in 1887.

Pet Banks, the name applied to certain State banks selected by the Treasury Department as places of deposit for Federal funds withdrawn

from the Bank of the United States. This practice was in vogue during the period between 1833 and 1836. The banks were chosen, it was said, not because of fitness, but on the principle of the accepted system of granting bank charters, namely, of party fidelity. This gave rise to competition among the Democratic banks and a wholesale granting of charters, which was followed by speculation and inflation of the currency.

Peters, Hugh (1599-1660), came to America from England in 1635. In 1636 he succeeded Roger Williams as pastor of the First Church in Salem, and excommunicated Williams' adherents. He took an active part in public affairs. In 1638 he was appointed to collect and revise the Massachusetts Colonial Laws. In 1641 he was a commissioner to England and influenced the removal of imposts on New England commerce. He afterward played an important part in the English Civil War.

Peters, Richard (1744-1828), was secretary of the Continental Board of War from 1776 to 1781, represented Pennsylvania in the Continental Congress from 1782 to 1783, and was a U. S. District Judge from 1789 to 1828.

Peters, Samuel (1735-1826), became a Church-of-England minister in the churches of Hartford and Hebron, Conn., in 1762. He was suspected of being a Tory, and in 1774 was required to make a written declaration that he had not communicated with England concerning the controversies with the colonies and would not do so. Soon afterward he fled to England. He wrote a satirical "History of Connecticut" of little historical value.

Peters, United States vs., a Supreme Court case of the year 1809. Judge Peters, of the U. S. District Court for Pennsylvania, decided for the plaintiffs in the case of *Olmstead and others vs. Rittenhouse's Executrixes*, but refrained from carrying his judgment into execution because of a statute passed by Pennsylvania forbidding this. A mandamus was then asked for against Peters. The Supreme Court (Judge Marshall) declaring that the Legislature of a State cannot annul the judgment or determine the jurisdiction of a U. S. Court, granted the mandamus, and the decree was executed, against the opposition of the Pennsylvania authorities and even of the Pennsylvania militia. (See *Olmstead et als. vs. Rittenhouse's Executrixes*.)

Peters' Reports, sixteen volumes of law reports by Richard Peters, Jr., containing cases from the United States Supreme Courts, 1828-1842.

Petersburg, Va. About this town and Richmond from June, 1864,

to April, 1865, there was the most celebrated campaign of the Civil War. Gradually Grant had forced Lee's Army of Northern Virginia southward until the Confederates lay posted about Petersburg and Richmond. Grant's army, including drivers, camp followers, etc., numbered nearly 120,000 men, while Lee was at the head of about 70,000. By June 10, 1864, the Confederates were strongly posted, Lee, with the main command, at Petersburg, and Longstreet on the left at Chapin's Bluff, the line extending along the Boydton Road and Hatcher's Run eastward. The campaign was opened by Butler, then commanding the Army of the James at Bermuda Hundred. June 10, a Federal force was sent by him under Gilmore and Kautz to destroy the Appomattox bridges and attempt to capture Petersburg. This expedition failed signally. June 14, Grant sent Smith with a large force upon a similar expedition. Smith delayed, thus giving the Confederates time to assault and defeat him. Grant lost 9,000 men in these two expeditions. The siege of Petersburg practically commenced June 18. Butler had effected a valuable lodgment at Deep Bottom, and, on the twenty-first, forces under Hancock and Wright endeavored to destroy the Weldon Road, but this was frustrated by Hill, who attacked and defeated the Federals disastrously. Then followed Sheridan's victory at Yellow Tavern and Wilson and Kautz' raid. June 25, Burnside proposed and began the construction of a mine to blow up the Confederate lines about Petersburg. This mine was in process of construction until July 23, and was sprung July 30. It consisted of a shaft 520 feet long with lateral terminations forty feet in each direction and was charged with 8,000 pounds of powder. Burnside was to rush into the breach and seize Cemetery Hill, commanding the town. A crater 200 feet long by sixty feet wide was formed by the explosion, and one Confederate regiment was blown up, but the rest poured such a murderous fire upon the advancing Federals that 4,000 men were lost and the attempt failed. After this things remained comparatively quiet around Petersburg until February, 1865. Then Lee, having been appointed commander-in-chief of the entire Confederate force, perceiving that his situation was becoming desperate, determined to evacuate Richmond and Petersburg and join Johnston in the south. To cover his retreat, he sent a strong force on the night March 24, 1865, to assault Fort Steadman. The fort was carried at the first assault, but reinforcements failed to come, and the Federals under Parke quickly repelled the assault. Of 5,000 Confederates, 3,000 were killed and Lee's retreat was prevented. The National line then extended without a break from the Appomattox to Dinwiddie Court House. April 1, the fatal battle of Five Forks occurred, Sheridan defeating the Confederates after a desperate fight. They were also defeated at Quaker and Boyd-

ton Roads. April 2, Grant ordered a united attack along the Confederate line from Appomattox to Hatcher's Run. Everywhere the Confederates met defeat after fearful losses. On April 3 Lee evacuated Richmond and Petersburg simultaneously.

Petigru, James L. (1789-1863), was Attorney-General of South Carolina from 1822 to 1830. He ardently opposed the nullification and secession movements. He codified the Laws of South Carolina.

Petition. The Constitution prohibits Congress from making any law to abridge "the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." February 11, 1790, a petition signed by Franklin was offered to Congress praying the abolition of slavery, but it was unnoticed. Between 1830 and 1844 numerous petitions from abolitionists poured in. February 8, 1835, Henry L. Pinckney, of South Carolina, suggested that resolutions be adopted to the effect that Congress cannot constitutionally interfere with slavery in any of the States. The committee on these resolutions reported favorably and suggested that thereafter abolition petitions be laid on the table. These were adopted. John Quincy Adams opposed these "gag rules" during ten years, finally accomplishing their abolition in 1844.

Petroleum. Its existence was known to the Indians of Western New York, and it was collected in small quantities by them and by the early settlers of New York and Pennsylvania, amounting sometimes to as much as twenty barrels in a year. The first organized and successful effort to bore for petroleum was made in 1854 by a New York company along Oil Creek, N. Y. Oil was struck at seventy-one feet, and as much as a thousand barrels per day was obtained. Oil fields were quickly located elsewhere in New York and in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, those of Pennsylvania proving the richest. The latter yielded 3,000,000 barrels in 1862. Gasolene, naphtha, kerosene, paraffine and other products soon began to be manufactured from the petroleum.

Pettaquamscut Purchasers, a company formed by John Hull, of Pine Tree Shilling fame, in 1660, which bought lands from the Indians about Pettaquamscut Rock, in the Narragansett country. This company was in constant collision with Atherton's company at Wickford.

Pettit, Charles (1736-1806), was secretary of New Jersey from 1772 to 1778. He was assistant quartermaster-general of the Continental

army from 1778 to 1783. He represented Pennsylvania in the Continental Congress from 1785 to 1787.

Pettus, Edmund W., see appendix, page 406.

Pewter Muggers, a New York faction of the Democratic party which was opposed to the Tammany candidates in 1828. Their meetings being held in a Frankfort Street resort over *pewter mugs*, the name was affixed by their opponents.

Phelps, Edward J., lawyer and diplomat, was born at Middlebury, Vt., July 11, 1822, graduated at Middlebury college 1840, admitted to the bar 1843. He was 2d comptroller of the U. S. Treasury 1851-53, President American Bar Association, 1880. Ran for governor of Vermont, 1880, but being charged with sympathizing with the South during the Civil War the prejudices thus aroused caused him to withdraw from the race. He was appointed Minister to England and served 1885-89, and also served as Counsel for the U. S. before the Court of Arbitration in the Behring Sea controversy. At the time of his death, which occurred March 9, 1900, he was regarded as being the greatest constitutional lawyer in America.

Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart, born in Massachusetts in 1844, has been prominent in temperance reform and efforts for the advancement of woman. She wrote "The Gates Ajar," "Hedged In," and many stories.

Phelps, John W. (1813-1885), of Vermont, served during the Mexican War. In the Civil War he commanded a brigade at Newport News, reduced Ship Island, and fought at New Orleans. He was candidate of the American party for President in 1880.

Phelps, William Walter, born in 1839, represented New Jersey in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1873 to 1875. He was Minister to Austria from 1881 to 1882. He was a U. S. Congressman from 1883 to 1889, when he became Minister to Germany and served until 1893. He is known as a staunch supporter of a protective tariff. Died June 17, 1894.

Philadelphia, Pa., was founded by commissioners appointed by William Penn in 1681. The site of the present city was originally settled by Swedes. In 1683 Philadelphia was chosen as the capital of the colony, and continued to be such for 117 years. During the earlier part of the Revolution the city was the virtual capital of the colonies. Here the first Continental Congress convened in 1774; on July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted; on July 9, 1778, the

Articles of Confederation were signed ; and in 1787 the Constitution of the United States prepared. Here also, in 1786, the "Protestant Episcopal Church of North America" was organized. In December, 1790, Congress convened here, and continued to hold its sessions in the city for ten years. The first American bank was established here in 1781, and the first United States Mint in 1792. In 1876 the centennial celebration of the independence of the colonies was held in Philadelphia, and in 1882 the bi-centennial of the landing of William Penn was observed. The University of Pennsylvania was incorporated here in 1779. The city was from the first noted for philanthropic institutions.

Philip, King, chief of the Wampanoags, died in 1676. He was the son of Massasoit, and succeeded to the chieftainship in 1662. He was for many years friendly to the whites, but realized the decline of the Indian race, and was led to hostilities by the encroachments of the colonists, which rendered his tribe restless and discontented. In 1675 he inaugurated "King Philip's War," and enlisted in his service nearly all the New England tribes. Thirteen towns were destroyed, and 600 colonists lost their lives. He was killed at Mount Hope, R. I., and his tribe was almost annihilated.

Philip, Jno. W., a commodore in the U. S. Navy, was born in New York City Aug. 26, 1840, appointed to Annapolis Naval Academy 1856. His promotions were, successively, acting master June 1, 1861; lieutenant, July, 1862; lieutenant-commander, 1866; commander, 1874; captain, 1889; commodore, 1898. He was in the blockading service during the Civil War and sustained a severe wound in the leg at Stone River (Murfreesboro). During the Spanish-American War he was in command of the second-class battleship "Texas" and participated in the great engagement with Cervera's fleet July 3, 1898. In 1899 Commodore Philip was appointed commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Philippa, or **Philippi**, W. Va., the first engagement during McClellan's West Virginia campaign. Here Colonel Porterfield, commanding 1,000 Confederate troops, was surprised and routed June 3, 1861, by Colonels Kelly and Dumont, with two regiments of McClellan's army. This occurred subsequently to West Virginia's rejection of the secession ordinance. Porterfield was engaged in burning bridges along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Philipse, Frederick (1626-1702), came to New Amsterdam from Holland about 1640. In 1693 part of his vast estate was erected by royal charter into the "Manor of Philipseborough." For over fifty years he was very prominent in colonial affairs.

Philippine Commission. J. G. Schurman, Dean C. Worcester, Col. Charles Denby, Gen. Otis and Admiral Dewey were appointed by McKinley in 1899 to report on the question arising in the Philippines.

Philippine Islands. Twelve hundred islands (of which 408 are inhabited) in the Malay Archipelago, discovered by Magellan in 1521. Area, 115,528 square miles. Population, 10,000,000. Luzon is the chief island, on which is Manila (154,000 inhabitants), the largest city and capital of the whole group. This city was blockaded May 1, 1898 (see Manila, Battle of), was taken August 13. Spain has ceded the islands to the United States. The native revolt, under Aguinaldo, was begun against the Americans at Manila, February 4, 1899, and is still unsuppressed (May, 1900).

Phillips, John (1719-1795), with his brother Samuel, founded Phillips Andover Academy in 1780, and in 1781 founded Phillips Exeter Academy with an endowment of \$134,000.

Phillips, Wendell (1811-1884), one of the greatest platform orators of the country, was born in Boston and graduated at Harvard in 1831. He became a lawyer, but from 1837 onward gave his chief energies to the abolitionist movement. He was the lecturer of the cause, as Garrison was the writer. For many years he labored against a hostile sentiment. He succeeded Garrison as president of the anti-slavery society. He was, moreover, an ardent advocate of the temperance and woman suffrage reforms, a champion of the greenback party, and an eloquent and acceptable lecturer on various topics, such as the "Lost Arts," etc.

Phillips, William (1731-1781), was appointed a major-general in the British army in America in 1776. He commanded at St. John till 1777, when he became second in command to Burgoyne at Montreal. By his skill and energy as an artilleryman he forced the evacuation of Ticonderoga by General St. Clair. He was prominent in the two Saratoga battles, and succeeded Burgoyne in the command of the surrendered troops. He was promoted lieutenant-general in 1780. In 1781 he joined General Benedict Arnold with 2,000 men and assumed command. He died of typhoid fever soon afterward.

Phips, Sir William (1651-1695), engaged in trade and in 1687 recovered £300,000 from a wrecked Spanish vessel. In 1690 he commanded the expedition which captured Port Royal and made an unsuccessful attempt to reduce Quebec with a naval force of thirty-four vessels and about 2,000 men. While in England in 1692 he was appointed Governor of Massachusetts. He was prominent in the suppression of

witchcraft. He was a man of great industry and integrity. He died while visiting England to answer charges against him.

Platt, Don (1819-1891), was Secretary of Legation at Paris from 1853 to 1857, and for nine months was Chargé d'Affaires. He served on the staff of General Schenck during the Civil War.

Pickens, Andrew (1739-1817), served in the Cherokee War in 1761. In 1779 he defeated the British under Colonel Boyd at Kettle Creek and was active at the battle of Stono. He commanded the militia at Cowpens, captured Augusta and led the Carolina militia at Eutaw Springs. He served in the South Carolina Legislature from 1783 to 1794, and was a U. S. Congressman from 1793 to 1795. He was again in the South Carolina Legislature from 1801 to 1812. He negotiated numerous treaties with the Southern Indians.

Pickens, Francis W. (1805-1869), represented South Carolina in the U. S. Congress as a Nullifier from 1834 to 1843. He was Governor of South Carolina from 1860 to 1862. He demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter and gave the order to fire upon the "Star of the West."

Pickering, John (1777-1846), of Massachusetts, was celebrated for his philological studies, and was one of the founders of American Comparative Philology. He published "A Vocabulary of Americanisms" and "Remarks on the Indian Languages of North America."

Pickering, Timothy (1745-1829), was a Harvard graduate and militia officer in Massachusetts, who entered actively into the civil and military life of the Revolution. He was made adjutant-general of the army in 1776, and member of the board of war, and in 1780 he became quartermaster-general, materially aiding Washington's final movements. He held this position until 1785, and then settled in Pennsylvania. In 1791 he negotiated a treaty with the Six Nations, and the same year he was called to the office of Postmaster-General. This position he, in 1795, exchanged for that of Secretary of War, and a few months later he took charge of the State Department, which he held until 1800. Becoming again identified with Massachusetts Pickering represented that State in the U. S. Senate 1805-1811 and the House 1813-1817. He was a radical Federalist and a member of the Essex Junto. As a vigorous opponent of the Embargo he was at one time extremely unpopular. Life by Pickering and Upham.

Pickett, George E. (1825-1875), served with distinction during the Mexican War at Vera Cruz, Contreras and Chapultepec. He joined

the Confederates and in 1862 commanded a brigade under General Johnston. He was active at Richmond and Gaines' Mills and commanded a division at Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and Petersburg. His command was routed at Five Forks, and he surrendered with General Lee. He was famous for a cavalry charge at Gettysburg.

Pierce, Franklin (November 23, 1804–October 8, 1869), fourteenth President of the United States, was born at Hillsborough, N. H., graduated at Bowdoin (where he was associated with Hawthorne and Longfellow), and became a lawyer in his native State. While very young he was Speaker in the Legislature, and Democratic Congressman from 1832 to 1837. He was U. S. Senator 1839–1842, declined a Cabinet offer from President Polk, and volunteered in the Mexican War. Appointed to a brigade he showed bravery in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. This "war record" made him President. He was President of the State Constitutional Convention in 1850, and attained high rank at the bar. At the Democratic National Convention of 1852 Pierce was nominated on the forty-ninth ballot, triumphing over the more prominent competitors, Marcy, Cass, Buchanan and Douglas. In the election the Whig party collapsed and Pierce received 254 electoral votes. The noted names in his Cabinet were Marcy in the State Department, Jefferson Davis Secretary of War, and Caleb Cushing Attorney-General. His administration was marked at home by the Kansas-Nebraska question and the development of the slavery controversy, and abroad by the Kosztá incident, the Japan treaty and the Nicaraguan affairs. President Pierce was defeated for renomination in 1856, and after 1857 lived in retirement.

Pierce, Henry L., born in 1825, was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from 1860 to 1866. He represented Massachusetts in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1873 to 1877.

Pierce, William (1740?–1806), served with distinction during the Revolution. He represented Georgia in the Continental Congress from 1786 to 1787. A member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, he opposed the plan adopted.

Pierpont, John (1785–1866), was an ardent reformer, in Massachusetts, and earnestly supported the temperance and anti-slavery movements. He wrote many poems, one of the most famous being "Warren's Address at the Battle of Bunker Hill."

Pierre, capital of South Dakota, was founded in 1829 near the site of old Fort Pierre.

Pierrepoint, Edwards (1817-1892), was a member of the Union Defense Committee in New York. In 1864 he was active in organizing the War Democrats. He was appointed prosecutor of John H. Surratt, one of the alleged conspirators against President Lincoln. He was active in destroying the Tweed ring. He was Attorney-General in Grant's Cabinet from 1875 to 1876, and Minister to England from 1876 to 1878.

Pietas et Gratulatio, a somewhat famous series of adulatory poems in Latin emanating from Harvard College in 1762 on the accession of George III.

Pigot, Sir Robert (1720-1796), commanded the left wing of the British force at Bunker Hill, where he displayed great skill and bravery. He commanded in Rhode Island in 1778.

Pike, Albert (1809-1891), attained high reputation as a lawyer. He edited the Arkansas Revised Statutes in 1836. He fought in the Mexican War and organized a force of Cherokees for the Confederates, engaging at Pea Ridge and Elkhorn.

Pike, Zebulon M. (1779-1813), U. S. army, explored the Mississippi to its source in 1805. From 1806 to 1807 he was engaged in geographical explorations in Louisiana territory and discovered Pike's Peak in the Rocky Mountains. He was seized by the Spanish Government for trespassing on Spanish territory, but was soon afterward released. In 1813 he was assigned to the principal army as adjutant and inspector general. He commanded the expedition against York, Upper Canada, and was killed by the explosion of a magazine of a captured fortification.

Pilgrim Fathers, the first settlers in Massachusetts. In 1608 a party of Puritans, chiefly from the North of England, weary of the constant religious persecutions, left England and settled at Amsterdam, whence they later moved to Leyden. But they could not conform to the customs of Holland. Accordingly, in 1617, Robert Cushman and John Carver were sent to England to treat with the Virginia Company for a grant of settlement in its territory in America. This was readily obtained. Early in 1620 the Pilgrims embarked from Delfthaven in the "Speedwell," a vessel chartered in Holland. Arriving at Southampton, they found the "Mayflower," which Cushman had brought from London, waiting them. August 5, 1620, the "Mayflower" and the "Speedwell" left Southampton for the New World. Twice the "Speedwell" put back for repairs, and the second time she was left, the "Mayflower" sailing alone from Plymouth with 102 passengers,

September 6. Their destination was to a point near the Hudson River, but the wind drove them to the north. Skirting along Cape Cod, November 11 (O. S.), the "Mayflower" dropped anchor off what is now Provincetown. Later the pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, and thus the colony of Plymouth was begun. The leaders of the Pilgrims were Bradford, Brewster, Cushman, Miles Standish, and Carver. The name comes from a passage in the journal of William Bradford.

Pilgrim Society, a society founded at Plymouth in 1820. It erected Pilgrim Hall in 1824, and has a valuable collection of portraits and memorials of the early settlers.

Pilgrims, Landing of. Tradition has not entirely determined who landed on Plymouth Rock; whether the exploring party of ten men who landed December 11 (old style), or the whole company. It is generally conceded that the first landing occurred at that place, that being the most convenient within sight. Elder Thomas Faunce, in 1741, then ninety-one years old, declared he had heard of it from the oldest planters.

Pillow, Gideon J. (1806-1878), commanded the right wing of the American army at Cerro Gordo and led a division at Churubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec. In 1861 he was appointed brigadier-general in the provisional Confederate army. He commanded under General Polk at Belmont. When the command devolved upon him at Fort Donelson, he gave it over to General Buckner and escaped.

Pillow, Fort, Tenn., held by the Confederates with 6,000 troops and protected by eight ironclads under Commander Hollins. This place was captured by the Union flag officer, Davis, who assailed it with a fleet of gunboats, and captured it June 4, 1862. The Confederate flotilla was utterly destroyed in less than an hour. Some ships had their boilers shot through and some were butted and sunk. The fire was then directed against the fort itself, which was speedily reduced, and evacuated by the garrison. The Union troops did not hold it long, however, abandoning it in consequence of operations on the Tennessee River. In 1864 the fort was held by 550 Federals under Major Booth, 260 of these soldiers being negroes. The fort was assaulted April 13 and captured by the Confederate cavalryman, Forrest, leading 4,000 soldiers. The first assault was unsuccessful, but Booth was killed and Bradford, leader of the colored troops, took command. The Federals were assisted by their gunboat "New Era," but this aid availed little, because of the high banks of the river. Forrest sent in a flag of truce

demanding a surrender, which was refused. Another assault was ordered and this time an entrance was gained. Nearly the whole garrison were killed.

Pinckback, Pinckney B. S., born in 1837, of African descent, was a member of the Louisiana Senate in 1868. He was Governor during the impeachment of Governor Warmoth. He was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1873, but was disallowed his seat.

Pinckney, Charles (1758-1824), was a member of the South Carolina Legislature from 1779 to 1780. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1777 to 1778 and from 1784 to 1787. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and drafted one of the constitutions proposed. He was Governor of South Carolina from 1789 to 1792 and from 1796 to 1798, a U. S. Senator from 1797 to 1801, Minister to Spain from 1803 to 1805, Governor from 1806 to 1808. He was a Democratic U. S. Congressman from 1819 to 1821. C. C. Pinckney and Thomas Pinckney were his cousins.

Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth (1746-1825), an American statesman, was Attorney-General of his colony, South Carolina, and member of its Provincial Congress in 1775. He held the rank of major in the war, fought at Charleston, Brandywine and Germantown, and surrendered at Charleston in 1780. He was a member of the Federal Convention in 1787, and the Federalist leader in his State's ratifying convention in 1788. Pinckney declined a Cabinet position, but accepted in 1796 the mission to France; the Directory, however, refused to acknowledge him. The French proposals to bribe the American envoys called from him the well-known phrase: "Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute!" He was appointed major-general for the expected war with France. Pinckney was the Federalist candidate for Vice-President in 1800, and for President in 1804 and 1808.

Pinckney, Henry I. (1794-1863), was a member of the South Carolina Legislature from 1816 to 1832, and represented South Carolina in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1833 to 1837.

Pinckney, Thomas (1750-1828), brother of C. C. Pinckney, was an aide to General Lincoln and Count d'Estaing in the Revolution. He fought at Stono and was taken prisoner at Camden. He was Governor of South Carolina from 1787 to 1789, and Minister to Great Britain from 1792 to 1796. He negotiated the treaty with Spain securing free navigation of the Mississippi. In 1796 he was a Federalist candidate with Adams. He was a U. S. Congressman from 1797 to 1801.

Pinckney Plan, a plan for a Federal Constitution, proposed May 29, in the Convention of 1787, by Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina. It resembled the Randolph Plan, but no copy of it has been preserved. Many years afterward Pinckney produced a document which he declared to be this, but its genuineness was easily disproved.

Pine Bluff, Arkansas, a town on the Arkansas River, where, on October 25, 1863, the Confederate General Marmaduke, with 2,000 troops and 12 pieces of artillery, attacked the garrison commanded by Colonel Powell Clayton. After several hours of sharp fighting the Confederates withdrew.

Pine, Robert E. (1730?-1788), came to Philadelphia from England in 1783. He was prominent as an artist and painted portraits of many of the heroes of the Revolution, including Washington and Robert Morris.

Pine Tree Shilling, the name given to the largest of the coins issued in 1652 by the first mint established in Boston. These coins had the value of "12d., 6d. and 3d. pieces," that value being denoted by the figure XII, VI or III stamped upon the reverse. The obverse contained the representation of a pine tree encircled by a grained ring, with the legend "Mathosets In." Weight, 72 grains; value, 18¼ cents.

Pines, Isle of, an island of 1,214 square miles area, and 5,000 population, lying fifty miles from the southwest extremity of Cuba. It is one of the insular possessions that were ceded to the United States by peace treaty with Spain, 1898. Notwithstanding its small area and population, the island is a valuable colonial acquisition because of its admirable position as a naval base, particularly in case the United States builds the Nicaragua Canal. It is also an extremely fertile spot and abounds with mineral springs whose curative properties are said to be as great as those of Carlsbad. The island is easily reached by a comfortable steamer that makes tri-weekly trips from Batabano, the south terminus of a railroad from Havana. The principal town is Nueva Gerona, which during Spanish occupation was strongly garrisoned. The island was one time a favorite resort of pirates.

Pinkerton, Allan (1819-1884), fled from Scotland as a Chartist to America in 1842. He established Pinkerton's Detective Agency in Chicago in 1850, and organized the secret service of the National army in 1861.

Pinkerton Law. The Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of August 5,

1892, provides "that no employé of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, or similar agency, shall be employed in any Government service, or by any officer of the District of Columbia."

Pinkney, William (1764-1822), orator, was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates from 1788 to 1792 and of the Executive Council from 1792 to 1795. He was a commissioner to London under Jay's treaty from 1796 to 1804, Attorney-General of Maryland in 1805, commissioner in England (jointly with James Monroe) from 1806 to 1807, and Minister from 1807 to 1811. He was Attorney-General in Madison's Cabinet from 1811 to 1814. Minister to Russia from 1816 to 1818, and represented Maryland in the U. S. Senate from 1820 to 1822. He was a most eloquent advocate.

Pinzon, Martin A. (1441-1493), is reported by some to have visited the New World in 1488 and by others to have seen charts of Norman explorers. He aided Columbus in fitting out his expedition, and was given command of "La Pinta." He parted from Columbus in the West Indies and attempted to usurp the honors of the discovery by arriving first at the Court, but was prevented by storms.

Pinzon, Vicente Y. (1460?-1524?), commanded "La Nifia" in the expedition of Columbus in 1492. In 1499 he discovered Brazil and the Amazon. He made two subsequent voyages to South America in 1506 and 1508.

Piracy. Many of the colonies were infested by pirates during the latter years of the seventeenth and the earlier portion of the eighteenth centuries. In North Carolina and South Carolina and in the ports of the Spanish colonies to the south, the pirate Teach, called "Black Beard," made frequent ravages and was gladly received by the inhabitants of Charleston in the matter of trade. Teach's headquarters were in North Carolina. From thence he preyed upon the Spanish possessions in the south and traded as far north as Philadelphia, where prominent citizens were in league with him and with Evans, another pirate. He was finally driven away by Governor Johnson, of North Carolina. In New York and along the Eastern coast the celebrated Captain Kidd terrorized the coast settlers for a number of years. Piracy was made a capital offense in the New England colonies. During the middle of the nineteenth century the American Government contended for an international declaration that the slave-trade should be treated as piracy.

Piscataways, a tribe of Indians in Maryland whose chief was converted to Christianity, and through whose influence the whole tribe

in 1640 was baptized and received into the Church. In honor of the British sovereign this chief was given the title of "King Charles."

Pitcairn, John (1740?-1775), born in Scotland, was for several years a British officer (major) in Boston. He led the advance in the expedition to Lexington and Concord, and is said to have given the order to fire upon the militia at Lexington, although he denied the charge. He was killed at Bunker Hill while leading the final assault.

Pitcher, Moll, wife of a Revolutionary soldier, who distinguished herself by her bravery at the battle of Monmouth in 1778. Her husband was killed while discharging a cannon. Moll promptly took his place, vowing to avenge his death. General Washington commended her bravery and gave her a commission as a sergeant.

Pitkin, Timothy (1766-1847), was Speaker of the Connecticut Legislature for five consecutive sessions. He represented Connecticut in the U. S. Congress as a Federalist from 1805 to 1819. He was regarded as an authority on U. S. political history. He wrote "Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States of America" and "A Political and Civil History of the United States from 1763 to 1797."

Pitt, William (1759-1806), second son of the Earl of Chatham, became Prime Minister of England in 1783. He enforced the English navigation acts against the United States with great severity, yet his policy was liberal in the main. He resigned office in 1801.

Pitt, Fort, a large fortification erected in 1759 by the British upon the site of Fort Duquesne at the junction of the Monongahela and Alleghany Rivers. Duquesne had been destroyed and abandoned by the French the previous year. Fort Pitt was so called in honor of the British Minister. Its site is now Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh, Pa., dates its history as a town from 1764, when its first streets were laid out. Previous to this time it had been a military station under the name of Fort Pitt, and still earlier (1755-1758) was the scene of a struggle between England and France for its possession, the French having founded Fort Duquesne here in 1754. Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city in 1816. In 1845 it was visited by a disastrous conflagration in which \$5,000,000 worth of property was consumed.

Plaisted, Harris M., born in 1828, commanded a brigade at Charleston and served in Grant's Richmond campaign. He represented

Maine in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1875 to 1877, and was Governor of Maine from 1881 to 1883. Died 1898.

Plater, George (1736-1792), represented Maryland in the Continental Congress from 1778 to 1781. He was president of the Maryland Convention that ratified the Federal Constitution, and was Governor of Maryland in 1792.

Platforms. The "first platform ever adopted by a national convention" was that of a "national assembly of young men," held at Washington in May, 1832, to indorse the nomination of Clay by the National Republican party. In 1844 both the Whigs and the Democrats drew up a "platform," but in 1848 the Whigs refused to commit themselves by a platform. After this the adoption of party platforms by national conventions became general.

Platt, Orville H., born in 1827, was a member of the Connecticut Senate from 1861 to 1862, and of the Legislature from 1864 to 1869. He was elected to the U. S. Senate as a Republican, and served from 1879 to the present time (1897). Re-elected for term beginning March 4, 1897.

Platt, Thomas C., born in 1833, represented New York in the Congress of the United States as a Republican from 1873 to 1877. He was chosen a member of the U. S. Senate in 1881, but resigned soon afterward with Roscoe Conkling on account of a disagreement with President Garfield concerning the appointment to the collectorship of the port of New York. He was elected in Jan., 1897, to U. S. Senate for term beginning March 4, 1897.

Platte Country, the name, previous to 1854, given to that territory stretching west from Missouri to the Rocky Mountains, and which now comprises the States of Kansas and Nebraska. A bill was introduced into Congress in 1854 by Douglas, of Illinois, for the organization of the territory, the slavery question to be determined by the inhabitants, in direct violation of the Missouri Compromise.

Plattsburgh (Lake Champlain). In August, 1814, General Prevost with 14,000 men and a flotilla of sixteen vessels advanced from the St. Lawrence to attack the American land force entrenched at Plattsburgh and the fleet on Lake Champlain. The American land force consisted of 3,500 troops and about 4,000 militia, under General Macomb. The naval force was made up of fourteen vessels, commanded by Captain Macdonough. The British army on September 5

was eight miles away. The next day it advanced in two columns, but was held partly in check by the American militia. On reaching the north bank of the Saranac General Prevost constructed works, and on the eleventh tried to force his way across in two places. At the same time the two fleets fought desperately for over two hours in Plattsburgh Bay. This ended with the defeat of the British, who lost about 200 men and the commodore of the fleet. The news of this victory came to the fighting armies at the critical part of the battle and turned the tide in favor of the Americans. The British fled to Champlain, leaving behind the sick and wounded and a vast amount of stores. On September 24 they returned to Canada, having lost in all, killed, wounded, missing and deserters, nearly 2,000 men. The American loss in the land battle was 150.

Pleasant Hill, Ia., a brief but fierce engagement of the Civil War, April 9, 1864. After the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, in which Banks had been defeated, he fell back to Pleasant Hill with his army, now reduced to about 8,000 men. Kirby Smith, leading nearly 20,000 Confederates, followed in hot pursuit. During the morning there was some sharp skirmishing, and about five o'clock a fierce fight took place. Banks' troops, greatly outnumbered and in a woeful condition, nevertheless fought valiantly. Smith was obliged to leave the field, having lost several guns he had captured the day before. Banks marched on to Grand Ecore.

Pleasanton, Alfred, born in 1824, served with distinction in the Mexican War. He served throughout the Virginia peninsular campaign, and commanded a brigade at Boonesborough, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, where his brilliant action saved the national army from serious disaster. He was commander-in-chief of cavalry at Gettysburg. He retired in 1888 with the rank of colonel in the regular army. Died 1897.

Plowden, Sir Edmund, was a patentee of a grant by Charles I. in 1634, embracing New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania. A county palatinate was erected, called "New Albion," of which he was Governor. He visited the colony in 1641, but remained mostly in Virginia till his return in 1648. The Swedes disputed his jurisdiction, and the colony prospered only in the alluring accounts published in its interests.

Plowden, Francis, son and heir of Sir Edmund Plowden, succeeded in 1634, with his brothers George and Thomas Plowden, to the

shares of four patentees of New Albion, but obtained no profit therefrom.

Plumb, Preston B. (1837-1891), attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel during the Civil War. He represented Kansas in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1877 to 1891.

Plumed Knights, certain Republican campaign clubs formed during the Presidential campaign of 1884 in honor of Mr. Blaine. The name is derived from a speech of Colonel Robert Ingersoll, in which he gave that designation to Blaine.

Plymouth, N. C., wrested from the Federals, April 17, 20, 1864, while occupied by Wessells, commanding a garrison of 2,400 men, by Hoke, leading 7,000 Confederates. Hoke came upon the town in the night, thus surprising Wessells. The Confederate ram "Albemarle" took part in the fight, driving away the Union gunboats "Southfield," "Miami," and "Bombshell," while Hoke took the town. Forts Wessells and Warren were also taken by Hoke. Fort Warren was valiantly defended against numerous assaults, but it was lightly garrisoned, and was finally forced to surrender. Fort Wessells also held out bravely, but having lost the protection of the gunboats, it too succumbed.

Plymouth Brethren. This sect was formed in England and Ireland about 1830 with John Darby as its principal founder. They reject organizations and creeds, but retain the ordinances. Their number in the United States is small.

Plymouth Colony, the first settlement in Massachusetts, founded by a party of Puritans from the north of England, November 11, 1620 (O. S.). These first settlers, called the Pilgrim Fathers, after having spent a number of years at Amsterdam and Leyden in search of religious liberty, secured a grant from the Virginia Company and embarked from Plymouth, England, September 6, 1620, on the "Mayflower." They were 108 in number. (See art. "Pilgrim Fathers.") During the first winter they endured great suffering and many died. John Carver was chosen as the first Governor of the colony. No royal charter was ever granted, though the colony was in existence nearly seventy years. The colonists bound themselves to obey certain laws, which they should frame themselves on principles of justice and moderation. In 1622-23 the number of the colonists was increased by new arrivals in the "Fortune," "Ann" and "Little James." Plymouth colony became a member of the New England Confederation (see

United Colonies of New England) in 1643. By the Massachusetts charter of 1691, it was united with the colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Plymouth Company, a company formed of Plymouth and Bristol merchants, and also called the North Virginia Company. It was incorporated in 1606, and obtained a charter from James I., with grant of land between Long Island and Passamaquoddy Bay. This company was the rival of the London Company. In May, 1607, two ships were dispatched to America bearing a company of colonists commanded by George Popham. An abortive attempt at permanent settlement was made on the Kennebec River, but Popham died and the remaining colonists returned home. The company still continued to exist till its reorganization in 1620 as the New England Company, or Council for New England.

Plymouth Rock, in Plymouth harbor, the landing place of the "Mayflower's" Pilgrims on December 11, 1620 (O. S.). John Alden and Mary Chilton were supposed to have been the first persons to step upon the famous rock.

Pocahontas (1557?-1617), daughter of Powhatan, was reported by Captain John Smith to have saved his life in 1607, when he was about to be slain by her father's tribe. In 1609 she informed the colonists of an intended Indian attack. She was baptized in 1613 and christened Rebecca. In 1614 she married John Rolfe, and in 1616 went to England. She was presented at the Court of King James as "Lady Rebecca." She was graciously received, and was an object of much interest. She died in England. From her descended many of the illustrious families of Virginia.

Pocotaligo, S. C. At this place on October 22, 1862, General Brannan, who had been assigned to destroy railroad connection between Charleston and Savannah, commanding 4,448 Federal troops, encountered some 5,000 Confederates under Walker. A brisk fight followed. Brannan's supply of cartridges gave out, and he was getting decidedly the worst of the fight. He therefore retreated precipitately. On January 14, 1865, just previous to Sherman's march from Savannah through the Carolinas, Howard was ordered to seize this place and establish there a depot of supplies for the Federal army. The seizure was effected after a sharp engagement with 5,000 Confederates under Beauregard.

• **Poe, Edgar A.** (1809-1849), was one of the most remarkable of

American poets and writers of stories. He was connected with numerous periodicals in which appeared some of his best works. He led a very varied life and developed a gloomy and weird style and a sarcastic criticism which were peculiarly his own. Among his works are "The Raven," "The Gold Bug" and "Eureka." He was murdered by political repeaters in Baltimore.

Poindexter, George (1779-1853), represented Mississippi in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1807 to 1813. He served on General Jackson's staff in the War of 1812, was again a delegate in Congress from 1817 to 1819, and was Governor of Mississippi from 1819 to 1821. He prepared a revised code of the laws of Mississippi in 1822. He was a U. S. Senator from 1830 to 1835.

Poinsett, Joel R. (1779-1851), was sent to South America in 1809 by Madison to ascertain the prospects of the Revolutionists. He represented South Carolina in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1821 to 1825. He was sent to Mexico as Commissioner in 1822, and was Minister there from 1825 to 1829. He was an ardent opponent of nullification. He was Secretary of War in Van Buren's Cabinet from 1837 to 1841.

Point Pleasant, Va. Here occurred October 10, 1774, a fierce battle between the Virginia troops of Lord Dunmore, under General Andrew Lewis, and a strong Indian army led by the Shawnee chief, Cornstalk. The Indians crossed the Ohio River at night and fell upon Lewis' encampment about sunrise. Colonel Charles Lewis and Colonel Fleming were killed, besides many others. But General Lewis managed to save his camp and rout the savages with heavy losses.

Poland, Luke P. (1815-1887), was a Judge of the Vermont Supreme Court from 1848 to 1860 and Chief Justice from 1860 to 1865. He represented Vermont in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1865 to 1867 and in the House from 1867 to 1875. He was chairman of the committees to investigate the Ku-Klux Klan outrages and the Cr dit Mobilier transactions.

Polk, James Knox (November 2, 1795-June 15, 1849), eleventh President of the United States, was born in Mecklenburg County, N. C. Having graduated at the University of North Carolina, he became a lawyer in Tennessee, and represented that State as a Democratic Congressman, 1825-1839. He became chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and in 1835-1839 he was Speaker of the House.

From 1839 to 1841 he was Governor of Tennessee, and failed of reelection in 1841 and 1843. The Democratic National Convention selected Polk in 1844 as a "safe" compromise candidate. He was elected over Clay after a hard struggle, having 175 electoral votes. Being inaugurated March 4, 1845, he selected Buchanan for the State Department, R. J. Walker for the Treasury, Marcy for War, and the historian Bancroft for the Navy. The Mexican War, which President Polk favored, was prosecuted successfully during his administration, and the Oregon controversy with England was peacefully settled in 1846. The revenue "Walker Tariff" received his approval. He vetoed river and harbor bills in 1846 and 1847. The California gold discoveries occurred near the end of his term. He died in Nashville a few months after his retirement from office.

Polk, Leonidas (1806-1864), was engaged in the service of the Episcopal Church after 1831, and was Bishop of Louisiana from 1841 to 1861. He strongly sympathized with the secession movement, and, being a West-Pointer, was appointed major-general, and superintended the construction of fortifications at New Madrid, Fort Pillow, Island No. 10 and Memphis. He commanded at Belmont, and led a corps at Shiloh and Corinth. He commanded the right wing at Chickamauga, where it was asserted that his disobedience of orders saved the National army from annihilation. He served with General Johnston in opposing General Sherman at Atlanta, and was killed near Kenesaw Mountain in June, 1864.

Polk, Sarah C. (1803-1891), of Tennessee, married James K. Polk in 1824. She was a great favorite in Washington society, and although she introduced numerous reforms and innovations in the White House, maintained her popularity.

Polk, William (1758-1834), served as major of a North Carolina regiment at Brandywine and Germantown, and fought at Camden and Eutaw Springs. He was a Tennessee Congressman from 1787 to 1794.

Poll Tax, a tax levied upon each poll or head of population. The Federal Government has the power to levy such a tax in proportion to the enumeration or census, but has never exercised the power. In 1641 a poll tax was levied in Maryland, each person being made to pay forty pounds of tobacco yearly for the support of the parish minister and the building of churches. Similar laws were passed in other colonies at various times. In 1860, according to a report made to the New York Legislature, twenty-seven States and Territories employed the poll tax.

Some States, as South Carolina, have constitutional provisions for levying the poll tax. In others, as in Massachusetts, its payment is made a qualification for voting.

Pollard, Edward A. (1828-1872), edited the *Richmond Examiner* from 1861 to 1867. He ardently advocated the Confederate cause and severely criticised Jefferson Davis. From 1867 to 1869 he published "Southern Opinion." He wrote a "Southern History of the War," "The Lost Cause," "Lee and his Lieutenants," "The Lost Cause Regained" and "Life of Jefferson Davis with the Secret History of the Southern Confederacy."

Pollock, James (1810-1890), represented Pennsylvania in the U. S. Congress as a Whig from 1844. He was Governor of Pennsylvania from 1855 to 1858. He was director of the U. S. mint from 1861 to 1866 and from 1869 to 1879.

Polygamy, instituted and practiced by the Mormons under the leadership of Joseph Smith in 1830, in New York. In 1838 the Mormons emigrated to Missouri, and in 1839 to Illinois. Their polygamous institutions could not be tolerated in either of these, so they gradually emigrated to Utah, where, from 1848 to 1882, they practiced polygamy unrestricted. Polygamists controlled and held all local offices, with a few exceptions. In 1882, Senator Edmunds submitted a bill to restrict and eventually abolish polygamy. Under its provisions polygamists have been excluded as office-holders. A great number of persons have been convicted and sentenced for polygamy, and the Supreme Court has upheld the law.

Pomeroy, Samuel C. (1816-1891), was an organizer of the New England Emigrant Aid Society, and founded a colony at Lawrence, Kan., in 1854. He represented Kansas in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1861 to 1873.

Pomeroy, Seth (1706-1777). engaged in the capture of Louisbourg in 1745. He served in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1774 and 1775. He fought at Bunker Hill, and was appointed brigadier-general, but declined.

Poncas, a tribe of Dakota Indians, have suffered greatly from the attacks of the Sioux, who drove them beyond the Missouri. In 1858 they sold lands to the Government and went on a reservation near the Yanktons. In 1865 they were assigned a reservation on the Missouri.

Ponce de Leon, Juan (1460-1521), a Spanish explorer, was according to some accounts an associate of Columbus on his second voyage. He became Governor of the eastern part of the Island of Hayti, was led to attempt the colonization of Porto Rico, and effected the conquest of that island. It was in 1512 that, searching for a fountain of perpetual youth, he discovered the coast of Florida near St. Augustine. He returned to Spain, and in 1521 sailed to the Florida coast; landing not far from his former point of discovery, he lost the greater part of his force, returned disappointed to Cuba, and soon died. The Spanish claims to the regions were based on his voyages.

Pond Law. After 1875 the regulation of the liquor traffic in Ohio became a leading question in State politics. In 1882 the Republicans adopted the so-called "Pond Law" for the taxation of liquor selling. It was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State. It required of dealers to take out a high license and also to give a bond.

Pontiac (born about 1720, died 1769), one of the Indian chiefs most dangerous to the English, was a leader of the Ojibways, Ottawas and Pottawatomies. He acquired great influence, and is said to have contributed to Braddock's defeat. Though he consented to the surrender of Detroit to the British at the end of the French and Indian War, he forthwith organized a wide-spread conspiracy in 1762. Assembling a large force near Detroit, he fired the warriors in a remarkable oration, but the plot was disclosed, and Pontiac's siege from May to October, 1763, was fruitless. He fought during the siege the battle of the Bloody Bridge. Although Detroit was saved, many other English posts, Sandusky, Mackinaw, Presque Isle, etc., fell before Pontiac's allies. The great chief signed a treaty in 1766, and three years later was murdered.

Pontiac War, a war in 1763 between the English and American settlers along the Pennsylvania and Virginia frontier, and a confederacy of Delaware, Shawanese and Seneca Indians, led by Pontiac, a Shawanese chief. These Indians had been dishonorably treated by the settlers arriving after the capture of Fort Duquesne. They were, besides, incited to the attack by the French fur traders. In June of 1763 a simultaneous attack was made along the whole frontier; the trading posts between the Ohio and Lake Erie were taken and the settlers and English traders were scalped. The settlers retaliated by slaughtering the inhabitants of Conestoga, a body of Christianized Indians on the Susquehanna. General Bouquet invaded the Indian country by way of Pittsburgh, Bradstreet along the lakes. The war was thus brought to an end (1764). It was an afterpiece to the French and Indian War.

Poole, William F. (1821-1894), librarian, devoted much attention to American history. He published "Cotton Mather and Salem Witchcraft," "The Popham Colony," "The Ordinance of 1787" and "Anti-Slavery Opinions Before 1800."

Poor, Enoch (1736-1780), accompanied Schuyler's expedition to Canada in 1776. He commanded a brigade at Stillwater and led the attack at Saratoga. He served under Lafayette at Monmouth, and led a brigade against the Six Nations in 1779.

"**Poor Richard**," a fictitious name assumed by Benjamin Franklin, in connection with the almanac, commonly called "Poor Richard's Almanac," which he began to publish in 1732, under the name of Richard Saunders, or Poor Richard.

Poore, Benjamin Perley (1820-1887), newspaper correspondent, made a valuable collection of French historical documents for Massachusetts from 1844 to 1848. He wrote "Life of General Taylor," "The Conspiracy Trials in 1865," "Life of Burnside" and "Reminiscences" and is author of Poore's Railway Manual.

Popen, John (1770-1845), represented Kentucky in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1807 to 1813. He was Territorial Governor of Arkansas from 1829 to 1835. He represented Kentucky in the U. S. Congress from 1837 to 1843.

Pope, John (1823-1892), an American general, was graduated at West Point in 1842, and fought at Monterey and Buena Vista. He was engaged in the exploration of Minnesota and the survey of the Pacific Railroad, and in 1861 received a command in Missouri. He captured a Confederate force at Blackwater in December, 1861, New Madrid and Island No. 10 in the Mississippi in the spring of the following year. These successes led to his promotion to be major-general of volunteers, brigadier-general in the regular army, and to his appointment to the Army of Virginia, formed in the summer by the union of various corps. Pope took command, with "headquarters in the saddle," and conducted an unfortunate and much criticised campaign against Lee, culminating in the reverses of Second Bull Run and Chantilly at the end of August and first of September, 1862. He was relieved of the command in Virginia, and was employed in bringing the Minnesota Indians to terms. After the war Pope was a department commander until his retirement in 1886. He attained the grade of major-general in 1882.

Popham, George (1550-1608), came to America from England in 1607 with two ships and 100 men, and founded the first New England settlement at Fort George, Me.

Popham Colony. In 1607 two ships, the "Mary and John," commanded by George Popham, and the "Gift of God," commanded by Raleigh Gilbert, were sent out by Sir Ferdinando Gorges. They reached the mouth of the Kennebec River in Maine on August 19. Popham was left to establish a colony at Sabino, and Gilbert returned. Popham died during the winter, and when a ship arrived the next year the colony was broken up.

Poplar Spring, Va., wrested from the Confederates and occupied by Grant October 1, 1864, during the campaign in the vicinities of Richmond and Petersburg.

Popular Sovereignty. This term originated about the time of the acquisition of additional territory from Mexico in 1848. A suggestion was made of a middle course between the Wilmot Proviso, which prohibited the introduction of slavery into newly acquired or organized territories, and the positive permission of slavery under federal legislative enactment; namely, the question was to be settled by the inhabitants of the territories. The Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854 purported to enforce the popular sovereignty idea. The Dred-Scott decision of 1857 decided against it. The Democratic National Convention of 1856 approved of non-interference by Congress with slavery in the Territories. Douglas, of Illinois, was an ardent advocate of this policy, and he vainly defended it against the Dred-Scott decision. The popular sovereignty idea disappeared with the outbreak of the rebellion. It was called in derision "squatter sovereignty."

Population. Careful estimates place the population of New Hampshire in 1700 at about 5,000; Massachusetts and Maine, 70,000; Rhode Island, 6,000; Connecticut, 25,000; New York, 25,000; New Jersey, 14,000; Pennsylvania and Delaware, 20,000; Maryland, 30,000; Virginia, 80,000, and the Carolinas, perhaps 15,000. Population grew very fast in the colonial period. In 1754 the total population of the thirteen colonies is supposed to have been 1,425,000, of whom Virginia contained 284,000 (three-fifths white); Massachusetts and Maine, 211,000; Pennsylvania and Delaware, 206,000; Maryland, 148,000; Connecticut, 137,000; New York, 96,000. In 1775 the colonies probably contained fewer than 3,000,000. The population of New England was almost purely English, that of New York largely Dutch, that of Pennsylvania largely German and Scotch-Irish, while colonies to the southward contained

many of these last two races and some Huguenots. The first census was taken in 1790.

Population, Center of. The center of the population of the United States at the time of the census of 1790 lay some twenty-three miles to the east of Baltimore. In 1800 it was about the same distance west of Baltimore; in 1810, about forty miles west-northwest of Washington; in 1820, sixteen miles north of Woodstock, Va.; in 1830, nineteen miles west-southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.; in 1840, sixteen miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.; in 1850, twenty-three miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.; in 1860, twenty miles south of Chillicothe, O.; in 1870, forty-eight miles east by north of Cincinnati; in 1880, in Kentucky, eight miles west by south of Cincinnati; in 1890, in Southern Indiana.

Port Gibson, Louisiana, a village on the Mississippi where, on May 1, 1863, General Grant fought a victorious battle and thereby forced an opening of the Mississippi blockade.

Port Gibson, Miss., a battle of the Civil War, taking place May 1, 1863, during Grant's campaign along the Mississippi River. Grant was pursuing with some 25,000 Federals the Confederate Pemberton, who was retreating toward Vicksburg with a large army. Near Port Gibson, Grant's advance, under that general himself, overtook Pemberton's rear, about 12,000 men under Bowen. A battle immediately took place. Bowen, though greatly outnumbered, defended himself stoutly. Bowen held a strong position along both branches of the Port Gibson road, and consequently divided the forces of the Federals as he slowly fell back. He was defeated, but managed to retire in good order.

Port Hudson, La., in possession of Confederate troops, 6,000 strong, under Gardner in 1863. It was assailed on three separate occasions by the Federals, as being a desirable position from which to command the Mississippi from New Orleans to Vicksburg. The fort surrendered to General Banks after the fall of Vicksburg. The first attempt to reduce it was made March 8, by Banks and Farragut, the Federal admiral. Farragut essayed to pass the batteries of the fort with his fleet, while Banks, with a land force of 12,000, diverted the attention of the garrison. Farragut's fleet consisted of the "Hartford," the "Mississippi," the gunboats "Albatross," "Essex" and "Sabine," and several mortar-boats. This attempt was an utter failure. Farragut's fleet had to return to Prophet's Island badly disabled by the fort's batteries. On May 23, of the same year, Banks again invested the fort with 15,000

Vol. VI.—8

men, Augur coming to his aid with 3,500 more. May 24, Augur defeated a body of Confederates under Miles, driving them back within their works. Being informed on May 24 that the Confederates were endeavoring to escape, Banks determined on a general assault, the Federal naval force under Farragut having come to his assistance. The struggle was a severe one, but the Confederates resisted every attack. So the siege went on. Each day Farragut's guns riddled the Confederate works, and many Federals were killed by the Confederate sharpshooters. Gardner held out gallantly until he heard that Vicksburg had been captured. Then he surrendered July 9, 1863.

Port Republic, Va. Here, June 13, 1862, Jackson, with 8,000 Confederates, defeated and pursued 3,000 Federals under Carroll and Tyler, of Shields' command. The latter had attempted to capture a cattle train which they supposed to be guarded only by some 300 cavalry. Instead they found Jackson with two strong brigades and three batteries. The Federals fought with spirit, Colonel Candy recapturing by an impetuous charge a Federal battery which had been taken by the enemy. However, on Taylor's appearance with a fresh brigade, the Unionists retired. Jackson pursued them five miles, capturing 450 prisoners and 800 muskets.

Port Republic, Virginia, was the scene of a severe battle June 7, 1862, between the Federals, under Frémont, and the Confederates, commanded by Jackson, in which the Union forces were routed so completely that the Shenandoah Valley campaign was brought to a hasty conclusion.

Port Royal in Acadia, now Annapolis, Nova Scotia, was founded in 1605 by the Sieur De Monts, and in 1607 more permanently by Poutin-court. In 1614 the settlement was ravaged by Samuel Argall, from Virginia. In 1628 it was captured by the English, but restored in 1632; again captured in 1690, but retaken in 1691; finally taken in 1710, and named Annapolis.

Port Royal, S. C., was first settled in 1562 by a band of Huguenots under Jean Ribault. The colony was soon reinforced by René Laudonnière, but it was not wholly successful, even at the first. Then Pedro de Menendez, appointed Spanish Governor of Florida, after founding St. Augustine in 1565, marched along the coast and destroyed the French settlement, while Ribault was sailing unsuccessfully against St. Augustine. In revenge for this a French gentleman, Dominic de Gourgues, in 1567 destroyed the Spanish settlement at St. Augustine by a private expedition.—During the late Civil War, to complete the

Federal blockade of the Southern coast, Commodore Dupont, commanding the Federal frigate, "Wabash," fourteen gunboats, thirty-four steamers and twenty-six sailing vessels, attacked the fort, November 7, 1861. The works were garrisoned by 1,700 South Carolina troops under Generals Drayton and Ripley and were protected by Commodore Tattnall with six Confederate gunboats. The expedition started from Fort Monroe late in October. The fleet entered the harbor between the two forts, firing upon them simultaneously. Then sailing in an elliptical track the ships concentrated their fire upon Fort Walker, which surrendered after three hours. Fort Beauregard was also speedily reduced. The Confederate fleet had been prevented from rendering assistance by a few gunboats.

Port Royal Island, Battle of, February 3, 1779. During the Southern campaign of the Revolution General Prevost sent Major Gardiner with 200 men to seize Port Royal Island. General Moultrie with about an equal number attacked and defeated Gardiner. The American loss was trifling. The British lost most of their officers and many privates.

Port Royal, South Carolina, was attacked January 1, 1862, by Dupont. A flotilla of his vessels engaged a fleet in the Sound commanded by Commodore Tattnall, in which the Confederates were defeated with considerable loss. This was the last effort made by the Confederates to defend the sea islands below Charleston.

Porter, Albert G., born in 1824, represented Indiana in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1859 to 1863. He was first Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury from 1878 to 1880, Governor of Indiana from 1880 to 1884, and Minister to Italy from 1889 to 1892. Died 1897.

Porter, Andrew (1743-1813), fought in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown, and received the personal commendation of Washington. He accompanied General Sullivan in the expedition against the Six Nations in 1779.

Porter, David (1780-1843), an American naval hero, came of a seafaring family, and fought in the wars with France and Tripoli. In 1812 he was appointed a captain, and with the "Essex" captured a number of British prizes and the man-of-war "Alert." In 1813 he started on a cruise in the Pacific with the "Essex," in the course of which he nearly destroyed the British whale-fishery in that ocean. In the harbor of Valparaiso on March 28, 1814, the "Essex" and the "Phœbe" fought a desperate battle, in which the former, completely

disabled, was compelled to surrender. Porter fought against the West India pirates in 1824, and from 1826 to 1829 directed the Mexican navy. He was then U. S. Consul to the Barbary States, and from 1831 until his death he was U. S. Minister resident to Turkey.

Porter, David Dixon (June 8, 1813–February 13, 1891), son of David Porter, and one of the most distinguished American naval officers, accompanied his father in his voyages, and became a midshipman in 1829. He had served in the Mexican War, and had commanded California mail steamers, when the Civil War called out his powers. With the control of the mortar fleet he, in April, 1862, bombarded Forts Jackson and St. Philip, aiding Farragut in the great feat of taking New Orleans. He was continuously active in the operations near Vicksburg that year, commanded the Mississippi squadron, and captured Arkansas Post in January, 1863. Promoted to be Rear-admiral Porter, in May, 1863, took Grand Gulf near Vicksburg and co-operated with Grant in the reduction of that stronghold. The following year he aided Banks in the Red River expedition. Transferred the same year to the North Atlantic squadron, Admiral Porter commanded the powerful naval contingents in the two assaults on Fort Fisher, December, 1864, and January, 1865; in the latter, Porter and General Terry succeeded in reducing this last of the important sea fortresses left to the Confederates. He was promoted to be vice-admiral in 1866 and admiral in 1870. Until 1869 he was superintendent of the naval academy. Besides writing a life of his father and other naval works Admiral Porter was also a successful novelist.

Porter, Fitz-John, born in 1822, was graduated at West Point in 1845, and almost immediately took part in the Mexican War. Assigned to the Army of the Potomac in the Civil war, he was soon in command of a corps, and distinguished himself in the Seven Days' battles, especially at Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill. He was now promoted to be major-general of volunteers. Shortly afterward part of the Army of the Potomac was transferred to Pope's command. Porter and his corps were present at the second battle of Bull Run, August 29 and 30, 1862, and his conduct became the subject of warm controversy. He remained inactive on the first day, and took a leading part on the day following; for this he was deprived of command, but restored, and served in the Antietam campaign. In November, however, he was court-martialed, and cashiered in January. Many efforts to reverse the decision were unavailing until 1886, when an act of Congress restored him to the army with the rank of colonel.

Porter, Horace, born in 1837, was chief of artillery at the capture of Fort Pulaski, in 1861. He fought at Antietam, was chief of ordnance at Chickamauga, and was an aide to General Grant from 1864 to 1865. Became Ambassador to France May, 1897.

Porter, James M. (1793-1862), was appointed Secretary of War in 1843 by President Tyler, and served till 1844. He was a prominent Pennsylvania jurist.

Porter, Noah (1811-1892), was president of Yale College from 1871 to 1886. He was principal editor of revised editions of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary," and was one of the most scholarly metaphysicians in America.

Porter, Peter B. (1773-1844), represented New York in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1809 to 1813. He served on the Canadian frontier. He was Secretary of War in J. Q. Adams' Cabinet from 1828 to 1829.

"**Portfolio**," the first American periodical which reached an age of over ten years. It was established in Philadelphia by Dennie in 1801, and was published monthly until 1825. It had many distinguished contributors.

Portland, Me., settled in 1632, was bombarded by the British in 1775, rebuilt in 1783 and incorporated in 1786. From 1820 until 1832 it was the capital of the State. A city charter was obtained in 1832. It was the scene of a disastrous fire in 1866.

Porto Rico, an island 108 miles long by 37 miles wide, one of the most important of the West Indies group, has a population of 900,000 and is of great fertility, raising chiefly tobacco, sugar, copra and coffee. The American flag was raised on the island October 18, 1898, and permanent possession was given by Spain by articles of treaty negotiated at Paris December 10, 1898. A memorable dispute arose during March, 1900, over the introduction in the U. S. Senate of a bill requiring the payment of a duty of fifteen per cent. of the Dingley rates on all products imported into the United States from Porto Rico. The question was fiercely debated for several weeks and threatened to disrupt the Republican party, for several Republican members of both branches of Congress strenuously insisted that Porto Rico should have the benefits of actual free trade with this country, of which the island had become an integral part. See appendix, page 406.

Portsmouth, N. H., was settled in 1623, incorporated as a town in

1633, and as a city in 1849. It was the State capital until 1807. In 1694 the town was attacked by Indians, and several persons killed. In 1774 the inhabitants refused to receive a cargo of British tea.

Portsmouth, R. I., one of the original settlements in Rhode Island, was founded in 1637 by William Coddington and other followers of Anne Hutchinson, from Massachusetts. At first an independent community, it was united with Newport in 1640 to form the colony of Rhode Island. Providence was joined with them in 1644.

Portugal. A commercial treaty was concluded between the United States and Portugal in 1840. By the treaty of 1851 provision was made for the payment of certain claims of American citizens against Portugal.

Post-Office. In the colonies, especially the more thickly-settled colonies of the North, some slight arrangements for postal communication were made before 1692. On February 17 of that year King William and Queen Mary granted to Thomas Neale a patent making him postmaster-general for the colonies. At once several colonies passed acts establishing and regulating a postal system. In 1710, under Queen Anne, an act of Parliament established a uniform system for all the colonies. Of the postmasters-general for America in the colonial period the most famous was Franklin, who in 1774 was deprived of his office for his attitude in the American conflict. William Goddard thereupon planned a "Constitutional Post-Office," upon a plan which Congress adopted July 26, 1775, on that date establishing a system, with Franklin as postmaster-general. The Articles of Confederation and the Constitution gave Congress power over the matter. Congress, in 1790, continued the post-office with little substantial change. The plan to conduct the post-office system simply on an expense-paying basis originated about 1840. At the International Postal Conference held at Berne in 1874 the Universal Postal Union was formed with rates of five cents per half-ounce on all letters passing between the countries composing the Union. In 1790 there were seventy-five post-offices in the United States; in 1820, 4,500; in 1860, 28,000; in 1884, 70,000; in 1898, 72,000.

Post-Office Department. This department existed already before 1789. Congress continued it by several temporary enactments, and on May 8, 1794, gave it a permanent establishment. The postmaster-general was not a member of the President's Cabinet until General Jackson's administration (1829), the exigencies of the spoils system then

requiring it. In 1820 a four years' term of postmasters was instituted. (See art. Star-route Frauds.)

Postage. Letter postage is now two cents for any distance in the United States. From 1792 to 1845 letter postage ranged from six to twenty-five cents, according to the distance. In 1845 the rate was reduced to five cents for 300 miles and under, and ten cents for greater distances. In 1851 it was made three cents for 3,000 miles, prepaid, otherwise five cents, and was doubled for greater distances. In 1863 there was established a uniform rate of three cents, which was changed to two cents per ounce in 1883. Mailable matter is now divided into four classes: first, letters; second, regular publications; third, books; fourth, merchandise. Until 1845 letters were single or double according as there was one piece of paper or two. Postage stamps were introduced in 1847 but did not become general till 1855, when letters were required to be prepaid. Stamped envelopes were first furnished in 1852 and postal cards in 1872. Registration was established in 1855; postal money orders in 1864; the free delivery system in 1865 in places containing a population of 50,000. In 1892 the free delivery system was extended.

Postal Currency, a substitute for fractional currency during the Civil War, owing to the scarcity of silver. This was invented by General Spinner, United States Treasurer under Lincoln. Postage stamps were pasted upon the paper used for government securities and representing different sums. These bits of paper were circulated among the clerks of the department, and became for a while the medium of small exchange.

Potomac Company was chartered in 1784, with General Washington as president, for the purpose of connecting the Potomac Valley with the West by means of a canal, and for general land improvement. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company succeeded it in 1828.

Pottawatomies, a tribe of Algonquin Indians, early occupied what is now lower Michigan and upper Illinois and Indiana. Joining Pontiac, they surprised Fort St. Joseph in 1763. During the Revolution they were hostile to the Americans but joined in the treaty of 1795. The tribe was then composed of settled bands and the wandering Prairie band. In 1812 they aided England, but by treaties in 1815 and subsequently, ceded nearly all their territory. A large tract was assigned to them on the Missouri. In 1867 1,400 became citizens, but the Prairie band continued under the Indian Department.

Potter, Alonzo (1800-1865), became Episcopal Bishop of Pennsyl-

vania in 1845. He founded the Episcopal Hospital and the Divinity School at Philadelphia. He possessed remarkable executive ability.

Potter, Clarkson N. (1825-1882), represented New York in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1869 to 1875 and from 1877 to 1881. He was prominent in the election controversies of 1876.

Potter, Henry C., born in 1835, son of Bishop Alonzo Potter, was rector of Grace Church, New York, from 1858 to 1883. In 1883 he became assistant bishop to his uncle, Horatio Potter. In 1887, on the latter's death, he became bishop of New York.

Potter, Horatio (1802-1887), became rector of St. Peter's, Albany, N. Y., in 1833, provisional bishop in 1854, and Bishop of New York in 1861. His able administration brought great prosperity to his diocese.

Potter, James (1729-1789), came to Pennsylvania from Ireland in 1741. He was made brigadier-general of Pennsylvania troops in 1777 and served with distinction throughout the war under General Washington.

Potter, Robert B. (1829-1887), led the assault at Roanoke Island, commanded a regiment at Cedar Mountain and Chantilly, carried the bridge at Antietam. He led a division at Vicksburg, the Wilderness and Petersburg.

Powell, John W., born in 1824, was a lieutenant-colonel of Illinois artillery during the Civil War. He secured the establishment of the U. S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Ethnography at the Smithsonian Institution, and is still connected with the former. He was the first man to make the descent and exploration of the Colorado River and Great Cañon.

Powers, Hiram (1805-1873), sculptor, went from Ohio to Florence, Italy, in 1837, where he afterward resided. Among his most popular statues are "Eve Tempted," "The Greek Slave" and "The Fisher Boy." He is eminent for his busts of distinguished men, including Adams, Jackson, Webster, Marshall, Longfellow and Sheridan. He executed statues of Washington, Webster, Calhoun, Franklin and Jefferson.

Powhattan (1550?-1618), was the chief of thirty tribes of Indians, numbering about 8,000, occupying territory between the James and York Rivers in Virginia. He was visited by Captain John Smith in 1609, who made negotiations for provisions. A gilded crown was

brought from England and Powhattan was declared "emperor of the Indies." He never trusted the whites and was in constant collision with them. In retaliation for an attempt of Captain Smith to capture him, he planned the destruction of the Jamestown settlement, but was prevented, the colonists being warned by his daughter, Pocahontas.

Powhattan Indians, a confederation of thirty Indian tribes south of the Potomac, in existence at the time of the settlement of Jamestown. It was conjectured that the entire federation numbered eight thousand souls.

Pownall, Thomas (1720-1805), came to America from England in 1753. He immediately sympathized with American political tendencies. He was Governor of Massachusetts from 1756 to 1760. While a member of the British Parliament from 1767-1781 he ardently opposed oppressive measures toward the colonies. He wrote "Colonial Constitutions," "The Administration of the Colonies" and "Description of the Middle States of America."

Prairie Grove, Ark. At this place Union leaders Blunt and Herron with 12,000 troops defeated nearly twice as many Confederates under Hindman and Marmaduke, December 7, 1862. Hindman attacked Herron while that general was separated from the main command. Herron returned the attack, pushing his batteries across Illinois Creek and effectually silencing the Confederates for a time. Meanwhile Blunt arrived and attacked the Confederate flank, as it was about to execute a flank movement against Herron. This resulted in defeat for the Confederates though they occupied a strong position.

Pratt, Orson (1811-1881), became one of the twelve Mormon apostles in 1835. He was for many years a member and seven times was Speaker of the Utah Legislature. He wrote "The Great First Cause" and "Patriarchal Order" and was distinguished for his great learning.

Praying Indians, a name given to those New England Indians who were early won to the Christian Faith. During Philip's War they remained friendly to the colonists, a company of them enlisting under Major Gookin in July, 1675. They acted as scouts and spies and rendered valuable service against Philip.

Preble, Edward (1761-1807), commodore, joined a privateer in 1777. In 1779 he engaged in the attacks of the "Protector" on the British privateer, "Admiral Duff." He served on the "Winthrop"

when that vessel captured an armed brig. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1798, and in 1799 commanded the "*Hessex*." In 1803 he commanded the "*Constitution*" and the squadron against the Barbary States. His operations resulted in the treaty of 1805, by which tribute by the United States and the slavery of Christian captives was abolished.

Preble, George H. (1816-1885), rear-admiral, served in the Mexican War. He commanded the "*Macedonian*" against Chinese pirates in 1854. He commanded the "*Katahdin*" and the "*St. Louis*" during the Rebellion, and wrote a "*History of the United States Flag*."

Pre-emption Law. The first pre-emption act was passed March 3, 1801. It was a special act affecting the Symmes colonization scheme on the Miami River. Between that time and 1841 about eighteen pre-emption acts were passed, all of a more or less special nature. The first general law was passed in 1830. That of 1841, which is now in force, grants, upon considerations of residence and improvement, freedom of entry upon 160 acres of public lands to any person over twenty-one years of age. Twelve to thirty-three months are allowed for payment, and the amount varies with the value and situation of the tract pre-empted.

Prentice, George D. (1802-1870), edited the Louisville, Ky., *Journal* from 1831 to 1870. He was the principal advocate of the Whig party in Kentucky, and vigorously opposed secession. He wrote a "*Life of Henry Clay*."

Prentiss, Benjamin M., born in 1819, was a captain during the Mexican War. In 1861 he was made colonel of Illinois volunteers, and placed in command at Cairo. He defeated the Confederates at Mount Zion, served under General Grant at Shiloh and was taken prisoner. He was made major-general, and defeated Generals Holmes and Price at Helena, Ark.

Prentiss, Sergeant S. (1808-1850), orator, was a member of the Mississippi Legislature in 1835. He represented Mississippi in the U. S. Congress as a Whig from 1838 to 1839. He made eloquent speeches against the repudiation of the Mississippi State debts.

Presbyterian Church in the United States. This sect owes its origin to the numerous members of the Presbyterian Churches of Scotland and Ireland who moved to the American colonies for greater freedom. The first Presbytery was formed at Philadelphia about the year 1705, largely through the labors of Francis Makemie. In 1716 the first

Synod was held, with about twenty-five churches represented. In 1729 the Westminster Confession and Catechisms were formally adopted. In 1741 a schism on educational questions took place, but was healed in 1758. The first General Assembly met in 1789, and the Confession and Catechisms were again adopted, with some slight changes. In 1811 the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was formed by members who had seceded from the parent church. A still greater schism arose in 1838 between the conservative and the progressive wings of the denomination. These reunited in 1871, at which time the total membership was about 435,000. From both these bodies the Southern members withdrew, and formed separate organizations, which, however, united in 1864. The parent church, since the reunion of 1871, has made rapid progress, and by its devotion to education and missions has raised a high standard for its clergy and membership. In recent years much controversy has been aroused by the trial of Dr. Briggs for heresy. Number of members in 1890, 788,000.

Presbyterian Church South. This body was organized December 4, 1861, when the Southern Presbyterians seceded and organized a new General Assembly. The power and educational institutions of this body were greatly weakened by the losses of the war. In 1890 there were 180,000 members.

Prescott, Richard (1725-1788), British soldier, came to Canada from England in 1773. He surrendered in 1775 on the reduction of Montreal by the Americans. He commanded in Rhode Island from 1776 to 1777.

Prescott, William (1726-1795), served as a captain in the Provincial army under General Winslow in the expedition against Nova Scotia in 1755. In 1774 he commanded a regiment of minute-men. In 1775 with a brigade of 1,000 men he constructed entrenchments at Bunker Hill. In the ensuing battle he displayed great skill and bravery, and was one of the last to leave the entrenchments when it was found necessary to retreat. In 1777 he served under General Gates at Saratoga. He afterward served several years in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Prescott, William Hickling (1796-1859), grandson of the commander at Bunker Hill, was graduated at Harvard in 1814. Abundant means enabled him to carry out his purposes of prolonged historical research, though his partial blindness was a great hindrance. Prescott's works nearly cover the period of Spanish greatness. They appeared in this order: "Ferdinand and Isabella" (1838), "Conquest of Mexico"

(1843), "Conquest of Peru" (1847), "Philip the Second" (1855-58), to which should be added the continuation of Robertson's "Charles V." Prescott had access to many valuable original sources, including the Spanish archives at Simancas, and his histories are permanently attractive for their charm of style, *Life* by Ticknor.

President. Penn, in 1696, in his scheme for a general government for the colonies, gave its executive the title of president; the Albany Convention proposed that of president-general. The Continental Congress had its president. In the Convention of 1787, it was decided on June 4 that there should be a single executive, to whom on August 6 the style of President was given. Beside executive functions, he was invested with the veto power. The First Congress debated titles for him, but without finding any better than Mr. President. The first two Presidents read their speeches to Congress, Jefferson began the practice of sending messages instead. Up to the ratification of the Twelfth Amendment (1804) the President and Vice-President were not separately voted for. He who obtained the largest number of electoral votes was President, he who stood next Vice-President. Jefferson and J. Q. Adams were elected by the House of Representatives. Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson and Arthur were originally elected Vice-Presidents.

The following is a complete table of the candidates for President of the United States, from the formation of our Government to date, with the name of the party to which they were attached :—

Party.	Year.	Candidates.
No party	1789 ..	George Washington. No opposition.
Federalist	1792 ..	George Washington. No opposition.
Federalist	1796 ..	John Adams. Elected.
Republican. ....	.....	Thomas Jefferson. Defeated.
Republican.	1800 ..	Thomas Jefferson. Elected.
Federalist .....	.....	John Adams. Defeated.
Republican	1804 ..	Thomas Jefferson. Elected.
Federalist .....	.....	Charles C. Pinckney. Defeated.
Republican.	1808 ..	James Madison. Elected.
Federalist .....	.....	Charles C. Pinckney. Defeated.
Republican. ....	.....	George Clinton. Defeated.
Republican.	1812 ..	James Madison. Elected.
Federalist .....	.....	De Witt Clinton. Defeated.
Republican.	1816 ..	James Monroe. Elected.
Federalist .....	.....	Rufus King. Defeated.
Republican.	1820 ..	James Monroe. Elected.
Opposition. ....	.....	John Q. Adams. Defeated.

Party.	Year.	Candidates.
Republican.....	1824 ..	Andrew Jackson.
Coalition .....	.....	John Q. Adams.
Republican.....	.....	William H. Crawford.
Republican.....	.....	Henry Clay.

The popular election not resulting in any candidate having a majority of the electoral vote, the election devolved upon the House of Representatives. Adams was elected on the first ballot, receiving the votes of thirteen States ; Jackson, seven, and Crawford, four States.

Party.	Year.	Candidates.
Democratic.....	1828 ..	Andrew Jackson. Elected.
Nat. Republican.....	.....	John Q. Adams. Defeated.

This is the first election at which the party name Democrat was used. Previous to that date the party was called Republican and the opposition Federalists.

Party.	Year.	Candidates.
Democratic.....	1832 ..	Andrew Jackson. Elected.
Republican.....	.....	Henry Clay. Defeated.
.....	.....	John Floyd. Defeated.
Anti-Masonic.....	.....	William Wirt. Defeated.
Democratic.....	1836 ..	Martin Van Buren. Elected.
Whig.....	.....	Wm. Henry Harrison. Defeated.
Whig.....	.....	Hugh L. White. Defeated.
Whig.....	.....	Daniel Webster. Defeated.
Whig.....	.....	W. R. Mangerum. Defeated.
Whig.....	1840 ..	W. H. Harrison. Elected.
Democratic.....	.....	Martin Van Buren. Defeated.
Liberty.....	.....	James G. Birney. Defeated.
Democratic.....	1844 ..	James K. Polk. Elected.
Whig.....	.....	Henry Clay. Defeated.
Liberty.....	.....	James G. Birney. Defeated.
Whig.....	1848 ..	Zachary Taylor. Elected.
Democratic.....	.....	Lewis Cass. Defeated.
Free Soil.....	.....	Martin Van Buren. Defeated.
Democratic.....	1852 ..	Franklin Pierce. Elected.
Whig.....	.....	Winfield Scott. Defeated.
Free Dem .....	.....	John P. Hale. Defeated.
Democratic.....	1856 ..	James Buchanan. Elected.

Party.	Year.	Candidates.
Republican.....John C. Frémont. Defeated.
American.....Millard Fillmore. Defeated.

This was the first appearance of the present Republican party in the field of national politics. Their National Convention was held in Philadelphia.

Party.	Year.	Candidates.
Republican.....	1860	..Abraham Lincoln. Elected.
Democratic.....	.....	..J. C. Breckinridge. Defeated.
Constitutional Union..	.....	..John Bell. Defeated.
Independent Dem.....	.....	..Stephen A. Douglas. Defeated.
Republican.....	1864	..Abraham Lincoln. Elected.
Democratic.....	.....	..George B. McClellan. Defeated.
Republican.....	1868	..U. S. Grant. Elected.
Democratic.....	.....	..H. Seymour. Defeated.
Republican.....	1872	..U. S. Grant. Elected.
Dem. and Liberty.....	.....	..H. Greeley. Defeated.
Democratic.....	.....	..Charles O'Connor. Defeated.
Oppos. Dem.....	.....	..Thos. A. Hendricks. Defeated.
Temperance.....	.....	..James Black. Defeated.
Oppos. Dem.....	.....	..B. Gratz Brown. Defeated.
Oppos. Dem.....	.....	..C. J. Jenkins. Defeated.
Oppos. Dem.....	.....	..David Davis. Defeated.
Republican.....	1876	..R. B. Hayes. Elected.
Democratic.....	.....	..S. J. Tilden. Defeated.
Greenback.....	.....	..Peter Cooper. Defeated.
Prohibition.....	.....	..G. Clay Smith. Defeated.
Republican... ..	1880	..James A. Garfield. Elected.
Democratic.....	.....	..W. S. Hancock. Defeated.
Greenback.....	.....	..J. B. Weaver. Defeated.
Prohibition.....	.....	..Neal Dow. Defeated.
American.....	.....	..John W. Phelps. Defeated.
Democratic.....	1884	..Grover Cleveland. Elected.
Republican.....	.....	..J. G. Blaine. Defeated.
Prohibition.....	.....	..J. P. St. John. Defeated.
Greenback.....	.....	..B. F. Butler. Defeated.
Republican.....	1888	..Benj. Harrison. Elected.
Democratic.....	.....	..Grover Cleveland. Defeated.
Prohibition.....	.....	..C. B. Fisk. Defeated.
Union Labor.....	.....	..A. J. Streeter. Defeated.

Party.	Year.	Candidates.
American.....J. L. Curtis. Defeated.
Union Labor.....R. H. Cowdrey. Defeated.
Equal Rights.....Belva Lockwood. Defeated.
Indus. Reform.....A. E. Redstone. Defeated.
Democratic.....	1892 ..	Grover Cleveland. Elected.
Republican.....Benj. Harrison. Defeated.
People's.....J. B. Weaver. Defeated.
Prohibition.....J. Bidwell. Defeated.
Socialist-Labor.....Simon Wing. Defeated.
Republican.....	1896 ..	William McKinley. Elected.
Democratic.....William J. Bryan. Defeated.
Prohibition.....J. Levering. Defeated.
People's.....W. J. Bryan. Defeated.
Socialist-Labor.....C. B. Matchett. Defeated.
National.....C. E. Bentley. Defeated.
Nat. Dem.....J. M. Palmer. Defeated.

Of the successful candidates the following were elected twice : Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, and Cleveland. The following were nominated three times : Jefferson, who was defeated the first time ; Jackson, also defeated the first time ; John Q. Adams, defeated each time by the popular vote, but elected in 1824 as stated ; Henry Clay, defeated every time. He was first nominated in 1824, then in 1832, and last in 1844 ; Martin Van Buren, elected the first time and defeated the two subsequent times ; Grover Cleveland, who was elected the first and third times, but defeated the second time.

The following died in office : William H. Harrison, Zachary Taylor, Abraham Lincoln, and James A. Garfield, the last two named being assassinated. The highest electoral vote polled was by General Grant in 1872, it being 286. The closest electoral vote was given to Hayes, 185 : Tilden, 184. The largest majority of the electoral vote was obtained by Monroe in 1820 ; he received 231 and Adams 1. Polk was the first elected President that did not receive a majority of the popular vote ; his vote was 1,337,243 ; the opposition, 1,361,368. Taylor did not have a majority of the popular vote, his vote being 1,360,101 ; the opposition, 1,511,807. Buchanan polled 1,838,169 ; his opponents, 2,215,702 votes. Lincoln, when he was first elected, polled 1,866,352 votes ; the other candidates, 2,810,501, but Lincoln carried the large States by small majorities, and, therefore, while his vote was nearly a million less, his electoral vote was 180 to the opposition's 123.


The largest vote polled was at the last election. McKinley polled

7,107,304, and, singular to relate, Bryan polled more votes by nearly a million than any one who had been ever elected to the office. Bryan's vote, although defeated, was 6,553,080, while the highest up to that election of elected candidates was the vote for Cleveland in 1892—5,556,533.

The following were Cabinet officers : Jefferson was Secretary of State under Washington ; Madison was Secretary of State under Jefferson ; Monroe under Madison ; he was also Secretary of War under the same ; John Q. Adams was Secretary of State under Monroe ; Van Buren occupied the same office under Jackson ; Buchanan also under Polk ; Grant was Secretary of War for a short time under Johnson, until Stanton was reinstated. Only two of the Presidents signed the Declaration of Independence—John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. No naval officer has ever been a candidate for the office, while the army had a number of its officers elected. Webster, Clay, and Blaine were supposed to be invincible and were the idols of their followers. Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, and Arthur became Presidents because of the death of the then Presidents as noted.

President (of a State). The first constitutions of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire (1776) provided, not for a single executive head, but for an executive council, of which one member was president. Delaware, South Carolina, and the New Hampshire Constitution of 1784 provided for a single head, but called him president. South Carolina in 1778, Pennsylvania in 1790, Delaware and New Hampshire in 1792, altered the title to Governor.

"President" and "Little Belt." During 1811, and for some time previous, British cruisers hovering about our coast had captured many American vessels bound for France, and had made a number of impressments. In May, 1811, Commodore John Rodgers, commanding the American frigate "President," was ordered to put to sea from Chesapeake Bay and protect our commerce. When thirty miles off Cape Charles, May 16, Rodgers descried a vessel, which he supposed to be the British man-of-war "Guerrière." He decided to approach her and make inquiries regarding impressment. This vessel was the "Little Belt," a small British frigate. She showed no colors and sailed away the "President" pursuing. Overhauling her about eight o'clock, Rodgers declared she ran up colors which could not be recognized for the darkness, and fired upon the "President." The fire was immediately returned and the "Little Belt" was disabled in about eighteen minutes. The dispute as to which was in fault was never settled.

From the Original by Adam  a.

THE FOURTH INFANTRY UNDER FILIPINO FIRE.

The drawing represents a tragic incident of a reconnoissance in the Philippines. Lieutenant Cheney, of the Fourth Infantry scouts, advanced some miles ahead of two companies of United States infantry, in an effort to locate the insurgent force, when his small party was surprised by a large body of the enemy that had concealed themselves in a thicket by the roadside. The Americans received the fire that was suddenly poured into them without exhibiting the least trepidation, and though outnumbered nearly twenty to one, they valorously maintained their ground until their heroic leader, Lieutenant Cheney, fell mortally wounded. The Americans were disconcerted by this loss and slowly gave way, but carried the dying officer with them until reinforcements arrived, when the Filipinos were so fiercely attacked that they soon retreated in the greatest disorder leaving more than twenty of their number dead and wounded on the field.



When Foster, the British Minister, arrived, however, it was mutually agreed to drop the affair of the "Little Belt" and the "Constitution" outrage.—In September, 1814, the "President," under Decatur, was captured by the "Endymion" and other British vessels.

Presidential Succession. The Constitution provides for the succession of the Vice-President in case of the death, removal, resignation or disability of the President, and gives Congress power to provide what officer shall succeed in case of the death, removal, etc., of the Vice-President. In 1793 Congress provided that in such case the president of the Senate should succeed, and then the Speaker of the House of Representatives. This was of doubtful constitutionality, and attended with some inconveniences and dangers. Hence Congress in 1886 provided that in such case the succession should next pass to the Secretary of State, then to the Secretary of the Treasury, then successively to the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of Navy, the Secretary of Interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture.

"President's March," a popular national air composed in 1789 by Pfyfe, leader of the orchestra at the John Street Theater, New York. It was played for the first time on Trenton Bridge as Washington rode over on his way to be inaugurated. Later Judge Hopkinson set the words of "Hail Columbia" to the air, and it became immensely popular under that name.

Presidio, the military settlements made by the Spanish in California. They were massive forts, the chief being at Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Monterey and San Diego. That of Los Angeles was the first established, it being begun some time before 1795, but the later forts were of more importance. Regular armed forces were placed in these fortresses, and villages grew up around them. They were primarily intended to protect the religious missions, but the soldiers and friars were in constant collision. The commander of a presidio exercised no little influence in the management of the province.

Press, Freedom of the. In the original Constitution of the United States there was no provision regarding the freedom of the press, it being left to be regulated by the States in accordance with the established opinion of the people. But the first Congress passed an amendment to the Constitution securing the freedom of the press against the Federal Government. Previous to this the States had nearly all inserted in their constitutions clauses permitting freedom of speech and

publication to every citizen. Citizens were of course held responsible for abuses of this liberty. In States, as New York or New Jersey, where no such provision was made in the original Constitution, the freedom of the press was considered as established under the common law, but provisions to that effect were embodied in later constitutions. During British rule of the colonies this freedom was much restricted by the Star Chamber Press-censorship regulation of 1637, which was confirmed by Parliament in 1643.

Preston, John S. (1809-1881). was an able orator, and when Commissioner from South Carolina to Virginia, in 1861, made a most elaborate plea in favor of secession. He served on the staff of General Beauregard from 1861 to 1862.

Preston, William B. (1805-1862), represented Virginia in the U. S. Congress as a Whig from 1847 to 1849. He was Secretary of the Navy in Taylor's Cabinet from 1849 to 1850, and was a Confederate Senator in 1862.

Preston, William C. (1794-1860), was a member of the South Carolina Legislature from 1828 to 1832, and a leader of the nullification party. He was a Democratic member of the U. S. Senate from 1833 to 1842.

Prestonburg, Kentucky. Near this place on January 7, 1862, a body of Confederates under General Humphrey Marshall, were attacked by a thousand Union troops, infantry and cavalry, commanded by Colonel James A. Garfield. After a spirited engagement that lasted more than an hour, the Confederates were dispersed. For gallantry in this action Garfield was promoted to brigadier-general.

Previous Question. The previous question, said to have been invented in the House of Commons by Sir Harry Vane, was not used in the practice of the House of Representatives in its first twenty-two years, to prevent further debate. Its use in its present manner originated on February 28, 1811, in a decision by the House upon appeal taken on a point of order.

Prevost, Augustine (1725-1786), British soldier, was captain of the Royal Americans under Wolfe at Quebec. He was brevetted major-general for the capture of the fort at Sunbury, Georgia, in 1778. He defeated General John Ashe at Brier Creek in 1779, and made an unsuccessful attack upon Charleston. He successfully defended Savannah against the Americans in 1779.

Price, Sterling (1809-1867), a Confederate general, was Speaker of the Missouri Lower House, and Congressman from that State in 1845-1846. In the Mexican War he commanded a regiment under Kearny and gained success in New Mexico and Chihuahua. He was Governor of Missouri in 1853-1857. He was one of the commanders in the defeat of Lyon at Wilson's Creek in 1861. The same year he captured Lexington in Missouri. He was defeated at Iuka the next year, fought at Corinth, made in 1863 an unsuccessful attempt on Helena, and in 1864 resisted General Steele's advance on the Red River region.

Prideaux, John (1718-1759), served in the British army against the French in America. In 1759 he commanded an expedition against Fort Niagara which was successful.

Priestley, Joseph (1733-1804), an English Unitarian clergyman, made many discoveries in chemistry and discovered oxygen in 1774. His theological views were obnoxious, and in 1791 his church and property were destroyed by a mob. In 1794 he came to the United States from London and continued his investigations in science and philosophy at Northumberland, Pa.

Prigg vs. Pennsylvania. In 1837 Edward Prigg caused a fugitive Maryland slave-woman to be returned to her mistress, in violation of a Pennsylvania statute forbidding the carrying of any negro out of the State in order to enslave him. The case was finally brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was contended that the statute was unconstitutional since it conflicted with the National Fugitive Slave Act of 1793. The opinion was handed down that the national law must be carried out by national authorities alone.

Prime, Benjamin Y. (1733-1791), of New York, composed many popular songs and ballads during the Revolution. He was an able physician and a celebrated linguist. He wrote "Columbia's Glory," a poem, and "The Patriotic Muse."

Prince, Thomas (1687-1758), was connected with the Old South Church in Boston, from 1718 to 1758. He collected many valuable manuscripts and documents relating to New England history, many of which were destroyed by the British in 1776. He wrote an accurate and scholarly "Chronological History of New England."

Prince Society, an organization established in Boston for publishing only. It has issued a series of valuable annotated volumes relating to the early history of Massachusetts.

"Princeton." February 28, 1844, President Tyler and a large party sailed down the Potomac on the man-of-war "Princeton," to see Commodore Stockton's "Peacemaker" throw its 200-pound balls. The "Peacemaker" exploded and many people were killed, among them two members of the Cabinet, Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State, and Thomas W. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy. The President narrowly escaped.

Princeton, Battle of, January 3, 1777. After his bold stroke at Trenton, Washington found himself confronted by Cornwallis. Being unable to cope with his superior force, he resorted to strategy. Leaving his camp-fires burning and a few men working in the trenches, he passed around the British left and encountered their reinforcements at Princeton. These he routed, thus cutting the British line, forcing Cornwallis to retreat upon New York, and making himself master of communication between New York and Philadelphia. The British lost 200 killed and 300 taken prisoners, besides a number of cannon. The American loss was 100.

Princeton College (properly the College of New Jersey) was founded under the auspices of the Presbyterian Synod of New York and chartered in 1746 and again in 1748. It suffered greatly during the Revolution and its main building was used as a hospital and as barracks. The college continued weak till the presidency of Dr. Jas. McCosh, who assumed charge in 1868. His administration was marked by great energy and activity. New buildings were erected, the endowment largely increased and the curriculum improved and enlarged. Its theological seminary was founded in 1812 and is now well endowed and equipped. James Madison was graduated here in 1771.

Printing, First. The first printing press in the American colonies was established by Stephen Day at Cambridge, Mass., in 1638. Its first productions were the Freeman's Oath, a calendar, and the Bay Psalm-book. In 1685 William Bradford established his printing press in Philadelphia. Its first issue was the *Kalendarium Pennsilvaniense*.

Printing Presses. Previous to the Revolution all presses were built on the same plan—a flat platen, impressing against type arranged on a flat bed. Impressions were obtained with a screw, and fifty an hour was the maximum capacity. In 1810 Koenig substituted the revolving cylinder for the platen, and obtained 1,000 per hour in the *London Times* office. Steam printing presses were first used by the *New York Sun* in 1835. Hoe's press inventions of 1828 and 1847 made possible 20,000 per hour, and Craske's discoveries in 1861 in *papier*

maché stereotyping increased the rapidity of the presses. Improvements were continually made in the Hoe, Walter and Bullock presses, and the first perfecting Hoe press was erected for the *New York Commercial Advertiser* in 1880; capacity, 20,000 per hour.

Printz, Johan (1600-1663), came to America from Sweden, and was Governor of the Swedish colony on the Delaware from 1641 to 1654. His rule was marked by great military and commercial advancement.

Prisons. The prisons of the United States down to the year 1786, and in most States later, shared the evil arrangements common in the prisons of Europe. (For an instance, see Simsbury.) In 1786 the first penitentiary was established, that of Philadelphia, and before long the Pennsylvania system became famous as the best in the world.

Privateers. In the colonial wars Great Britain derived great advantage from the colonial privateers. Upward of 400 privateers, which were fitted out in the ports of the British colonies, did great damage to French property, ravaging the West India Islands belonging to France, and making numerous captures along the coast of France herself. After the breaking out of the Revolution, the Continental Congress decided in March, 1776, that permission be accorded to citizens to fit out privateers against the British. Privateers were therefore fitted out at Salem, Cape Ann, Newburyport, Bristol and other seaport towns, and greatly aided by their ravagings the revolutionary cause. During the year 1776 American privateers captured 342 British vessels, and these privateer adventures became so lucrative that the sailors could scarcely be induced to enter the national service. January 28, 1778, an American privateer assailed in the night the British fort of New Providence, in the Bahamas, capturing the fort and a sixteen-gun man-of-war. Hardly had the War of 1812 been declared when privateers began to be fitted out, small vessels most of them, which chiefly infested the West Indies, capturing British craft of every description. The privateers were usually schooners or brigs of 200 or 300 tons, carrying from 80 to 100 men. Twenty-six were fitted out in New York in the summer of 1812. The list of all private armed vessels during the entire War of 1812 numbers more than 500. In 1813, of 400 British vessels captured, four-fifths were taken by privateers. The "Reindeer," "Avon" and "Blakeley," built near Boston in 1814 in an incredibly short time, were fair samples of the privateers of the later years of the war. They were larger and better equipped than the earlier privateers. They did not confine their captures to merchant vessels, but boldly attacked and often defeated British war ships. They hung about the coasts of the

West Indies and the Canary Islands and even of Great Britain and Ireland, doing immense damage to the British cause.

Privy Council. This body, the constitutional advisers of the British king, was from 1700 superseded for the most important business by the cabinet. But it still retained one important function with respect to the colonies. One of its four committees had cognizance, as a judicial court, of appeals from the highest colonial courts. It is not known that appeals to the King-in-Council were taken from colonial courts before 1675. Some of the colonies refused to concede such appeals until after this. But later statutes granted such appeal in all cases involving more than a certain sum, usually two hundred or three hundred pounds.

Prize Courts. During the colonial wars, cases of prize were adjudged by the admiralty courts held by the colonial governors as vice-admirals, or by judges whom they appointed, with appeal to commissioners in England. On the beginning of naval warfare and privateering in the Revolution, the States erected admiralty courts to deal with this class of cases. The Continental Congress established a court of appeal for such causes when in dispute between States. Under the Judiciary Act of 1789, the U. S. District Courts were made prize courts, with appeal to the Supreme Court.

Proctor, Henry A. (1787-1859), came to America in 1812 as colonel in the British army. He repulsed General Hull at Amherstburg, and gained victories at Brownstown and at the River Raisin. He was repulsed from Fort Meigs by General Harrison and by Major Croghan from Fort Stephenson in 1813, and totally defeated by General Harrison at the battle of the Thames.

Proctor, Redfield, born in 1831, was Governor of Vermont in 1878. He was Secretary of War in Harrison's Cabinet from 1889 to 1891, when he became a U. S. Senator.

Progressive Labor Party, the radical, or socialistic, element that withdrew from the United Labor Party at Syracuse, N. Y., August 19, 1886. They advocated a common inheritance of land and wealth and industries, and upheld all the tenets of extreme socialism.

Prohibition appeared first as an issue in purely State politics in the Maine Legislature in 1837, a prohibitory bill being introduced, but defeated. Later, in 1846 (permanently in 1851), a prohibitory law was passed in Maine. Following the lead of Maine, prohibitory laws were

enacted between 1850 and 1856, in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, New York, Iowa and Connecticut. Other States have tried the experiment and local option has been established in some of the towns and counties of these and many other States. Prohibition first appeared as a national issue during the session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars, held in Oswego, N. Y., May 25, 1869. A committee was appointed to issue a call for a convention. This convention assembled at Chicago, September 1, 1869, and formed the National Prohibition Reform party. The first nominating convention of this party was held at Columbus, O., February 22, 1872. James Black, of Pennsylvania, was nominated for President and polled 5,608 votes. Prohibition has largely entered into both national and State politics since that time, but is most influential in the States. In 1876 Henry W. Blair, of New Hampshire, introduced into the House a joint resolution to amend the Federal Constitution by prohibiting from and after 1900 the manufacture and sale of distilled alcoholic intoxicating liquors. It was not adopted. In national politics the Prohibition vote has steadily increased. In 1876 its Presidential candidate, Green Clay Smith, received 9,522 votes; in 1880 Neal Dow received 10,305; in 1884 John P. St. John, 150,369; in 1888 Clinton B. Fiske, 250,290; in 1892 John Bidwell, 268,361.

"Propagation of the Gospel," Societies for. The first of these societies was organized July 27, 1649, under the title of "Corporation for Promoting and Propagating the Gospel among the Indians of New England." It was dissolved in 1661. Its chief publications were what are known as the "Eliot Tracts," John Eliot being one of the moving spirits in American mission work among the Indians at that time. The second society of this kind was organized April 7, 1662, and was called "Corporation for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England and parts Adjacent in America." It still exists. Its work was broken up for a time by the American Revolution, but was continued in New Brunswick. The third, the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," was chartered June 16, 1701, and long maintained a useful missionary activity in the American colonies. The fourth and last society of this sort was incorporated by the State of Massachusetts in 1778, and was known as the "Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and Others in North America." The influence of these societies was widely felt and tended to promote missionary movements in the different colonies.

Prophet, The, the designation given to a powerful Shawnee Indian chief, brother of Tecumseh, who pretended to make his followers im-

vulnerable in battle by practicing certain magic arts before them. He induced his 700 warriors to attempt a surprise of General Harrison's troops near where Terre Haute now stands. A terrific fight resulted October 7, 1811, in which the Indians were repulsed, but not until Harrison had lost in killed and wounded 188 men. This engagement is known as the "battle of Tippecanoe."

Proprietaries. Many proprietary governments were instituted in America by the crown, as in New York, New Jersey and the Carolinas, but only Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland remained such until the time of the Revolution. In proprietary governments, the proprietor appointed the Governor, and in general performed all those acts of government which in royal governments were performed by the crown. The laws of Pennsylvania and Delaware were subject to the supervision and control of the crown; those of Maryland were not.

Protection. The American Government has maintained the policy of protection during all its history, except during the years from the establishment of the Walker tariff of 1846 to that of the Morrill tariff of 1861. The first tariff, that of 1789, was one in which, though the amount of protection was moderate, the principle of protection was distinctly recognized. From 1824 to 1846 tariffs were arranged in accordance with the American system, *i. e.*, the combination of protection with the policy of internal improvements at national expense.

Protestant Episcopal Church. This is the name of what may be called the Church of England in America. Its history begins with the settlement at Jamestown (1607), among whose settlers was a clergyman, Rev. R. Hunt, who labored zealously in the colony throughout his life. The clergy were supported by grants from the Legislature, and afterward by tithes, and the interests of the church were carefully fostered by the Virginia Company and by the successive royal governors. William and Mary College was chartered in 1692 in order to educate the clergy for the colonial churches. By 1701 Maryland for the most part had become Episcopal and attempts were soon made to establish the church in the more southern colonies, but with poor success. In New York City Trinity Church was founded 1696, and generally throughout the Middle States the church was spread through the agency of the "Society for Propagating the Gospel," chartered 1701. By the time of the Revolution there had been established in New England thirty-six churches. This war greatly lessened the influence of the church, which naturally was English in sympathy, but in 1785 the first general convention was held and remodeled the organization to suit the new polit-

tical condition. Two years later American bishops were consecrated in London (Seabury in Scotland in 1784), and thus the formal organization of the American church was completed. During the next twenty years the church lost almost all its power through dissension and the withdrawal of State aid, but from that time on a steady growth has been manifest, and the church in 1890 numbered 532,000 communicants.

Protocol. A document serving as a preliminary to, or opening of, a diplomatic transaction. The peace protocol of the Spanish-American War was signed August 12, 1898.

Providence, R. I., was settled in 1636 by Roger Williams and his company, who were forced to leave Massachusetts because of their religious opinions. The town was nearly destroyed by the Indians in 1676. Providence was incorporated as a city in 1832. Brown University was removed hither in 1770.

Providence Plantations. March 14, 1644, Roger Williams obtained from the Parliamentary Commissioners a patent which associated the towns of Providence, Portsmouth and Newport in one community, though it prescribed no criterion of citizenship, and no form of organization. Massachusetts claimed these settlements in the Narragansett Country, but failed to make good her claim. Plymouth also threatened trouble concerning the ownership of the territory. Williams endeavored to institute a system of government, but the scheme proved a failure at first. The Providence Plantations remained distinct from the Rhode Island colony until they were united under the charter of 1663.

Prox, or Proxy. In old Rhode Island usage, a list of candidates at an election, a ticket, or ballot; in Connecticut, an election, or election day.

Prussia. The United States concluded with Prussia treaties of amity and commerce in 1785 and 1799, and a treaty of commerce and navigation in 1828. Prussia joined with the other German States in an extradition convention in 1852.

Pruyn, Robert H. (1815-1882), served in the New York Assembly from 1848 to 1850 and in 1854. He was Minister to Japan from 1861 to 1865, and greatly increased American power in the East.

Pryor, Roger A., born in 1828, was a special commissioner to Greece in 1855. He represented Virginia in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1859 to 1861. He became a brigadier-general in the

Confederate service, and since the war has been a prominent lawyer in New York and a member of the State Supreme Court.

"**Publick Occurrences, both Foreign and Domestick,**" the first newspaper published in America, though it can hardly be called a newspaper, as no second number appeared. It was issued at Boston in 1690 by Benjamin Harris and printed by Richard Pierce. A year earlier there had been published at Boston, by Samuel Green, extracts from a letter of Dr. Increase Mather, who was then endeavoring to secure a new charter for Massachusetts. *Publick Occurrences*, four days after its appearance, was spoken of in the General Court of Massachusetts as a pamphlet published "contrary to law and containing reflections of a very high nature." It was accordingly suppressed, though the contents were innocent enough, and the court forbade "anything in print without license obtained from those appointed by the Government to grant the same." *Publick Occurrences* was printed on three pages of a folded sheet, one page being blank, two columns to a page, 7 x 11. It was designed for a monthly issue.

Puebla, Mexico, occupied at the close of the Mexican War by 500 American soldiers under Colonel Childs. General Santa Anna, after evacuating the City of Mexico, besieged this place from September 24 to October 1, 1847, hoping to take it and thus cut off Scott's communications with Vera Cruz. The siege was ineffectual.

Pueblo Indians early inhabited what is now New Mexico. They have always been in a state of semi-civilization and by a decision of the Supreme Court in 1857 were declared citizens of the United States. They have invariably been peaceful and friendly to the whites.

Pueblos, the partly civic colonies established in California by the Spanish. They were so called to distinguish them from the missions and presidios. Pueblo lands were vested, either by proprietary right in the individual, or in companies of individuals, reserving to them certain rights as citizens and colonists. The first settlers were also allowed money and supplies to start on. The first pueblo settlement in Alta California was made in 1771. The inhabitants of pueblos were permitted by a decree of Philip II., of Spain, to elect their own magistrates, of whom the alcalde was the chief. Lands outside the pueblo grants were reserved to the king, but might be used as a common pasturage.

Pugh, George F. (1822-1876), was an aide to General Lane in the Mexican War. He represented Ohio in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1855 to 1861.

Pugh, James L., born in 1820, represented Alabama in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1859 to 1861. He served in the Confederate Senate from 1862 to 1865. He was chosen a member of the U. S. Senate in 1879, and held that office until 1897.

Pulaski, Kazimierz (1748-1779), was outlawed for leading the insurgents in Poland, and came to America in 1777. He was placed on Washington's staff and rendered valuable assistance at Brandywine and Germantown. From 1777 to 1778 he served under General Wayne as a brigadier-general. He was given command of a body of foreigners deserters and prisoners of war, which became famous as "Pulaski's legion." He made a vigorous but unsuccessful attack on the British at Charleston in 1779. He commanded the French and American cavalry in the siege of Savannah and was mortally wounded.

Pulaski, Fort, opposite Savannah, Ga., captured after a bombardment of fifteen hours by the Union commander Gillmore, April 10, 1862. Savannah was thus cut off from the outside world and remained in possession of the Federals.

Puritans. The name Puritans was first used in England to designate those Protestant members of the Church of England who, while not desiring to separate from or to destroy the existing establishment, desired to see it infused with a spirit of greater earnestness and purged of many still-remaining Catholic ceremonies. The settlers of Massachusetts Bay came from this set, which is not to be confounded with the Separatists or Independents, from whom the Pilgrim Fathers came. The Separatists were the extreme wing of the Puritan party, we may say, so extreme that they preferred to abandon the Established Church, and would gladly have seen it abolished. As the contest in England went on, and deepened into civil war, the Puritans mostly became either Presbyterians or Independents. Similarly in America circumstances made of the settlers at the Bay a body of Independents whose ecclesiastical polity did not differ from that of the Plymouth Pilgrims. The Puritan spirit was one of severe moral earnestness, united with a Calvinistic theology. Their opposition to amusements grew more and more severe, and the persecuting spirit prevailed among them. Toward the end of the century, Puritanism in Massachusetts began to relax. In New Haven it was more rigid than in Massachusetts; in Connecticut somewhat less so. Rhode Island was partly Puritan in sentiment (using Puritan in the general, or English sense), but never under control of the Puritans. In the other colonies there were some Puritan settle-

ments, as at Newark in New Jersey, at Providence (Annapolis) in Maryland, and at Dorchester in South Carolina.

Putnam, Israel (1718-1790), a Revolutionary general, was born at Danvers, Mass., and settled as a farmer in northeastern Connecticut, near Pomfret. Putnam's early life is associated with many romantic episodes, the wolf hunt, his service in the French and Indian War with Rogers' Rangers, his rescue of Fort Edward, and his narrow escape from death by burning while a prisoner of the Indians. He was in command of a regiment with General Amherst in the Canadian campaign of 1760. In the stirring times following he was one of the chief "Sons of Liberty." How at the news of Lexington he dropped his plow and rode in a day to Cambridge is a fireside story. Putnam was made commander of the Connecticut troops and a brigadier. He commanded at Bunker Hill conjointly with Colonel Prescott. Forthwith he was appointed one of the major-generals, and had charge of the center in the siege of Boston. In the defense of Long Island he was entrusted with the works on Brooklyn Heights, and in the retreat from New York his name is often mentioned. For a short time he was Governor of Philadelphia, and was then in 1777 placed in command of the defenses in the Highlands of the Hudson. He was engaged in the repulse of Tryon's troops in the southwest of Connecticut, in connection with which is related the somewhat exaggerated story of Putnam's escape on horseback down a flight of stone steps.

Putnam, Rufus (1738-1824), of Massachusetts, was appointed lieutenant-colonel in 1775. He superintended the construction of defenses about New York and at West Point. He fought at Stillwater and served under General Wayne. Afterward he was prominent in the settlement of Ohio.

Pyncheon, John (1621-1703), came to America from England in 1630 and became chief magistrate at Springfield in 1652. He rendered great assistance during the Indian Wars. He was an assistant under the Massachusetts charter from 1665 to 1686.

Pyncheon, William (1590-1662), came to New England from England in 1630. He founded a settlement at Springfield, Mass., in 1636. He was given the government of the settlement in 1640, and managed affairs very successfully. While in England, in 1650, he published "The Meritorious Price of Our Redemption," which caused great excitement as being heretical.

Q.

Quackenbush, Stephen P. (1823-1890), U. S. Navy, had charge of the "Delaware," the "Unadilla," the "Pequot," the "Patapsco" and the "Mingo." He fought at Roanoke Island, Winton, Malvern Hill and Harrison's Landing, and captured the "Princess Royal."

Quaker Hill, Battle of, August 29, 1778. On the night of August 28 the Americans on Rhode Island fell back toward Butts Hill at the northern end of the island. Contrary to Greene's advice the enemy were allowed to occupy Quaker and Turkey Hills. From these hills the British assailed the Americans, but were repulsed and driven back to Turkey Hill. The hottest of the battle took place on the low ground between the hills. The American loss in killed and wounded was 206; that of the British 222.

Quaker Road, Va., among the last of the battles of the celebrated campaign of the Civil War about Richmond and Petersburg. It occurred March 29, 1865, Grant having ordered a general advance of his left against the Confederate lines in order to intercept Lee's meditated withdrawal to North Carolina. Warren's corps, while pushing along the Quaker Road to strike the Boydton Road, fell in with a body of Confederates. The latter were defeated and 100 prisoners taken.

Quantrell, William, a famous guerilla who, on August 13, 1862, fell upon the town of Lawrence, Kansas, and killed 140 of the inhabitants besides destroying 185 buildings, thus leaving the town completely desolated. He terrorized all of Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas, and afterwards extended his ravages to Kentucky, where he was entrapped and killed in the latter part of 1864.

Quarantine. In the United States quarantine enactments were passed by the colonial legislatures and afterward for many years by the States. The first national quarantine act was passed February 23, 1799, requiring Federal officers to aid in the execution of State or municipal quarantine regulations. April 29, 1878, a national quarantine act was passed. March 3, 1883, \$100,000 were appropriated for maintaining quarantine points along the coast. On September 1, 1892, owing to the presence of cholera, President Harrison proclaimed a twenty-days' quarantine of New York.

Quarter Dollar. Its issue was authorized (weight, 104 grains) by Congress in 1792, and its coinage was begun in 1796. It was reduced to 93 grains in 1853. This coin is legal tender to the amount of ten dollars. There were no issues of the quarter dollar during the years 1798 to 1803 inclusive, 1808 to 1815 inclusive, 1817, 1824, 1826 and 1830.

Quarter Eagle, a gold coin of the value of two and a half dollars, authorized in 1792, coinage begun 1796. The weight was slightly reduced in 1834. The reverse of this coin contains a figure of the national bird, and hence the name of the coin. As a legal tender the value of this coin is unlimited. No coinage 1800, 1801, 1809 to 1821.

Quartering Acts. In 1765 Parliament passed an act compelling the colonies to provide the garrisons in America with fire, candles, vinegar, salt, bedding, cooking utensils and liquors. It was the first act requiring the colonies to tax themselves for imperial objects. In 1774 an act was passed legalizing the quartering of troops in the town of Boston. Both acts were most distasteful to the colonists.

Quay, Matthew S., born in 1833, attained the rank of colonel during the Civil War. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from 1864 to 1866, Secretary of the State from 1873 to 1878 and from 1879 to 1882, and State Treasurer in 1885. He was elected to the U. S. Senate as a Republican in 1887 and re-elected in 1893. He was a candidate for re-election 1899, but a strong fight against him was made and the Legislature, unable to make a selection, Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, appointed Mr. Quay to fill the vacancy. The right of the Governor to appoint a senator was bitterly contested, and numerous precedents were cited, which kept the case so long before the Senate that it came to be celebrated because of the acrimony displayed. His seat was finally declared vacant.

Quebec. In June, 1759, Wolfe appeared before Quebec with 4,000 men and a fleet. The French under Montcalm, numbering 16,000, held all the heights on the north bank of the river. Wolfe seized the heights on the south, thus commanding the basin and getting his artillery trained on the town. The French plan was the defensive. Wolfe got his ships past the city, making the line of defense longer. He also entrenched himself on the French left and made a furious assault at Montmorency (q. v.) As the season wore on he was obliged to strike a blow before winter. This he did on September 13, and gained a decisive advantage on the Plains of Abraham (q. v.) The French were disorganized. Vaudreuil proved incompetent and ordered the garrison to capit-

ulate when provision gave out. This the gallant Ramesay was forced to do just as aid came from Montreal. The citadel capitulated September 17, 1759. The English garrisoned the place. The French made an attempt to regain it the following spring, but were driven back. The fall of the citadel was the death-blow to French power in North America. At the beginning of the Revolution, as a part of the scheme for the conquest of Canada, a force was sent against Quebec under Benedict Arnold. After numberless privations, he arrived at Quebec on November 13, 1775, and drew up for battle the 700 men who remained of his force. December 3 Montgomery came with 500 men, and on December 31 a furious attack was made upon the town from opposite sides. The repulse was due mainly to the unfortunate death of General Montgomery. Arnold also was severely wounded. The expedition was a blank failure.

Quebec Act, an act of the British parliament in 1774, designed to prevent that newly acquired province from joining for freedom with the other colonies. The property of the Catholic church was guaranteed to it, and the boundaries of Quebec were extended to the Mississippi River on the west, and to the Ohio on the south, beside the present Canada. This was the territory now included in the five States northwest of the Ohio.

Queen Anne's War. In 1702 there broke out in Europe the war of the Spanish succession, which was known in this country as Queen Anne's War. It was chiefly a series of bushranging skirmishes between the frontiersmen of the English and French settlements. In 1704 and 1705 James Moore, of South Carolina, with 50 whites and 1,000 Creek Indians, attacked and destroyed several Spanish settlements in Florida. The French retaliated by a water attack on Charleston in 1706, but they were easily defeated and driven away. In 1704 a body of 350 Canadians and Indians massacred the inhabitants of Deerfield, Mass. Three attempts were made by New England troops, 1704, 1707 and 1710, to capture Acadia, the last proving successful. The war was ended by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

Queenstown, Ontario. General Van Rensselaer, in command of the American troops on the Niagara frontier, mustered nearly 6,000 men at or near Lewiston. On the night of October 12, 1812, he sent over about 1,000 men to attack Queenstown preparatory to a further invasion of Canada. General Brock, the capturer of Detroit, in person commanded the British forces, but was killed early in the action. The rest of the American troops refused to cross the river, and the attacking

party, overpowered by numbers, was compelled to surrender. The American loss in killed and wounded was 190, in prisoners 900; the British lost about 130 killed, wounded and prisoners.

Quids. The name applied to a faction of the Republican party, led by John Randolph from 1805 to 1811. They were opposed to the nomination of Madison, Jefferson's choice for the succession. They declared war on the administration party in 1806, as governing Congress by backstairs influence. From that time they were called "quids," or the *tertium quid*, as distinguished from the two great parties. They opposed the restrictive system, and nominated Monroe in 1808. Their leading ground of divergence from the administration was that it had moved away from the ground occupied by the party when in opposition, and in the direction of centralization and federal encroachment.

Quincy, Josiah (1744-1775), of Boston, attained high rank as a lawyer. He denounced the Stamp Act and other oppressive measures of Parliament in a series of articles in the *Boston Gazette*, signed "Hyperion." In 1770 he defended Captain Preston and the British soldiers implicated in the Boston Massacre. In 1774 he published an able work entitled "Observations on the Boston Port Bill," which clearly indicated war and American independence as the final result of the controversies. In 1774 he went to England as a confidential agent of the colonial patriots, and was active in strengthening the American cause, but died on his return.

Quincy, Josiah (1772-1864), was the son of the Revolutionary patriot of the same name, and graduated at Harvard. Very early in life he began a political career, was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and after a defeat entered Congress in 1805. He was a Federalist and in sympathy with the Essex Junto. During his Congressional service, which lasted until 1813, he made many notable speeches, particularly against the Embargo, on the Louisiana question, and in support of the navy. From 1823 to 1828 Mr. Quincy was mayor of Boston, and from 1829 to 1845, president of Harvard College, where he favored the elective system, introduced marking regulations, and acquired the great telescope. He wrote histories of Harvard College and of Boston.

Quint, a silver coin equal to about thirty-five cents and weighing five pennyweights, fifteen grains, presented to the Continental Congress in 1783, by Robert Morris for consideration as a national coin, but not accepted. Obverse: an eye, thirteen points cross, equidistant,

a circle of as many stars. Legend : Nova Constellatio. Reverse : U. S. 500., a wreath surrounding. Legend : Libertas, Justitia. This coin, with the mark, formed the Nova Constellatio coinage.

Quitman, John A. (1799-1858), was chancellor of the Mississippi Superior Court from 1828 to 1831, and from 1832 to 1835. He was a member of the Mississippi Senate in 1835, and ex-officio Governor for a time. He commanded a brigade at Monterey, led the assault at Vera Cruz, commanded at Alvarado, and stormed Chapultepec. He was appointed by General Scott Governor of the City of Mexico. He was Governor of Mississippi from 1850 to 1851, and served in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1855 to 1858. He early maintained the right of secession, and suggested a Southern Confederacy.

Quivira, an Indian town of the sixteenth century, presumably situated in what is now the State of Kansas, and reputed to contain fabulous wealth. It was visited by twenty-nine Spaniards under Coronado, a Spanish leader, in 1541. The exploring band traveled northward through Mexico over the plains for several months, led by wandering Indian tribes. Quivira, when finally reached, was found to be an ordinary Indian village.

Quorum. During the first fifty Congresses the rule requiring the presence of a quorum, in order to invalidate the proceedings, had been interpreted to mean that the constitutional quorum (one-half), was shown to be present by the count of votes. In September, 1890, the Speaker (T. B. Reed, of Maine), ruled that he might decide a quorum to be present when enough members were visibly present, though some did not vote.

Vol. VI. -10

R.

Raby, Noah, an eccentric character who enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest man in America. He was an inmate of the Piscataway township alms-house, Skelton, New Jersey, where on April 1, 1900, he celebrated the one hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of his birth. The records seem to thoroughly verify the claims of his extraordinary age. Although blind for several years his other senses appear to be in a remarkable state of preservation.

Rafn, Karl C. (1795-1864), Danish archæologist, made a careful study of the ancient Norwegian and Icelandic sagas, especially those concerning expeditions to North America. He held that the Scandinavians discovered America in the tenth century, that the coast as far as Massachusetts and Rhode Island had been partially colonized, and that the Vikings reached Florida. His best known work is "*Antiquitates Americanæ*."

Raguet, Condy (1784-1842), of Philadelphia, was U. S. Consul at Rio Janeiro from 1822 to 1825, and *chargé d'affaires* from 1825 to 1827. He negotiated a treaty with Brazil. He was a prominent writer on free trade.

Railroads. The first railroad constructed in America was projected by Gridley Bryant in 1825, and extended from Quincy, Mass., to the nearest tidewater. It was four miles long. The second railroad extended from mines near Mauch Chunk, Pa., to the Lehigh River. It was begun in 1827. Stephenson's locomotive came into use in 1829, and by 1830 there were twenty-three miles of railroad completed in the United States. The New York Central road was projected in 1825; the Boston and Albany in 1827; the Baltimore and Ohio in 1828; the Pennsylvania in 1827; the Maryland and South Carolina in 1828. In 1840 there were 2,200 miles completed; in 1850, 7,500; in 1860, 29,000; in 1870, 49,000; in 1880, 93,671, and in 1893, 171,805 miles, showing total assets of \$11,482,000,000. The consolidation of railway companies began in 1853, forming a germ of the grand trunk system. Government aid was first extended to railroads in 1850, in the case of the Illinois Central, by a large land grant. In 1862 the Union Pacific Company was granted both land and pecuniary aid. To the Northern Pacific were granted 47,000,000 acres; to the Atlantic and Pacific 42,-

ooo,ooo acres. These roads were begun in 1864 and 1866 respectively. In 1869 Vanderbilt consolidated the Hudson River and New York Central roads, forming a trunk line to the West. The United States now contains about one-half of the railway mileage of the world.

Rail-Splitter, a nickname for Abraham Lincoln, who in his youth earned money to educate himself by splitting rails for a neighbor.

Rains, Gabriel J. (1803-1881), served during the Mexican War. He joined the Confederates in 1861, led a division at Wilson's Creek, and served at Shiloh, Perryville and Seven Pines.

Raisin River (Frenchtown, now Monroe, Mich.). General James Winchester with about 1,000 Kentuckians, under orders of General Harrison, erected fortifications at the rapids of the Maumee. After this was done he sent ahead two-thirds of his men to drive the British from Frenchtown and, on the success of this movement, himself followed with the rest of his forces. Here he was attacked by General Proctor with 1,500 British and Indians on January 22, 1813. Taken by surprise the Americans, after a brief defense, fled to the woods. A surrender was effected with full assurance of safety. The captives were hurried to Malden, leaving the sick and wounded Americans behind. These were at once massacred by the Indians, save a few who were taken to Detroit for ransom. The Americans lost 197 killed and missing, and 737 prisoners. The British loss was 24 killed and 158 wounded. "Remember the River Raisin" was long a war cry of Kentuckian soldiers.

Raisin River, Battle and Massacre at. On the 22d of January, 1813, a division of the American army, under General Winchester, was attacked at Raisin River, near Maumee, by the British and Indians, 2,500 strong, led by General Proctor. The Americans were overwhelmed and Winchester was made a prisoner. The American wounded were scalped and butchered by the Indians and the survivors were dragged off to Detroit. A former disaster, not so serious, occurred to a troop of Americans at Raisin River in 1812, so that the place came to be regarded with superstitious dread.

Rale. (See Rasle.)

Raleigh, Sir Walter (1552-1618), one of the celebrated Elizabethan navigators, was a native of Devonshire. He served with the French Huguenots under Coligny, in the Netherlands, and in Ireland. His first scheme to colonize America failed in 1579. He encouraged

the ill-fated expedition of his half-brother, Gilbert, and soon after, in 1584, dispatched Amidas and Barlow to make a settlement. This attempt, as well as the subsequent one of Grenville and Lane in 1585, and that of White in 1587, all under Raleigh's auspices, miscarried, and the introduction of tobacco and potatoes into Europe were the chief material results. Raleigh led an expedition up the Orinoco, served at Cadiz and against the Armada, and was a friend of Spenser, and himself an author. In 1603 he was disgraced and put in the Tower, where he wrote a "History of the World." Released after many years, he made an unfortunate voyage to Guiana, was re-arrested on his return and executed.

Raleigh, N. C., became the State capital in 1792. It was founded at that time for that purpose. It was occupied by Sherman's army of 85,000 Federals, during his pursuit of Johnston, commanding 45,000 Confederate troops. Sherman passed through this town April 13, 1865, and encamped a few miles beyond. This took place without bloodshed, as Johnston's army was in full retreat toward Charlotte. Kilpatrick's cavalry was hurried forward in pursuit of the retreating Confederates.

Rall, Colonel, the officer in command of the Hessian troops at Trenton, Delaware, whom Washington surprised on the night of December 26, 1776. The Hessians numbered about 1,500, and the Americans 2,500. After a sharp conflict lasting thirty-five minutes, the Hessians were badly beaten, Colonel Rall was mortally wounded and 1,000 Hessians were taken prisoners.

Rall, Johann G. (1720?-1776), was one of the Hessians hired by George III. to serve in America. He fought at White Plains and Fort Mifflin, and was surprised and killed at the battle of Trenton.

Rambouillet Decree, a decree issued by Napoleon, March 23, 1810, ordering the immediate seizure and sale of American vessels, whether in French ports or those of territories occupied by French armies. This decree was not known in the United States until July. The decree was issued in retaliation for the repeal of our non-intercourse act, Napoleon avowing his determination to prohibit any commercial intercourse with the allies of France which was not enjoyed by that country also.

Ramsay, David (1749-1815), a physician, was a member of the South Carolina Legislature from 1776 to 1783. He was taken prisoner at Charleston in 1780, and confined eleven months as a hostage. He

represented South Carolina in the Continental Congress from 1782 to 1786. He wrote a "History of the American Revolution," "Life of George Washington," "History of South Carolina" and "History of the United States."

Ramsey, Alexander, born in 1815, represented Pennsylvania in the U. S. Congress as a Whig from 1843 to 1847. He was territorial Governor of Minnesota from 1849 to 1853, and Governor of that State from 1859 to 1863. He was a Republican member of the U. S. Senate from 1863 to 1875, and Secretary of War in Hayes' Cabinet from 1879 to 1881.

Randall, Alexander W. (1819-1872), was a member of the Wisconsin Assembly in 1855. He was a district judge in 1856. He was Governor of Wisconsin from 1857 to 1861, and was energetic in raising troops for the Civil War. He was Minister to Italy from 1861 to 1862, Assistant Postmaster-General in Johnson's Cabinet from 1866 to 1869.

Randall, James R., born in 1839, wrote many popular songs in support of the Southern cause, among them "Maryland, My Maryland," and "The Battle-Cry of the South." He became editor of the *Constitutionalist* in 1866.

Randall, Samuel J. (1828-1890), represented Pennsylvania in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1863 to 1890. He distinguished himself by speeches against the "Force Bill" in 1875. While chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, from 1875 to 1876, he curtailed expenditures by a systematic reduction in appropriations. He was Speaker from 1876 to 1881. He was prominent as a leader in opposition to the Morrison tariff bill in 1884. He served on Committees of Banking, Rules and Elections. He was prominent in tariff debates as a leader of the protectionist wing of the Democratic party.

Randolph, Edmund Jennings (1753-1813), was a member of one of the most noted Virginian families. Soon after leaving William and Mary College he became prominent as a patriotic leader, and was active in the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1776. He was Attorney-General of the State, delegate to the Continental Congress, and member of the Annapolis Convention of 1786. While Governor of Virginia, 1786-1788, he sat in the Federal Convention of 1787, introduced the "Virginia Plan," and was a leading debater. He refused to sign the Constitution, yet defended it the next year in the State Ratifying Convention. He was in Washington's Cabinet as Attorney-General, 1789-1794, and Secretary of State 1794-1795. In the latter position he was

involved in some charges made in connection with the French Minister and resigned.

Randolph, Edward (1620?-after 1694), came to New England in 1675 as a commissioner of the British Government. He returned exaggerated accounts of the population and wealth of the colonies and urged measures of taxation and oppression. By his efforts the charter of Massachusetts was conditionally forfeited. He was Secretary of New England and a member of the Governor's Council from 1686 to 1689.

Randolph, John, of Roanoke (June 2, 1773-June 24, 1833), was a near relative of Edmund Randolph. He was educated at Princeton and Columbia, and in 1799 entered the National House of Representatives from Virginia. Though very young, he soon became a leader on the Democratic side. His strict constructionism, however, was of the most thorough-going stamp, and he was frequently at variance with Jefferson and other party chiefs. Randolph was renowned for an eloquent satire of a peculiarly bitter kind, whose effect was enhanced by his personal eccentricities. He was foremost in the conflict against the Yazoo frauds and the Embargo. He also opposed Madison and the War of 1812. His career in the House lasted until 1825, with a break from 1813 to 1815. From 1825 to 1827 he was U. S. Senator. He invented the epithet "dough-faces" for Northern sympathizers with slavery, and styled the union of Adams and Clay a "coalition between the black-leg and the Puritan," which remark led to a duel with Clay. President Jackson sent him in 1830 as U. S. Minister to Russia, but his stay abroad was brief.

Randolph, Peyton (1721-1775), was appointed king's attorney in Virginia in 1748 and held office till 1766. He was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1748, and was chairman of a committee to revise the colonial laws. He drew up the remonstrance against the Stamp Act in 1765, but opposed Patrick Henry's resolutions. He was elected president of the first Continental Congress in 1774, but soon afterward resigned on account of ill health. He presided over the Virginia conventions of 1774 and 1775. He was again a member of the Continental Congress in 1775.

Randolph, Theodore F. (1816-1883), was a New Jersey Senator from 1861 to 1865, Governor of New Jersey from 1868 to 1872, and a Democratic U. S. Congressman from 1875 to 1881.

Randolph Plan, the scheme of a Federal Constitution proposed in the Convention of 1787 by Edmund Randolph of Virginia. It was the

first plan submitted, being presented May 29. It was composed of fifteen resolutions and proposed a correction of the Articles of Confederation; representation by population in two branches of Congress, the first chosen by the people, the second by State Legislatures; congressional control of taxation and commerce; congressional veto of State enactments; that Congress should choose the executive; that the executive with part of the judiciary should have a limited veto on acts of Congress, and other less important provisions. The plan was favorably reported and many of its suggestions were used in the drafting of the Constitution as it now exists.

Ransom, Matt W., born in 1826, was Attorney-General of North Carolina from 1852 to 1855, and a member of the State Legislature from 1858 to 1860. He attained the rank of brigadier-general in the Confederate service and was engaged in all the important battles of the army of Northern Virginia. In 1872 he was chosen U. S. Senator, and served two terms.

Ransom, Thomas F. G. (1834-1864), fought at Charleston, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and served on General Grant's staff at Vicksburg. He commanded a division at Sabine Cross-roads and a corps in operations about Atlanta. He died in Georgia.

Rantoul, Robert (1805-1852), was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from 1833 to 1837. He made a powerful and famous appeal for the abolition of capital punishment. He was counsel for Thomas Sims in his celebrated fugitive slave case. He was U. S. District Attorney for Massachusetts from 1845 to 1849, and served in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1851 to 1852. He was an eloquent speaker on moral, political and educational reforms.

Rapp, George (1770-1847), founded the Harmonists, a socialistic religious sect. They emigrated to Pennsylvania from Germany in 1803. Their community is prosperous, and noteworthy for its morality and the promotion of education.

Rappahannock Station and Kelly's Ford, Va. This battle of the Civil War took place November 7, 1863, during Meade's and Lee's operations in Northern Virginia. Sedgwick, advancing toward the Rappahannock River, came upon about 2,000 Confederates of Ewell's column of Lee's army under Godwin. Russell's division of the famous sixth corps was ordered to charge. This they did so successfully that Godwin was routed and 1,600 prisoners were taken. An engagement took place the same day at Kelly's Ford near the station.

Rasle, Sebastien (1658-1724), came to America as a Catholic missionary from France in 1689. He assumed charge of the mission of Norridgewock, on the Kennebec, about 1695. The Indians were induced by him to support the French. He was wrongfully charged with causing Indian depredations, and a price was put on his head. His church was three times destroyed, and he was finally surprised and shot by the English colonists.

Ratification of the Constitution. The Constitution was by its own terms to become binding on the States ratifying when it had been ratified by conventions of nine States. Signed September 17, 1787, it was at once transmitted to Congress, and by Congress to the States. It was ratified by the convention of Delaware on December 7; by Pennsylvania on December 12; by New Jersey on December 18; by Georgia on January 2, 1788; by Connecticut January 9; by Massachusetts on February 6, with recommendations of amendment; by Maryland on April 28; by South Carolina on May 23, and by New Hampshire on June 21, 1788, making nine. Virginia ratified June 25, 1788; New York July 26, 1788; North Carolina, November 21, 1789; Rhode Island, May 29, 1790. In the last four the debate was especially warm, and in general, ratification was secured with difficulty. Hamilton and Madison had a leading part in bringing it about. The well-to-do and commercial classes generally supported it. For the ratification of amendments, see art. Amendments.

Rawdon, Francis (1754-1826), Lord Rawdon, came to America as a British soldier in 1773. He was a captain at Bunker Hill. As aide to Sir Henry Clinton he fought at Long Island, White Plains, Fort Washington, Fort Clinton; also at Monmouth. He led a corps at the battle of Camden in 1780, and defeated General Nathanael Greene at Hobkirk's Hill, relieved Fort Ninety-Six and fortified Orangeburg. He incurred much obloquy for the execution of Colonel Isaac Hayne. Afterward he was made Earl of Moira, Marquis of Hastings, and Governor-General of India.

Rawlins, John A. (1831-1869), became a successful lawyer in Illinois. He ably defended the Union cause. He became an aide to Grant when commissioned brigadier-general in 1861, and served with him throughout the War. Although he knew nothing of military affairs at the beginning of the War, yet he showed remarkable executive ability and became General Grant's chief of staff in 1865. He exerted great influence over General Grant, and rendered valuable advice in many of

the important maneuvers. He was Secretary of War in Grant's Cabinet in 1869.

Raymond, Henry J. (1820-1869), became assistant editor of the *New York Tribune* on its foundation in 1841. He was connected with the *Courier* and *Enquirer* from 1843 to 1851. In 1851 he established the *New York Times*, and was of great influence as its editor. He represented New York in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1865 to 1867. He wrote a "Life of Daniel Webster" and "The Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln."

Raymond, Miss. In this battle, May 12, 1863, during Grant's Mississippi campaign of the Civil War, 6,000 Federals under McPherson defeated Gregg, leading 7,000 Confederates. Grant was moving his army along the Big Black River in two columns. McPherson commanded the corps on the extreme left, eight miles from the main line. Early on the twelfth of May Gregg fell upon Logan's division of McPherson's troops. The fight lasted three hours and was very severe. The Confederates were pursued.

Raynal, Guillaume T. F., called Abbé (1713-1793), published a philosophical history of the discovery and conquest of the American colonies which contained attacks on the Roman Catholic Church and was condemned by it, but was widely popular.

Read, George (1733-1798), a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was before the war Attorney-General of Delaware and member of the Legislature. He wrote the noted address to George III., and was a leading member of Congress. He was a delegate to the Annapolis Convention of 1786, and to the Federal Constitutional Convention of the following year. From 1789 to 1793 he was U. S. Senator from Delaware, and Chief Justice of the State from 1793 until his death. (Life by Read.)

Read, John Meredith (1797-1874), was a U. S. District Attorney from 1837 to 1844. He was Judge of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court from 1860 to 1872. His legal opinions had a wide reputation.

Read, Thomas (1740-1788), was the first to obtain the rank of commodore in the American navy. He rendered valuable assistance at the battle of Trenton. He commanded the frigate "George Washington."

Read, Thomas Buchanan (1822-1872), poet and artist, was born in Pennsylvania. Among his poems "Sheridan's Ride" is the most

popular, and one of his chief artistic productions was a painting illustrating that poem.

Readjusters, a political faction formed from the Democratic party of Virginia in 1878. Its formation was due to a bill which passed the State Legislature in March of that year for refunding the State debt. The party was led by William Mahone and was violently opposed to the payment of the debt. In 1879 and 1881, by a fusion with the Republicans, they gained control of the State government, and sent William Mahone to the United States Senate.

Reagan, John H., born in 1818, was a member of the Texas Legislature from 1847 to 1849. He represented Texas in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1857 to 1861. He was Postmaster-General of the Confederacy from 1861 to 1865. He again served in the U. S. Congress from 1875 to 1887, and was a Senator from 1887 to 1891.

Rear-Admiral. This rank was created by Act of Congress in 1862, along with that of commodore, it being at the time the highest naval grade. Those of admiral and vice-admiral, outranking it, were created several years later. Both were subsequently abolished, but the rank of Admiral was revived for George Dewey, as a distinction for his victory in Manila Bay, 1898.

Reciprocity. A reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada was concluded in 1854, and terminated in 1866. A similar one was made with Hawaii in 1875. Various others, of an equally special sort, were from time to time made by the United States. The matter was brought into a new phase by the tariff act of 1890 (McKinley Act), which provided that the duties on sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, which had been removed, might be reimposed by the President in case of any countries which levied what he thought unjust or unreasonable duties on the agricultural products of the United States. With this resource in hand, the President entered on negotiations which resulted in the conclusion of reciprocity treaties with Brazil, Spain (for Cuba and Porto Rico), and San Domingo (1891), and Salvador, Germany, Great Britain (for the West Indies), Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala and Austria-Hungary (1892).

Reconcentrado. Name applied to a Cuban living under the severe military rule, culminating under Gen. Weyler.

Reconstruction. One of the leading problems remaining after the Civil War was how to reconstruct the governments of the States which had seceded. Mr. Lincoln had proceeded upon the theory that nothing

more was necessary than that a sufficient number of the citizens should form a State Government, of which the officials were loyally desirous of maintaining constitutional relations with the Government of the Union. The separation of West Virginia from Virginia had been accomplished by a Virginian Legislature so constituted. President Johnson proceeded upon the same theory. In Congress other theories were broached, some even going so far as to hold that the seceding States had ceased to exist as States, and constituted a territory respecting which Congress was at liberty to make such arrangements as it chose. The view generally upheld by Congress was that the Southern States could be re-admitted only on such terms as Congress should impose. Its maintenance of this view was largely owing to its belief that the substantial results of the war in respect to the enfranchisement and civil rights of the negro could not be secured in any other way, because of the reluctance of some Southern Legislatures to accept these results. Before Congress met in December, 1865, Johnson had recognized provisional governments in all the Southern States but one, on their accepting the Thirteenth Amendment. But Congress proposed the Fourteenth Amendment, and insisted on its acceptance as a pre-requisite to re-admission of any State. In 1867 it passed the Reconstruction Act, which divided the South into five military districts, under the command of generals of the army, who were to effect a registration of voters, including negroes, and excluding those disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment. These voters should elect a convention, which should make a constitution, ratified by them. It should then be submitted to Congress, and if it was acceptable to Congress, the State should be reinstated whenever its Legislature had ratified the Fourteenth Amendment. The result was the notorious black or "carpet-bag" governments. Under this act Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and the Carolinas were re-admitted. Tennessee had already been re-admitted by Congress in 1866. Georgia, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia were required also to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, and were not re-admitted until 1870. In 1868 the Supreme Court, in the case of *Texas vs. White*, sustained the Congressional, as over against the Presidential, theory of reconstruction.

Record, Congressional, successor to the *Congressional Globe*. It contains a complete report of Congressional debates, proceedings and enactments from 1872 down to the present time.

Red-Cross Society. The American (National) Association of the Red-Cross, for the relief of the wounded in war and of sufferers by floods

and other similar catastrophes, was founded at Washington, May 21, 1881.

Red-Jacket (1751-1830), chief of the Wolf tribe of the Senecas, served with the Six Nations against the Americans during the Revolution. In the War of 1812 he assisted the United States. He made an eloquent speech against the treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1784. He lacked courage and was an inveterate opponent of Christianity, schools and missionaries, but was a sagacious statesman and an eloquent orator.

Red Line Map, a map made by the Frenchman D'Anville in 1746. It had been sent to Vergennes, the French Minister, by Franklin in 1782, and was discovered among the Paris archives by Jared Sparks. A strong red line drawn near the ridge, in which the Kennebec and Penobscot Rivers rise, more than favored the English claims, respecting the northeast boundary of the United States. Sparks sent it to Webster, who was anxious lest the English should hear of it. It was used in a secret session of the Senate, and with the Maine commissioners to induce a ratification of the treaty, and was afterward made a ground of reproach against Webster by opponents of the treaty.

Red River Expedition. In the spring of 1864 General Banks planned a campaign with a strong land force, supported by a fleet under Admiral Porter, for the capture of Shreveport. March 14, Fort du Russey was taken, followed five days later by the fall of Alexandria and Natchitoches. Thereafter the land forces separated from the fleet, the latter proceeding up stream towards Shreveport. April 8, the Union Advance was attacked near Mansfield, which was defeated and thrown back in rout to Pleasant Hill. At this latter place a second battle was fought, in which Smith's division sustained a defeat so signal that his entire army came near falling into the hands of the Confederates. The fleet was no more successful, and the expedition proved a disastrous failure. General Banks was relieved from his command and was superseded by General Canby.

Red Shirts, see appendix, page 407.

Red Stone Old Fort, Pa., built as a store-house by the Ohio Company, was the scene of important movements during the French and Indian War. Here General Dinwiddie ordered the English forces to assemble until they could advance against the French (1754). The fort was burned by the French after the English defeat at Fort Necessity. During the Whiskey Rebellion a committee of insurrectionists held a meeting here August 28, 1794.

Redemptioners, or indented servants. From the earliest settle-

ment of the American colonies, particularly the middle colonies, indentured servants formed a large part of the population. Many came over from England under bond for their passage to serve a number of years. Many also were kidnapped and placed in enforced slavery for a term of years. They served four, five, or seven years, according to contract. At the end of these terms they were released, awarded fifty acres of land and became free citizens. Hence the term "Redemptioners." This system was introduced in Virginia in 1607 with the first colony; in Massachusetts in 1631. It also existed in Maryland, New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. The practice was not discontinued in the middle colonies until 1750.

Redpath, James (1833-1891), came to America from Scotland in 1848. He was an ardent abolitionist. He founded the Haytian Bureau of Emigration. He assisted Jefferson Davis in preparing his "History of the Southern Confederacy," and engaged in the Irish Home Rule movement.

Reed, John (1781-1860), represented Massachusetts in the U. S. Congress as a Federalist from 1813 to 1817, and as a Whig from 1821 to 1841. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts from 1844 to 1851.

Reed, Joseph (1741-1785), was president of the Pennsylvania Convention of 1775. He became aide-de-camp, secretary and adjutant-general to General Washington, and was active in organizing the business of headquarters. He served in the Long Island campaign and at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He was elected to Congress in 1777 and signed the Articles of Confederation in 1778. He was president of the Pennsylvania Executive Council from 1778 to 1781. He was an earnest opponent of slavery and of the proprietary system of government in Pennsylvania. He wrote "An Address to the People of Pennsylvania."

Reed, Thomas B., speaker, born in 1839, was a member of the Maine Legislature from 1868 to 1870, and State attorney-general from 1870 to 1873. He was elected, 1876, to the U. S. Congress as a Republican, and has served by re-election until the close of the 55th Congress, 1899. He was speaker from 1889 to 1891, and introduced changes in parliamentary practice, giving greater powers to the speaker, especially in the matter of deciding upon the presence of a quorum. Speaker again in 1895 and 1897. Withdrew 1899 to take up law practice in New York.

Reeder, Andrew H. (1807-1864), of Pennsylvania, was appointed

Governor of Kansas in 1854, but was removed in 1855 for not exerting official influence against the Free-State movement. When chosen U. S. Senator under the Topeka constitution in 1856 he was not allowed to take his seat.

Referendum. This is a term recently come into use in America to describe a practice that originated in Switzerland of submitting all measures passed by the Legislature to a vote of the people for ratification, so that no act can become a law unless a majority of the people approve of it. This practice is advocated by political writers of America and England as offering a certain safeguard against corrupting influence of the lobby and large corporations, that can more easily secure the passage of a measure by buying legislators than by buying a majority of the people.

Reformed Church (Reformed Dutch Church). This denomination originated in Holland, and its first synod was held in Antwerp in 1563. Emigrants from Holland brought its teachings to this country and a church was organized as early as 1619 in New Amsterdam. The denomination grew slowly, owing partly to persecutions from the English, but about 1737 felt strong enough to ask for a separate organization from the parent church in Holland. This was finally effected in 1772 through the agency of Dr. John H. Livingston, and in 1792 the new organization was completed. At that time there were 136 churches and fifty ministers. The constitution then adopted was revised in 1842, and again in 1874. The denomination in 1890 numbered 310,000 communicants, living largely in the Middle States, and some parts of the West.

Reformed Episcopal. This church separated from the Protestant Episcopal in December, 1873, on the ground that the parent church was drifting from evangelism and the true principles of the church. The Rev. G. D. Cummins, D. D., assistant bishop of the diocese of Kentucky, was the leader of the movement. In 1890 this church had 8,500 communicants.

Reformed Presbyterians. In 1743 members of the Scottish church of this name, who were settled in the American colonies, organized and subscribed to the Old Scottish Covenant. In 1798 the first Presbytery was formed, and two years later it ordained that no slaveholder should be admitted to membership. In 1833 a schism took place on the church's attitude toward the State. The main body now ruled that its members should not act as American citizens nor in any way identify

themselves with the political system of the United States. This position is still maintained. Number of members in 1890, 17,000.

Refunding. On August 31, 1865, the debt of the United States consisted of \$2,845,907,627, of which only \$1,109,568,192 was funded debt. Partial enactments enabled the Secretary of the Treasury, by December, 1867, to convert floating debt, compound interest notes, 7-30's, and U. S. notes, into funded debt of the amount of nearly \$700,000,000. The refunding act of 1870 authorized the issue of certain amounts of five per cent., four and one-half per cent., and four per cent. bonds, to take the place of the existing bonds, mostly sixes. During the next ten years, this substitution had been carried on to an extent which lessened the annual interest charge by \$20,000,000 (reducing it from \$82,000,000 to \$62,000,000). In 1881 the annual interest charge was reduced almost \$20,000,000 again, by the Windom refunding scheme, which converted \$460,000,000 of five and six per cent. bonds into bonds bearing three and one-half per cent. interest.

Regents of the White Shield, see appendix, page, 407.

Regicides. In July, 1660, there arrived at Cambridge, Mass., Edward Whalley, and his son-in-law, William Goffe, two of the judges who had condemned Charles I. For some months they appeared in public and joined in the devotional meetings in Cambridge and Boston, where they were kindly received. Upon the news of the passage by Parliament of the Indemnity Act, marking Whalley and Goffe for vengeance as regicides, they fled to New Haven and were received and concealed by Davenport in the "Judges' Cave." They were concealed from pursuit at New Haven and Milford for nearly two years. After this they fled to a cave in New Hampshire, but were there discovered by some Indians, and returned to Hadley, Mass., where they were concealed until their death, Whalley dying in 1674, Goffe in 1679. When King Philip attacked Hadley in 1675, Goffe appeared and led the defense. Dixwell, another regicide, also escaped to New England.

Register of Debates, a record of Congressional proceedings from December, 1824, to October, 1837. It was published in twenty-nine volumes, and contains many valuable State papers and public documents, besides the debates and routine Congressional work. It is a continuation of the "Annals of Congress," and was succeeded by the *Congressional Globe*.

Regulators, the name given to a body of insurgents in North Carolina just before the Revolution. Heavy taxes and fees aroused the resistance of the back-country people against Governor Tryon in 1766.

The rebellion spread, but Tryon signally defeated the armed bands at Alamance, on the Haw, in 1771. His successor, Martin, compromised with the "Regulators."

Reichman, Carl, a captain in the United States regular army, who was sent to South Africa January 5, 1900, to report on the military operations of that district, and was made military attaché of the Boer forces. It was charged against him that his sympathies for the Boers became so great that he actively participated as a commander of 3,000 Boers who, on March 31, ambushed and captured 350 English troops and seven guns at Bushman's Kop, for which act he was threatened with court-martial.

Reid, Samuel C. (1783-1861), commanded the privateer "General Armstrong," and fought one of the most remarkable battles on record at Fayal in 1814 with a British squadron. He designed the present form of the U. S. flag.

Reid, Whitelaw, journalist, born in 1837, was one of the leading war correspondents during the Civil War. He became an editor of the *New York Tribune* in 1869, and its proprietor in 1872. He was Minister to France from 1889 to 1892. He wrote "After the War," a description of the South, and "Ohio in the War," which is a valuable historical work. In 1892 he was the candidate of the Republicans for Vice-President, but was defeated, with Harrison. Special Ambassador to England in 1897.

Relief Party, a political party existing in Kentucky between the years 1820 and 1826. This party advocated the relief of delinquent debtors. They elected the Governor, and passed a bill to this end in 1824. The bill was deemed unconstitutional. The Anti-Relief party regained control in 1826.

Remington, Philo, of New York, born in 1816, superintended the business of E. Remington and Sons, who produced the celebrated Remington rifles and developed the successful Remington typewriter.

Removals. The Constitution of 1787 gave the President power to appoint officers with the consent of the Senate, but did not state whether the power of removal was also to be exercised under this restraint. Debate on this arose in 1789, and it was concluded to allow the power of removal to rest with the President alone. This remained the policy of the Government until the passage of the Tenure-of-Office Act, in 1867.

Reno, Jesse I. (1823-1862), general, served at Contreras, Churu-

busco, Chapultepec and Vera Cruz during the Mexican War. He commanded a brigade in Burnside's North Carolina expedition at Roanoke Island, Fort Barton and New Berne. He commanded a corps under General Pope at Manassas and at South Mountain, where he was killed while leading an assault.

Rensselaerswyck, a Dutch colony of New York, established in 1630 by Kilian van Rensselaer, a pearl merchant and member of the Amsterdam Chamber. He purchased territory from the Indians, which is now comprised in Albany and Rensselaer Counties, and established the first settlement near Fort Orange, the present site of Albany. This long remained an independent manor.

Republican Party. The name of Republicans was, in the earlier history of the Union, taken by the party formed by Jefferson, as distinguishing them from their Federalist opponents, stigmatized as monarchists. But this party has been treated in an article under the name of Democrats, by which they were also known. In 1854 the name was revived, to be applied to a new party, at first characterized primarily by opposition to the extension of slavery to the territories. The compromise of 1850 had resulted in the disruption and decay of the Whig party. There was a brief interval before parties could be re-formed upon the basis of the slavery question purely. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act by the Democrats in 1854 caused a general coalition of Northern Free-Soilers, Whigs, Democrats, Know-Nothings and Abolitionists, united in opposition to that measure and the consequent repeal of the Missouri Compromise. At first known as "Anti-Nebraska Men," the coalitionists took in that same year the name of Republicans. They at once won a plurality of Congress, and in 1856 held their first national convention at Philadelphia, which nominated Frémont and Dayton. Defeated then, in 1859 they again controlled the House. In 1860 Democratic divisions enabled them to elect Lincoln. For the next fourteen years the party, reinforced for a time by "War Democrats," was supreme. It controlled the National Government, enlarged its powers by broad construction of the Constitution, carried on the war, abolished slavery, reconstructed the governments of the seceding States and controlled them, maintained the protective system and refunded the debt. It carried the election of Lincoln in 1864 and of Grant in 1868 and 1872. The Liberal Republican schism of 1872 indicated a reaction from the radical policy followed in regard to reconstruction, and was followed by extensive defeats in the "tidal wave" of 1874, due partly to official corruption in high places. Yet the party managed, though barely, to carry the election of Hayes in 1876, and elected Gar-

Vol. VI.—11

field in 1880. In 1884 the nomination of Blaine caused the "bolt" of the "mugwumps," and the election of a Democratic President. The party then became, more distinctly than in the years just preceding, the party of high protection. In 1888 it elected Harrison. Defeated in 1892, it was again successful in State elections in 1893. Its strength has always lain in the North. In addition to the principles already mentioned, it has of late advocated a more stirring foreign policy than that of the Democrats, and larger expenditures for pensions and other national objects.

Republican Party, in Pennsylvania, a party existing under the first constitution, that of 1776-1790, which desired the substitution of a stronger government for that set up in 1776. They formed the germ of the Federal party in Pennsylvania. Their opponents were styled Constitutionalists.

Repudiation. The Constitution provides that the States can make no laws which shall impair the obligation of contracts; yet the Eleventh Amendment provides that the jurisdiction of the National Supreme Court does not extend to suits brought against a State by a citizen of another State. Hence the States have been at liberty either to repudiate or to acknowledge debts. Repudiation has been adopted at various times and in various degrees by Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, the Carolinas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Minnesota, Michigan and Virginia. The repudiation of the last mentioned State involved the largest sum (\$33,000,000), now partially liquidated. In some of the other States, too, bills have been passed in the Legislature, since the repudiating acts, for refunding the debt.

Requisitions upon the States were the only means of raising money which the Articles of Confederation left to the Continental Congress. This proved entirely ineffectual. From 1782 to 1786 Congress made calls amounting in the aggregate to more than \$6,000,000, but only a million of this had been paid in by the end of March, 1787.

Resaca de la Palma, Mexico. On May 9, 1846, General Zachary Taylor utterly routed General Arista and drove him from this stronghold, to which the latter had retired after the battle of Palo Alto. The Mexican artillery, baggage, war material and Arista's private correspondence were captured. Captain May, of Taylor's dragoons, won the day by charging upon and silencing the Mexican guns. General Taylor's army numbered 2,000 men; that of Arista 5,000 men.

Resaca, Ga. Here was fought, May 14 and 15, 1864, one of the first battles of Sherman's celebrated campaign through Georgia. Marching toward Atlanta with his main command, Sherman sent McPherson to seize Resaca and cut off Johnston's supplies by the railroad. McPherson failed to gain this point, and Johnston immediately availed himself of the opportunity and posted his own army in this desirable position. Sherman turned back and marched against him. Sherman had 100,000 troops; Johnston about 55,000. May 14, Sherman was in position around Resaca on the north and west, and on that day there was continual skirmishing and artillery firing. Johnston refused to leave his entrenchments, and the Union leader would not attack them. Finally McPherson gained an elevated position, from which he could destroy the railroad bridge over the Oostenaula River. Johnston tried in vain to dislodge him. Meantime Hooker made a brilliant charge, and Sherman sent a detachment across the stream on pontoons to help destroy the bridge. Johnston, seeing his communications so seriously threatened, retreated on the night of the fifteenth.

Returning Boards. Although in general it is a fixed principle in American constitutional law that judicial functions belong solely to the judiciary department, and the returning boards are allowed only ministerial functions, yet in Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana returning boards with judicial powers were constituted by the reconstructed State governments, by statute. This action, probably quite unconstitutional, led to the troubles of 1876, connected with the Presidential election. The returning boards used their judicial power to manipulate the returns to such a degree that the rights of the contest were practically undiscoverable.

Revels, Hiram R., born in 1822, represented Mississippi in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1870 to 1871. He was the first man of African descent to sit in the U. S. Senate.

Revenue. In 1793 the revenue of the Federal Government was \$4,600,000; in 1813, \$14,300,000; in 1833, \$33,500,000; in 1853, \$61,600,000. During the war it rapidly rose until it attained its maximum in 1866, \$520,000,000. Thence it declined, until in 1878 it was \$257,400,000. During the ensuing decade it averaged about \$340,000,000. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, it was \$461,700,000. In every year the largest item in these receipts has been customs revenue. In war times and since the Civil War internal revenue (see art.) has been large. Sales of public lands have been a large source of revenue at times, especially just before the panics of 1837 and 1857.

Revenue Flag, instituted by act of Congress, March 2, 1799, to consist of "sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the Union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field."

Revenue Scheme, a scheme proposed by the Continental Congress, in order to enable it to meet its money obligations. Requisitions upon the States, the only mode allowed to Congress by the Articles of Confederation, had proved a failure. In 1781 Congress proposed an amendment to the Articles, whereby it would be empowered to levy a five per cent. duty on imports, to pay the Revolutionary debt. Rhode Island refused her assent. In 1783 Congress asked for this power for only twenty-five years. After many delays, New York refused in 1787, making impossible that unanimous consent which was necessary in order to validate an amendment to the Articles. Then the only plan was that of a Constitutional Convention.

Revere, Paul (1735-1818), was a copper-plate engraver in Boston, Mass., and produced many caricatures illustrative of the pre-Revolutionary topics. He was one of the prime movers of the Boston Tea-party. On the night of April 18-19, 1775, he apprised the citizens of Lexington and Concord of the intended expedition of the British. This is the subject of Longfellow's poem, "Paul Revere's Ride." In 1775 he printed the provincial paper money of Massachusetts, and erected a mill for the manufacture of gunpowder. He engaged in the unsuccessful Penobscot expedition in 1779.

Revolution and Revolutionary War. The Revolution, by which the thirteen American colonies separated themselves from Great Britain, had several causes. Increase of population in America would naturally cause a desire for independence, especially after the French had been driven out (1763). Just at this time the government of George III., under Grenville, resolved to enforce more strictly the Navigation Act and other laws restricting American trade in the interest of England, to station garrisons in America, and to pay a part of the expense by a stamp-tax. The Stamp Act aroused violent opposition, expressed through the Stamp-Act Congress of 1765. Taxation by Parliament without representation in Parliament was declared illegal and tyrannous. The British Government persisted in the principle, taxing various imports from 1767 to 1770, and tea thereafter. Boston Tea-party led Parliament to pass acts retaliating upon Boston and altering the charter of Massachusetts. The colonies, already brought into concert through

their Committees of Correspondence, convened in Continental Congress at Philadelphia in September, 1774. They published a declaration of rights, protested to king and Parliament, and engaged in an association, or non-importation agreement. In April, 1775, Gage, the British commander at Boston, encountered resistance at Lexington and Concord, and war began. A local army, though defeated at Bunker Hill, besieged Boston. A second Continental Congress organized a regular or Continental army, appointed Washington commander-in-chief, and pursued the war. Boston was captured, and the British troops under Howe retired to New York. Acting from this center, they gained considerable successes over Washington. Meanwhile Congress issued its Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776), and provisionally governed the new republic, the United States of America. Under its advice, the colonies, now called States, made for themselves constitutions and organized new governments in place of the defunct royal governments. It also framed a new and more regular scheme of Federal government, called the Articles of Confederation ; but unanimous consent to its adoption was not obtained until 1781. Congress had great difficulty in getting men and money. Many were disaffected or indifferent to the cause of revolution. The Continental paper money depreciated rapidly, and loans were hard to raise. In 1776 the war for the most part went against them. In 1777 Howe occupied Philadelphia, their capital, defeating the Americans at Brandywine and Germantown. But this prevented him from co-operating with Burgoyne, who was marching down from Canada to New York in the effort to cut off New England from the rest of the Union. In October Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga. This success enabled the Americans to conclude, in February, 1778, a treaty of alliance with France, which brought them French aid in men and money. During the remainder of the war the efforts of the British commander, Clinton, were mainly directed against the southern end of the American line. Savannah was taken in 1778, Charleston in 1780, and Gates was badly defeated at Camden. The war in the South was managed with much severity, but successfully for the Americans after the appointment of Greene. Cornwallis, marching northward through the Carolinas, took up a position in Virginia, at Yorktown, where, in October, 1781, he was compelled to surrender to a French-American army which Washington had brought down from the North, the French fleet assisting. This virtually ended the war. England was obliged to consent to American independence. Preliminaries having been arranged in 1782, peace was made on these terms at Paris in 1783, the United States being conceded a territory extending from Canada to Florida and westward to the Mississippi. Histories by Bancroft and Fiske.

Reynolds, John F. (1820-1863), was brevetted major for gallantry at Monterey and Buena Vista during the Mexican War. He commanded a Pennsylvania brigade in the Peninsular campaign at Gaines' Mill and Glendale, and led a division at the second battle of Bull Run. In 1862 he commanded the Pennsylvania militia for the defense of the State. He was promoted major-general and commanded the First Corps at Fredericksburg. He led the left wing at the beginning of the battle of Gettysburg, where he was killed.

Reynolds, Joseph J., born in 1822, was brevetted major-general for services during the Civil War. He fought at Chickamauga, was Chief-of-staff at Chattanooga and commanded the Department of Arkansas from 1864 to 1866.

Rhea Letter. On January 6, 1818, Andrew Jackson, then department commander in the Southwest, wrote to President Monroe regarding the Seminole troubles in Florida and advising the prompt seizure of East Florida, which he declared could be done "without implicating the Government." He offered to accomplish the seizure himself within sixty days, if it should be indicated to him that it were desirable. John Rhea, a Congressman from Tennessee, was the secret channel through which he hoped Monroe's assent might be signified. It was not. In 1831, during Jackson's administration, in the height of his quarrel with Calhoun, which turned in part upon the Seminole affair, Rhea wrote to Monroe, hoping to elicit from him something that would implicate him as approving Jackson's plan. Monroe, on his death-bed in New York, denounced Rhea's insinuations as utterly false.

Rhett, Robert B. (1800-1876), represented South Carolina in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1837 to 1849, and in the U. S. Senate from 1851 to 1852. He was a radical States'-rights secessionist.

Rhind, Alexander C., born in 1821, commanded the "Crusader" in 1861. He was prominent in the attacks on Charleston in 1863, and fought at Fort Wagner and Fort Fisher. He was commissioned rear-admiral and retired in 1883. Died 1897.

Rhode Island was one of the original thirteen States. Its dual origin is indicated by its official title, "The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," and by its two capitals, Providence and Newport. Roger Williams, the patron saint of the State, was banished from Massachusetts Bay Colony because of his attacks on the theocratic government of that colony. He advocated complete separation of

Church and State, and entire toleration for all creeds. He founded Providence in 1636. Two years later the Antinomians, followers of Anne Hutchinson, founded Portsmouth, and in 1639 Newport was settled. March 14, 1644, a charter was granted by which these settlements were united in one colony with a popular government. This charter was revoked, and in 1663 a new one was granted, which continued to be the fundamental law until 1842. This gave the entire power of government to the people. Rhode Island applied for admission to the New England Confederation, but her application was denied. In 1742 the western boundary line was finally settled with Connecticut; but not until 1862 was the eastern boundary with Massachusetts determined. Brown University was founded in 1764. The devotion of the colony to the American cause was shown in 1772, by the affair of the *Gaspé*. Rhode Island was not represented in the convention of 1787, and did not ratify the Constitution until May 29, 1790. This delay was due to the desire of the agricultural classes to retain the power to levy import taxes and to make paper money a legal tender. In Presidential elections, save in 1804, the State was Federal until 1816, when the electoral votes were cast for Monroe. From 1824 to 1850 the State was Whig, with the exception of the year 1836. An unjust apportionment of representatives and a property qualification for voting led to Dorr's rebellion in 1842, when a new constitution was adopted which widened the suffrage, but the property restriction was not entirely removed until (1886-1888) the adoption of the Bourn amendment, which retained the property qualification for election to city councils only. From 1856 until the present time (1894) the State has been Republican in Presidential elections. The Democrats elected the Governor in 1887, 1889, 1890 and 1891. The extension of the suffrage has strengthened the Democratic party. From 1886 to 1889 there was a prohibitory amendment against intoxicants. In 1893 an amendment to the constitution provided for plurality elections. The population of Rhode Island, which in 1790 was 68,825, in 1890 was 345,506. History by Arnold.

Rhode Island, Battle of, August 29, 1778. Newport, R. I., had been seized and garrisoned by the British with 6,000 men under Pigott. Sullivan and Lafayette on land and Count d'Estaing on sea concerted an attack. Butts' Hill on Rhode Island was seized by Sullivan. Estaing was forced to meet Howe and the English fleet, but a terrible storm averted battle, and Estaing retired to Boston to refit. Pigott attempted to carry Butts' Hill, August 29. The British met with a bloody repulse. The Americans, however, were obliged to evacuate by the arrival of Clinton with 5,000 reinforcements.

Riall, Sir Phineas (1769-1851), came to America as a British major-general in 1813. He commanded at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane in 1814. He was brave and energetic, but unskillful in military operations.

Ribaut, Jean (1520-1565), a Huguenot, sailed from France on a colonizing expedition in 1562. After exploring the Florida coast, he planted a colony at Port Royal, called Fort Charles, which was unsuccessful. In 1565 he was appointed Governor of this colony. He was driven off by a Spanish fleet, and when he surrendered later to Menendez, the entire party was massacred.

Rice. The production of rice was begun in 1695 in South Carolina, when the captain of a brigantine from Madagascar, which touched at Sullivan's Island, presented one of the colonists with a small bag of the vegetable. Its cultivation spread rapidly through the South and has long been one of the chief sources of revenue. In 1870, 72,635,021 pounds were produced in the United States, South Carolina leading with 32,304,825 pounds. This was a marked decrease from the production previous to the Civil War. (In 1850, 215,313,497 pounds.) The culture at present is much less successful than in former years.

Rice, Alexander H., born in 1818, represented Massachusetts in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1859 to 1867. He served on the naval committee. He was Governor of Massachusetts from 1876 to 1879. Died 1895.

Rich Mountain, W. Va., occupied by Colonel Pegram, with a regiment of Confederates and six guns of General Garnet's command. July 11, 1861, McClellan ordered Rosecrans to attack this position. Climbing the mountain during a heavy storm, Rosecrans, with 1,900 men, forced Pegram to retire after a fierce fight. Pegram and his entire force were captured the next day by McClellan.

Richardson, Henry H. (1838-1886), was the architect of Trinity Church, Boston, and many other noble structures. His architecture is noticeable for harmony and massiveness rather than for elaborate details. He was recognized as the leader of the new school of American architects.

Richardson, Israel B. (1815-1862), of Vermont, was brevetted major for services at Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec. He led a brigade at Bull Run, and commanded a division at Chickahominy, South Mountain and Antietam, where he was mortally wounded.

Richardson, James D., see appendix, page 403.

Richardson, William A., of Massachusetts, born in 1821, was Secretary of the U. S. Treasury in Grant's Cabinet from 1873 to 1874. He was a Justice of the U. S. Court of Claims from 1874 to 1885, when he became Chief Justice. Died 1896.

Richmond, Dean (1804-1866), gained an enviable reputation for his upright dealings in business. He was a leader of the Democrat party in New York. He secured the consolidation of the New York Central Railroad.

Richmond, Ky. Here, August 29-30, 1862, 16,000 Federals under Mason and Cruft were utterly routed by about an equal number of Confederates, led by Kirby Smith. August 29 a smart skirmish occurred, in which Mason had a slight advantage. The next day he encountered Smith's entire force and was wholly defeated, Cruft and himself escaping by flight. The Union loss was very heavy.

Richmond, Va., was founded in 1742 and made the capital of the State in 1779. In 1781 it was burned by Arnold. Richmond was the seat of government of the Confederate States during the Civil War. In April, 1865, on the capture of Petersburg by General Grant, it was evacuated and fired by the Confederate troops. The conflagration lasted for over twenty-four hours.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, Virginia, attacked by General Smith, May 6 and 7, 1864, with about 20,000 men of Butler's Army of the James during the occupation of Bermuda Hundred by that general. Smith commenced to destroy the railroad at Walthall Junction, but D. H. Hill came up with a strong Confederate force. Smith stopped and gave battle to the Confederates. Hill was driven away after some sharp fighting. Then Smith continued his destruction of the road, tearing it up for several miles. He was suddenly recalled by Butler, May 7, the latter having heard that Lee was advancing in full force.

Ricketts, James B. (1817-1887), of New York, served during the Mexican War. He commanded a Federal battery at Alexandria and Bull Run, led a division at Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, in the Richmond campaign, and at Cedar Creek.

Riders, objectionable party measures, likely to be vetoed on their own merits, which are added to important bills to secure their passage. The first use of the rider, of national importance, was the joining in 1820 of the bill for the admission of Maine to that permitting slavery

in Missouri, so as to compel the acceptance of both or neither. These were afterward separated. The Army Appropriation Bill of 1856 had a rider attached prohibiting the employment of Federal troops for the enforcement of territorial law in Kansas. The President signed this measure, but protested against the rider. In 1879 the Democrats in Congress attempted by riders on appropriation bills to bring to an end the Federal interference in Southern politics. President Hayes, by firm use of the veto, dealt a severe blow at this objectionable practice. State Constitutions have frequently prevented it by allowing the Governor to veto separate items in appropriation bills.

Ridpath, John Clark, born in Putnam Co., Indiana, April 26, 1841. He graduated at Asbury, now De Pauw University, 1863, and received the degree LL.D. from Syracuse University, 1879. In 1869-85 he held the chairs of English literature, *belles lettres*, history, and political philosophy in De Pauw University. He left the University in 1885 to devote his talent and great learning to authorship, in which he has been remarkably successful, and has won a permanent fame as a concise, analytic and graphic historian. Of his many works the following may be mentioned: "Academic History of the United States," "Popular History of the United States;" "Inductive Grammar of the English Language;" "Cyclopedia of Universal History," four volumes; "Races of Mankind," four volumes; "Life of Wm. E. Gladstone." In addition to these he has written many other histories and poems, was editor of the *Arena*, one of the editors of the "People's Cyclopedia," and compiled "The Library of Universal Literature." His death occurred at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, on the afternoon of July 31, 1900.

Riedesel, Baron Friedrich A. (1738-1800), major-general, came to America in 1776 in command of 4,000 troops from Brunswick employed by the British. He served in Burgoyne's expedition in 1777, and fought at Ticonderoga, Hubbardton and Saratoga. Captured there, he was afterward exchanged. He was placed in command of Long Island in 1780 and transferred to Canada in 1781. He returned to Germany in 1783. He was a skillful general.

Riedesel, Frederica C. L. (1746-1808), married Baron Riedesel in 1762, and came to America in 1777. She was with her husband in all his campaigns and captivity, ministered to the sick and wounded, and wrote interesting accounts of the Americans.

Rigdon, Sidney (1793-1876), was one of the propagators of the doctrine of the Mormons, and was one of the presidents of the church. He refused to recognize Brigham Young as leader of the church, and was excommunicated,

Rinehart, William H. (1825-1874), of Baltimore, one of the most prominent of American sculptors, produced, among his works of art, "Indian Girl," "The Woman of Samaria," "Love Reconciled with Death," "Clytie," and a statue of Chief-Justice Taney.

Ringgold, Ga., an engagement of the Civil War, November 27, 1863, during Bragg's precipitate flight from the battle-field of Chattanooga. Hooker, commanding a Federal brigade, was in hot pursuit, when at Ringgold, near a narrow mountain gap, he encountered a body of Confederates under Cleburne blocking his passage. These troops were immediately charged by Hooker, and the fight lasted all the afternoon. Hooker was defeated and driven back with great loss.

Ripley, Eleazar W. (1782-1839), major-general, was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from 1810 to 1812. He served in the attack on York (now Toronto), Canada, and commanded a brigade under a General Brown on the Niagara frontier, fighting at Chippewa and Niagara. He was prominent in defense of Fort Erie. He represented Louisiana in the U. S. Congress as a Jackson Democrat from 1835 to 1839.

Ripley, George (1802-1880), was the chief promoter of the Brook Farm experiment at Roxbury, Mass., from 1844 to 1846. He edited the *Harbinger*, a Fourierite organ, from 1844 to 1848, and was assistant editor of "The American Cyclopædia." He was literary editor of the New York *Tribune* from 1847 to 1880. He had an extensive literary knowledge, and was a severe critic.

Rising, Johan C., born about 1600, came to America from Sweden in 1654. He captured Fort Casimir from the Dutch and became Governor of New Sweden, but was expelled by Governor Stuyvesant, of New Amsterdam, in 1655.

Ritchie, Thomas (1778-1854), founded the *Enquirer* at Richmond, Va., in 1804, and edited it until 1845. His paper was a powerful organ of the States'-Rights Democrats. He edited the *Union* from 1845 to 1849.

Rittenhouse, David (1732-1796), a famous astronomer, was a member of the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety in 1776 and treasurer of Pennsylvania from 1777 to 1789. He was director of the U. S. mint from 1792 to 1795.

River and Harbor Acts. President Polk vetoed a river and

harbor bill in 1846 and Pierce another in 1854. From this time to 1870 appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors were inserted not infrequently in appropriation bills. Since 1870 they have been separate. From \$2,000,000 in 1870 the appropriation rose to \$19,000,000 in 1882-83. Since then biennial appropriations have been the rule. That of 1891 was of \$25,000,000.

River Brethren, a religious denomination which came into existence about the close of the Revolution, named probably from their baptizing only in rivers, or perhaps because they originated near the Susquehanna River; akin in doctrine to the Mennonite Baptists.

Rives, William C. (1793-1868), represented Virginia in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1823 to 1829. While Minister to France from 1829 to 1832 he negotiated the Indemnity Treaty of 1831. He was a U. S. Senator from 1833 to 1834 and from 1836 to 1845, Minister to France from 1849 to 1853, and a Confederate Congressman from 1861 to 1864. He wrote an elaborate life of Madison.

Rivington, James (1724?-1802), came to America from England in 1760, and founded the *New York Gazetteer* in 1773, which became very obnoxious to the patriots. He furnished Washington with valuable information on the British movements.

"**Rivington's New York Gazetteer**," or, the *Connecticut, New Jersey, Hudson's River and Quebec Weekly Advertiser*. This newspaper was established in New York City April 22, 1773. It was distinctly royalist in its sympathies, its circulation extended exclusively among the Tories, and it was issued under the protection of the king's army. Rivington was obliged to suspend publication in 1775, but renewed in 1777 under the title *Rivington's New York Loyal Gazette*, afterward changed to *Royal Gazette*. The publication was finally suspended in 1783, when the British withdrew from New York.

Roach, John (1815-1887), came to New York from Ireland in 1829. He established extensive ship-building works in Pennsylvania which built six monitors and many other vessels for the U. S. Government.

Roanoke Colony. In 1584 Sir Walter Raleigh, having obtained a large grant of land from Queen Elizabeth, sent out, April 9, seven vessels and 108 settlers under the command of Sir Richard Grenville. After skirting the West Indies and Hispaniola, they landed at Roanoke, in North Carolina, June 20. Ralph Lane was left in charge of the settlement and Grenville returned to England. During the following

winter Lane made numerous exploring expeditions and suffered greatly from Indian attacks. In the spring he received some aid in men and supplies from Sir Francis Drake, but finally the settlers persuaded Drake to take them home. Soon after Grenville arrived with new settlers. These had been destroyed by the Indians when, in 1587, a new colony of Raleigh's, under White, came out. White himself returned to England. When he came back (1590) he found the colony vanished. It seems to have been destroyed by the savages, though there is a theory that descendants of the colonists are still to be found among North Carolina half-breeds.

Roanoke Island, N. C., a valuable stronghold of the Confederacy, being the key to their defenses south of Norfolk, and a protection for the landing of supplies in that city. It was defended by three earthworks: Pork Point, Weir's Point and Fort Blanchard, and commanded by General Wise. Against this place the National Government despatched Burnside and Goldsborough with thirty-one gunboats, fourteen transports, and 11,500 troops. With great difficulty a landing was effected February 7, 1862, the Confederate fleet was dispersed and destroyed at Elizabeth City, N. C., the earthworks were demolished and 2,500 Confederates made prisoners.

Roanoke River, N. C., scene on May 5, 1864, of a naval engagement between Captain Malanclathon Smith, commanding the Federal double-enders "Sassacus," "Mattabesett," "Wyalusing" and "Miami" and some smaller vessels, and the Confederate ram "Albemarle," Captain Worley, and two gunboats. The Federal fleet was badly disabled and the "Albemarle," too, was damaged. After the battle she steamed up the river, and in October was destroyed by the Federal commander, Cushing, a daring exploit.

Roberts, Brigham Henry, was born in Warrington, England, March 13, 1857, came to America and settled in Utah, 1866. After graduating at the Deseret University (1878) he became an editorial writer on Utah papers. Embracing Mormonism, he became an enthusiastic advocate of the doctrine of that sect, wrote several books on the subject and married four wives, with whom he continues to hold marriage relations. He was a member of the Utah Constitutional Convention (1895) and was defeated for Congress the same year. He was nominated again in 1899, and this time elected by a plurality of more than 4,000 votes. A great popular protest was made against permitting him to take his seat in Congress. After the matter was thoroughly debated, as to the power of Congress to refuse a seat to a member-elect, it was decided by a large

majority that Roberts was disqualified because of his polygamous relations to four wives in violation of the Edmunds law and the Utah statutes making bigamy a crime. On February 17, 1900, a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution was proposed making polygamy a crime and disqualifying polygamists for election as Senators or Representatives.

Roberts, Benjamin S. (1811-1875), was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for services in the Mexican War. He served as chief of cavalry under General Pope in 1862, and fought at Cedar Mountain and Bull Run.

Roberts, Jonathan (1771-1854), represented Pennsylvania in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1811 to 1814. He earnestly supported the War of 1812. He was a U. S. Senator from 1814 to 1821.

Robertson, George (1790-1874), represented Kentucky in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1817 to 1821. He was Speaker of the Kentucky Legislature from 1823 to 1827, and Chief Justice of Kentucky from 1829 to 1843.

Robertson, James (1710-1788), came to America in 1756 as major of British troops. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Long Island. He was appointed royal Governor of New York in 1779.

Robertson, James (1742-1814), held the Cherokee Indians in check during the Revolution. He founded settlements on the Cumberland River in 1779. He defeated the designs of the half-breed McGillivray (q. v.) for twelve years.

Robertson, William (1721-1793), Scottish historian, published eight books of a "History of America," dealing with the settlement and history of the Spanish colonies. A "History of Virginia until 1688" was published from his manuscripts.

Roberval, Jean F. de la R. (1500?-1547), led a colonizing expedition to Canada from France in 1542. He was soon afterward recalled, and perished while conducting another expedition.

Robeson, George M., born in 1827, was Secretary of the Navy in Grant's Cabinet from 1869 to 1877. He represented New Jersey in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1879 to 1883. Died 1897.

Robinson, Beverly (1723-1792), of New York, commanded the Loyalist American regiment during the Revolution. He was concerned in the treasonable negotiations of Arnold, and was prominent in the trial of Major André. His immense estate was confiscated.

Robinson, Charles, born in 1818, had a prominent part in the early struggles of the Forty-niners in California. In 1856 he was elected Governor of Kansas by the Free-State party under the Topeka Constitution and again under the Wyandotte Constitution in 1859. Died 1894.

Robinson, Edward (1794-1863), was a careful student of Biblical literature. He made extensive researches in the Holy Land and published many works relating to Biblical literature, history and geography.

Robinson, Ezekiel G., born in 1815, was president of Brown University from 1872 to 1889. He has a high reputation as a teacher, preacher and orator. He made a careful translation of Neander's "History of the Planting of the Church," and has written on philosophy and ethics. Died 1894.

Robinson, George D., born in 1834, represented Massachusetts in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1877 to 1883. He was Governor of Massachusetts from 1883 to 1886. Died February 22, 1896.

Robinson, John (1575?-1625), was suspended from the Church of England for nonconformity, and in 1608 fled to Holland. He ardently advocated the plan of emigrating to America, and made arrangements with the Virginia Company for sending his congregation thither. In 1620 the Pilgrims sailed from Southampton, and Robinson took leave of them in a memorable sermon. He intended to follow them, but was prevented by illness before arrangements could be made. After his death many more of his followers came to America. He wrote "A Justification of Separation from the Church of England," and was a man of noble and tolerant spirit.

Robinson, John C. (1817-1897), served in the Mexican War. He commanded a brigade at Richmond and a division at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and fought at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania.

Robinson, Lucius (1810-1891), joined the Republican party and was Comptroller of New York from 1861 to 1865. He returned to the Democratic party and was elected Governor in 1876, serving till 1880.

Robinson, William Brigena (1814-1892), came to America from Ireland in 1836. He was prominent as a correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, under the name of "Richelieu." He represented New York in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1866 to 1868 and from

1880 to 1884. He secured the passage of a bill in 1868 asserting the rights of expatriation and naturalization.

Rochambeau, Comte de [**Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeure**] (1725-1807), the principal French military figure in the Revolutionary War, aside from Lafayette, served in the War of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War. In 1780 he was sent to America in command of a considerable force, and fixed his headquarters at Newport. Having concerted his plans with Washington, he marched to the neighborhood of New York in the summer of 1781, effected a junction with his ally, and the two moved rapidly southward to Yorktown. Rochambeau conducted assaults on the town, and received a fair share of the credit for the feat. He returned to France in 1783. Later he was a field marshal, but was inconspicuous in the French Revolution.

Rochester, Nathaniel (1752-1831), served in North Carolina in the Revolution as commissary-general. He purchased large tracts near Rochester, N. Y., which was named for him. He served in the Legislatures of North Carolina, Maryland and New York.

Rockefeller, John D., born in Richford, N. Y., July 8, 1839, moved to Cleveland, O., 1853. Educated in public school, and was without advantages. First employed as a commission clerk, and at nineteen became a partner in the house of Clark & Rockefeller that engaged in the oil business, 1865. He built the Standard Oil Works at Cleveland, and in 1882 formed the Standard Oil Trust, which, however, was dissolved in 1892. Later Mr. Rockefeller became head and chief owner of the Standard Oil Co., the largest incorporated concern in America. He has given several millions to the University of Chicago and other institutions, and is regarded as being the wealthiest person in America, with a fortune estimated at \$400,000,000.

Rockingham, Charles W. Wentworth, Marquis of (1730-1782), while Prime Minister of England from 1765 to 1766, secured the repeal of the Stamp Act. He became Premier again in 1782 and began the negotiation of the Treaty of Paris with the United States.

Rockingham Convention, the first State party convention held in New Hampshire. August 5, 1812, a mass meeting of 1,500 voters assembled at Portsmouth, Rockingham County, adopted a platform, nominated a full ticket, State, Electoral and Congressional, and joined in a vigorous address to President Madison.

Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., a strong position from which Johnston,

with an army of 55,000 Confederates, during four days, May 5-9, 1864, opposed the advance of Sherman's army, 99,000 strong, on Atlanta. McPherson flanked the Confederate left and endeavored to carry Resaca, but without avail. He then fell back to Snake Creek Gap, and on May 7, Sherman passed his troops through this defile, threatening Johnston's rear, while Howard's division menaced his front. Johnston, perceiving he was about to be hemmed in, fell back to Resaca to strengthen his position.

Rocky Mountain, Battle of, July 30, 1780. Rocky Mountain, one of the strategic points of South Carolina, was seized by the British in 1780. On the above date Sumter, with a small force, made a spirited but unsuccessful attack upon the post.

Rodgers, Christopher R. P. (1819-1892), commanded the "Wabash" at Port Royal. He was fleet captain at Fort Sumter in 1863. From 1863 to 1866 he commanded the "Iroquois." He retired, a rear admiral, in 1881.

Rodgers, John (1771-1838), a naval hero, served in 1799 in the war against France, and later in the Tripolitan War. He took command in the Mediterranean in 1805, and compelled Tripoli and Tunis to sign treaties. While in command of the "President" in 1811, Rodgers had an encounter with the British "Little Belt," an affair which increased the tension between the two nations. In the ensuing war he took many prizes; he was also present at the defense of Baltimore in 1814. After peace was restored he held for many years the office of naval commissioner.

Rodgers, John (1812-1882), rear-admiral, engaged in the Port-Royal expedition in 1861, and commanded the "Galena" in the battle of Drury's Bluff. In command of the monitor "Weehawken," he captured the Confederate iron-clad "Atlanta" in 1863. He commanded the "Dictator" from 1864 to 1865. He was distinguished for his courage and superior ability. He was superintendent of the U. S. Naval Observatory from 1877 to 1882.

Rodman, Thomas J. (1815-1871), invented the Rodman guns, which are cast about a hollow core through which a stream of cold water runs. He was an inspector of ordnance during the Civil War.

Rodney, Caesar (1728-1784), was a delegate from Delaware to the Stamp Act Congress at New York in 1765. He was Speaker of the Delaware Assembly from 1769 to 1774, and of the Delaware popular Vol. VI.—12

Convention in 1774. He was a member of the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1776, was a member of the committee to draft a statement of rights and grievances, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He served under General Washington in the Delaware campaign from 1776 to 1777, and was president of Delaware from 1778 to 1782.

Rodney, Caesar A. (1772-1824), represented Delaware in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1803 to 1805. He was Attorney-General in Jefferson's and Madison's Cabinets from 1807 to 1811. As commissioner to South America in 1817 he advocated the recognition of the Spanish-American republics. He was a U. S. Congressman from 1821 to 1822 and a U. S. Senator from 1822 to 1823. He was appointed Minister to the Argentine provinces in 1823.

Rodriguez's Canal (near New Orleans). Just before the battle of New Orleans, General Jackson had made this his line of defence against the British, who, on January 1, 1815, endeavored to storm the works. They were repulsed with heavy loss, abandoning five heavy cannon.

Roe, Francis A., born in 1823, commanded the "Pensacola" in passing Forts Jackson and St. Philip in Farragut's squadron. He commanded the "Katahdin" from 1862 to 1863. He commanded the "Sassacus," destroyed blockade runners and fought against the "Albemarle."

Roebling, John A. (1806-1869), came to Pennsylvania from Germany in 1831. He established a large wire manufactory in Trenton, N. J. He constructed the Niagara and Cincinnati suspension bridges, and began the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1869.

Roebling, Washington A., born in 1837, was a colonel in the Civil War, serving at South Mountain, Antietam and Bull Run. He succeeded his father in the construction of Brooklyn Bridge, which was completed in 1883.

Roentgen Rays or **X Rays**. In 1895 Professor Roentgen, of Wurtzburg, Germany, discovered a means for photographing substances heretofore considered to be impervious to light. By the use of Crook tubes, or the flouerscope, it has been made possible to reveal and photograph objects through opaque substances, the discovery being especially valuable for photographing the bones and organs in a living body, which has been a very great aid to surgery.

Rogerenes, a sect of Seventh-Day Baptists, followers of Jonathan Rogers, of New London, Conn. The sect originated about 1675. Beside

keeping the Saturday as the holy day, they opposed the use of medicines and family prayers.

Rogers, John, of New York, born in 1829, came into prominence as a sculptor in 1860 for his group, "The Slave Auction." He has gained great celebrity for his statuettes illustrating war subjects and rural life.

Rogers, Robert (1727-1800), commanded "Rogers' Rangers" during the French War. In 1759 he destroyed the Indian village at St. Francis. In 1765 he was appointed Governor of Mackinaw, Mich., by the crown. He was paroled by Congress at the outbreak of the Revolution. He raised "The Queen's Rangers," a corps which was distinguished during the war. In 1777 he went to England, and in 1778 was banished from America.

Rogersville, Tenn., a brief fight, November 6, 1863, between detachments of Burnside's Federal troops and some Confederates from Longstreet's command. This took place during Longstreet's pursuit of Burnside toward Knoxville.

Romero, Matias, born in 1837, was Mexican chargé d'affaires at Washington from 1860 to 1863, when complicated diplomatic questions were at issue. He was Minister to the United States from 1863 to 1868, and from 1882 to the present time (1898). Died 1898.

Romney, W. Va. October 25, 1861, Colonel Kelly, who was then guarding the Allegheny section of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, surprised a Confederate battalion. Sixty prisoners were taken besides all the camp equipage, provisions and munitions. Colonel Wallace, of Indiana, also, June, 1861, routed a Confederate force from Romney.

Roorback, a general term for political forgery, originating in the publication for political purposes of alleged extracts from the "Travels of Baron Roorback," in 1844.

Roosevelt, Robert B., born in 1829, edited the *New York Citizen* from 1868. He represented New York in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1871 to 1873, and was Minister to the Netherlands from 1888 to 1889.

Roosevelt, Theodore, born in 1858, was a Republican member of the New York Assembly from 1880 to 1884. He was an ardent advocate of political reform, and succeeded in abolishing many political abuses.

He is author of a "History of the Naval War of 1812," of lives of Benton and Gouverneur Morris in the American Statesmen Series, and of "The Winning of the West." Has served as U. S. Civil Service Commissioner, President Police Board, New York, and Assistant Secretary of Navy, which he resigned May, 1898, and served in Cuba as Lt.-Col. and Col. of "Rough Riders." Became Governor of New York State, Jan. 1, 1899. Nominated for Vice-President, with McKinley, at the Philadelphia Convention, June 22, 1900.

Root, Elihu, born in 1845, graduate of Hamilton College, U. S. District Attorney 1883 to 1885, became Secretary of War in 1899.

Root, George Frederick, born in 1820, has composed many songs of national popularity, including "Battle Cry of Freedom," "Just Before the Battle, Mother," "Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," and "There's Music in the Air." Died 1895.

Ropes, John C., born in St. Petersburg in 1836, has contributed to the publications of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts. He has written "The Army under Pope," and "Campaigns of the Civil War," a book on Napoleon, and one on the Waterloo campaign.

Rosa Americana, a coinage issued in 1722 by Great Britain for America of a mixed metal resembling brass, and called Rosa Americana or Wood's money, after its manufacturer, William Wood. The royal letters patent described this money as two-pence, pence and half-pence. The obverse was stamped with a laureated head of George the First; the reverse with a double rose from which projected five barbed points. Legend: Rosa Americana, 1722 above, and below, Utile Dulci.

Rose, George (1744-1818), was British Minister to the United States from 1807 to 1808, to negotiate concerning the "Chesapeake" affair. He made demands which the United States would not concede.

Rose, Sir John (1820-1888), came to Canada from Scotland in 1836. He was British Commissioner to the United States in 1864 and 1869. In 1870, as confidential agent, he made negotiations toward the treaty of Washington.

Rosecrans, William Starke (1819-1898), an American general, was graduated at West Point in 1842. Previous to the war he was a professor at the academy, an engineer and a financier. Being appointed colonel of Ohio volunteers in 1861, he served in West Virginia, and won the battle of Rich Mountain, July, 1861. He next succeeded McClellan in the Department of the Ohio, and gained the victory of Carnifex

Ferry in September. Appointed commander of the Army of the Mississippi, he conquered at Iuka, September, 1862, at Corinth, October, and succeeded Buell as commander of the Army of the Cumberland. He fought the great battle of Murfreesboro', showed skillful strategy in the next months, and was defeated at Chickamauga. After this Rosecrans was superseded, sent to the West, and put on waiting orders. He resigned in 1867. He was Minister to Mexico, 1868-1869, Democratic Congressman from California, 1881-1885, and Register of the U. S. Treasury from 1885 to 1893.

Rosewell, a famous old Virginia homestead on Carter's Creek, near the York River. It was begun in the seventeenth century by Mann Page, and finished by his son and widow.

Ross, Betty, see appendix, page 408.

Ross, George (1730-1779), was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly from 1768 to 1770. He was appointed to prepare the Pennsylvania declaration of rights. He served in the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1777, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was active in reorganizing the government of Pennsylvania, and in urging aggressive measures against British oppression. He was appointed judge of admiralty in 1779.

Ross, John (1790-1866), chief of the Cherokee Indians, successfully resisted the encroachments of the Georgia Legislature upon the Cherokee land titles in 1829. He opposed the treaty of New Echota in 1835, but was compelled by the United States to remove to a reservation.

Ross, Robert (1770?-1814), came to America in 1814 in command of a force of British soldiers. He defeated the Americans at Bladensburg, burned the capitol and other public buildings at Washington, and was killed at North Point.

Ross Case. This case, once celebrated because of the question involved, but for years almost forgotten, acquires new importance by reason of the Supreme Court decision that is recalled and made applicable to the controversy raised over annexation of islands by the United States, and the rights that belong to citizens of newly acquired territory. The case referred to was that of a sailor named Ross, who committed murder on an American vessel in the port of Nagasaki, was convicted by the Consular Court and sentenced to death, but on commutation by the President brought here and imprisoned for life in the Albany Penitentiary. He sued for release on the ground that the criminal jurisdiction of the United States must everywhere be exercised in obedience to the Constitution and the guarantees of the Bill of Rights. According to his

theory, officers of the United States, being creatures of the Constitution, had no power anywhere except as they obeyed its rules, and the Constitution, by providing in the most general terms that "no person" should be held to answer for a capital crime except on indictment by a Grand Jury, and that "in all criminal prosecutions" there should be a jury trial, meant to protect all persons in all places under the authority of the civil officers of the United States. The Supreme Court, however, did not agree with him, but said "the Constitution can have no operation in another country," that it was established solely "for the 'United States of America,' and not for countries outside their limits," and that a person could not claim rights under the Constitution of the United States, except within the United States. Elsewhere under laws and treaties the Government's power might operate upon him unhampered by its rules. The case has been quoted to sustain the view that the Constitution does not necessarily follow the flag, and that a Government owing its being to the Constitution can exercise sovereign powers beyond the limits of that instrument's application.

Rosser, Thomas L., born in 1836, attained the rank of major-general in the Confederate service. He commanded the Virginia cavalry under General Early in 1863, fighting at Cedar Creek.

Rouarie, Armand T. (1756-1793), came to the United States from France in 1777. He served with Lafayette in New Jersey and under General Gates against Cornwallis. He fought at Warren Tavern, Camden and Yorktown.

Rough and Ready, a nickname of President Zachary Taylor, earned during his Mexican campaigns.

Rough Riders. Popular name of the First Volunteer Cavalry in the Spanish-American War, composed of "cow-boys" and society men.

Roumania. The United States concluded a consular convention with Roumania in 1881.

Rousseau, Lovell H. (1818-1869), was a member of the Indiana Legislature in 1844 and 1845. He distinguished himself at the battle of Buena Vista in the Mexican War. He led a brigade at the battle of Shiloh and fought at Perryville. He commanded a division of the Army of the Cumberland at Stone River, Chattanooga and Chickamauga. He represented Kentucky in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1865 to 1867. He was sent to receive Alaska from the Russian Government and assume control of the territory in 1867.

Rowan, Stephen C. (1808-1890), vice-admiral, came to America from Ireland. He entered the U. S. navy in 1826. He assisted in the capture of Monterey and San Diego in 1846 during the Mexican War, and commanded a naval brigade under Commodore Stocton at San Gabriel and La Mesa. In the Civil War he commanded the "Pawnee" at Acquia Creek and Hatteras. He commanded the fleet in the attack on Roanoke Island in 1862, fought at New Berne and captured Fort Macon. He commanded "The New Ironsides" off Charleston from 1862 to 1864. He became superintendent of the Naval Observatory in 1882.

Royal African Company, an English slave-trading corporation organized about 1720 for the especial purpose of transporting slaves to the colonies. In the Carolinas special care was enjoined upon the Government to encourage this trade.

Ruger, Thomas H., born in 1833, commanded a brigade in the Rappahannock campaign and a division at Gettysburg. He commanded a division against General Hood in 1864 and led a division in North Carolina in 1865. He became a brigadier-general in 1886. Retired 1897.

Ruggles, Benjamin (1783-1857), represented Ohio in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1815 to 1833. He was called the "wheel-horse of the Senate" on account of his industrious habits.

Ruggles, Timothy (1711-1795), served in the Massachusetts General Court twenty-three years between 1739 and 1770. He commanded a regiment at Crown Point in 1755, was second in command at Lake George, and led a brigade in General Amherst's Canadian expedition. When a delegate to the Stamp-Act Congress in New York in 1765, and its president, he refused to sign the addresses and petitions. He espoused the British cause during the Revolution.

Rule of 1756, a rule of international law laid down by the English Courts in the War of 1756, to the effect that, where a European country has forbidden trade with its colonies in time of peace, it shall not open it to neutrals in time of war. In 1793 the English Prize Courts enforced this doctrine against American neutral carriers, the U. S. Government protesting.

"Rum, Romanism and Rebellion." At a meeting of clergy, in which all denominations were supposed to be represented, held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, during the Presidential campaign of

1884 in the interest of the Republicans, Rev. R. B. Burchard described the Democrats as the party of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion." This remark was unfortunate for the Republicans, and aided in a great measure to win the election for the Democrats.

Rumford, Benjamin Thompson, Count (1753-1814), of Massachusetts, sympathized with the pre-Revolutionary movements, but the jealousy of his fellow-officers in the New Hampshire regiments alienated his patriotism. He carried dispatches from Howe to England in 1776. He raised the "King's American Dragoons" in New York in 1781 and was appointed lieutenant-colonel. He went to England in 1783. He entered the service of the Elector of Bavaria, acquired great influence, and was made prime minister and a count in 1790. He contributed valuable observations and discoveries to science, particularly on the nature and effects of heat and in chemistry, of which he was one of the founders.

Rumsey, James (1743-1792), of Maryland, invented a steamboat in 1786, but died in England before he could perfect his invention.

Rush, Benjamin (1743-1813), was prominent in the pre-Revolutionary movements. He was chairman of the committee of the Pennsylvania Conference which decided for independence. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1776 and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was physician-general of the Middle Department from 1777 to 1778, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention of 1787. He was treasurer of the U. S. Mint from 1799 to 1813. His observations and discoveries in medical science were second to none, and he was noted for philanthropy.

Rush, Richard (1780-1859), was Attorney-General of Pennsylvania in 1811, Attorney-General of the United States in Madison's Cabinet from 1814 to 1817, temporary Secretary of State in 1817, Minister to England from 1817 to 1825, and Secretary of the Treasury in J. Q. Adams' Cabinet from 1825 to 1829. He was candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Adams in 1828. He was Minister to France from 1847 to 1851. He published "Memorials of a Residence at the Court of St. James."

Rusk, Jeremiah M. (1830-1893), entered the National army in 1862, and served under General Sherman with the rank of lieutenant-colonel from the siege of Vicksburg till 1865. He represented Wisconsin in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1871 to 1877, and was

Governor of Wisconsin from 1882 to 1888. He was Secretary of Agriculture in Harrison's Cabinet from 1889 to 1893.

Rusk, Thomas J. (1802-1856), was active in the struggle of Texas for independence. He represented Texas in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1846 to 1856.

Russell, Benjamin (1761-1845), of Massachusetts, founded the *Columbian Centinel*, a Federalist organ of great influence, which he edited till 1828. He published the *Boston Gazette* from 1795 to 1830. He originated the phrase "era of good feeling," and the word "germyander."

Russell, William F., was born in 1857. He was mayor of Cambridge, Mass., from 1885 to 1889. He was Governor of Massachusetts from 1890 to 1893. He advocated tariff and industrial reforms, and was a prominent leader of the young democracy. Died July 16, 1896.

Russia. Russia has always been particularly friendly to the United States, recognizing its independence immediately upon the settlement of peace with Great Britain in 1783. By the Treaty of 1824 the navigation and fisheries of the Pacific were regulated, and a favorable commercial treaty was secured in 1832 by the United States. A convention relative to neutral rights at sea was concluded in 1854. By the Treaty of 1867 Russia ceded all its American possessions to the United States for \$7,200,000. An extradition treaty long pending went into effect June 24, 1893.

Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., was established by royal charter in 1770 under the name of Queen's College. It received its present name in 1825 in honor of a gift of \$5,000 from Colonel Henry Rutgers. Till 1865 it was controlled by the synod of the Protestant Reformed Church, which church must still furnish its president and three-fourths of its trustees. During the Revolution its exercises were suspended, and till 1863 the college suffered from financial embarrassments. Since then it has greatly increased in endowment and influence.

Rutgers vs. Waddington, a case tried before Mayor James Duane, of New York, in 1784. Under the provisions of the "Trespass Act," passed some time before by the New York State Legislature, Elizabeth Rutgers had sued Joshua Waddington, a wealthy Tory merchant, for unlawful trespass upon and possession of certain real estate. Alexander Hamilton appeared for the defendant. It was alleged that the Trespass Act was contrary to the provisions of the Treaty of 1783, by

which protection was promised the Tories, and likewise violated principles of the law of nations. The court, however, refused to assume jurisdiction over acts of Assembly, to set them aside on any ground. It gave the case to the defendant by an equitable interpretation of the statute itself.

Rutledge, Edward (1749-1800), was a delegate from South Carolina to the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1777. He signed the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the first Board of War in 1776, and a member of the committee to draw up Articles of Confederation. He was a commissioner to confer with Lord Howe in 1776. He commanded a company of artillery during the siege of Charleston. He was a member of the South Carolina Legislature from 1782 to 1798, and Governor of South Carolina from 1798 to 1800.

Rutledge, John (1739-1800), an eminent statesman of South Carolina, attended the Stamp Act Congress of 1765, and the First and Second Continental Congresses. He was in 1776 the president of the State Government, and served as Governor 1779-1782. He was also Chancellor of the State, and a member of the Federal Convention of 1787. Rutledge ranked among the Federalist leaders. President Washington appointed him in 1795 Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, but the nomination was rejected by the Senate.

Ryan, Patrick J., Archbishop, see appendix, page 408.

Ryswick, Treaty of, in 1697, ended the war which, in Europe, was called the War of the Grand Alliance; in America, King William's War.

S.

Sabine Cross Roads, La. Here during Banks' Red River expedition of 1864 General Banks' advance-guard of 8,000 Federals was defeated, as it marched toward Shreveport, by 20,000 Confederates led by Kirby Smith. Banks was totally unprepared for battle, his line of march extending over twenty miles. Suddenly, April 8, the Confederates emerged from the forest and bore down upon the disorganized line, and charged the Federals with great fury. Their line gave way almost immediately. The Confederates pursued them over three miles, until, at Pleasant Grove, Emory's division was met drawn up to receive them. A brief skirmish followed, and then the Confederates desisted. Banks lost heavily.

Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. The first attack upon this place in the War of 1812 was made on July 29, 1812, by a fleet of five British vessels that bombarded the fortifications. They were repulsed with the loss of thirty-two men killed and wounded; the Americans lost not a man. A second and last attempt was made May 29, 1813. Six British vessels and forty bateaux with 1,000 troops aboard under command of Governor-General Sir George Prevost, attacked the militia and regulars under General Jacob Brown. The militia fled at the first fire; therefore, the officers in charge of the storehouses, thinking the Americans defeated, set fire to the storehouses, whereby half a million dollars' worth of supplies were destroyed. General Brown, however, succeeded in rallying the militia, and the British, believing them to be reinforcements, turned and fled, leaving their dead and wounded behind.

Sacramento, Cal., was founded in 1841, and became the capital of California in 1845. It obtained a city charter in 1863.

Sacramento, N. M., a narrow pass where, February 23, 1847, the American Colonel Doniphan defeated a force of Chihuahuans four times superior in numbers to his own.

Sacs, an Algonquin tribe of Indians formerly centered near the Detroit River, were driven beyond Lake Michigan by the Iroquois and settled near Green Bay, where they subsequently joined with the Foxes. They aided Pontiac, and during the Revolution supported the English.

In 1812 the Rock River Sacs aided Great Britain. In 1804 and 1816 they ceded lands. Their later history is that of the Foxes.

Safety Fund, the beginning of reform in the banking system. The Safety Fund Act was passed by the New York Legislature in 1829, upon the suggestion of Governor Martin Van Buren. It required that banks chartered by the State should pay into the State Treasury a certain percentage of their capital stock to serve as a fund out of which the liabilities of any of them that might fail should be made good. But the deposit was eventually found too small, and a different system was adopted later.

Sage, Russell, born in 1816, represented New York in the U. S. Congress as a Whig from 1853 to 1857. He has had immense interests in railroads, for many of which he has been a director, and is considered to be one of the richest men in America.

St. Augustine, Fla., the oldest town in the United States, was settled by the Spaniards under Menendez in 1565, when a fort was erected. It was several times attacked by the French, English and Indians. It came into the possession of the English by the Treaty of 1763, was ceded to Spain in 1783, and transferred to the United States in 1819.

St. Brandan's Isle, a legendary island supposed to have existed to the southwest of the Canary Islands and to have been discovered by the Irish Monk, St. Brandan, and seventy-five brother monks in the sixth century, after seven years spent in the search for the land of saints. This legend is traceable as far back as the eleventh century. Each of the various early geographers gives it a different location. The legend had some influence upon the discovery of America.

St. Charles, Ark., occupied in 1862 by the Confederates, 100 strong, under Williams and protected by Fry with a gunboat, the "Maurepas," and several batteries. The Federals under Commander Kilty and Colonel Graham stormed and took this place June 17. They had five gunboats and a regiment.

St. Clair, Arthur (1734-1818), came to America as a British soldier in 1758. He served under General Amherst at Louisbourg, and distinguished himself at Quebec. Joining the American cause, he accompanied General Sullivan in the expedition to Canada in 1776. He commanded a brigade at Trenton and Princeton. He was appointed major-general and succeeded General Gates at Ticonderoga, which he

surrendered in 1777. He fought at Yorktown. He represented Pennsylvania in the Continental Congress from 1785 to 1787, and was Governor of the Northwest Territory from 1789 to 1802.

St. John, John P., born in 1833, served during the Civil War, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He served in the Kansas Senate from 1873 to 1874, and was Governor of Kansas from 1878 to 1882. He was the candidate of the Prohibition party for President of the United States in 1884.

St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., was chartered in 1784, opened five years later. It was closed during the Civil War.

St. Joseph, Fort, an English fort situated, in 1781, within the limits of the present State of Michigan. It was captured that same year by sixty-five Spanish militiamen and sixty Indians under Don Eugenio Pourré, from the Spanish settlement at St. Louis on the Mississippi. The avowed intention of Spain in this expedition was hostility to England, but in reality it meant proposed encroachment on our possessions, a fact quickly perceived by John Jay and Benjamin Franklin, then Ministers at Madrid and Paris, respectively.

Saint Leger, Barry (1737-1789), came to America as a British soldier in 1757. He commanded a company at Louisbourg in 1758 and served under Wolfe at Quebec in 1759. He commanded the British expedition against Fort Stanwix and distinguished himself by his strategy at Oriskany. From 1780 to 1781 he conducted a guerrilla warfare, with headquarters at Montreal.

St. Louis, Mo., settled as a trading post in 1764, was occupied by Spanish troops in 1771 and was under Spanish rule for thirty years. In May, 1780, the town was attacked by Indians and thirty citizens killed. In 1803 it became American, and the seat of government of the "District of Louisiana;" in 1822 a city. In 1849 St. Louis was visited by an extensive conflagration which destroyed many of the business houses of the town. Population in 1810, 1,600; in 1860, 160,773; in 1890, 450,245.

Saint Luc, La Corne de (1712-1784), was active against the British during the old French War. He led the Indians on the left column in Montcalm's expedition against Fort William Henry. He distinguished himself at Ticonderoga in 1758. He engaged in the contests about Quebec in 1760. He espoused the cause of the crown during the Revolutionary War and received the co-operation of the Indians.

St. Lussan, Simon F. D., Sieur de, was sent to explore the Lake

Region in 1670. In 1675 he concluded a treaty with seventeen Indian tribes and took possession of the country for France.

St. Mary's, the first settlement made in Maryland. Governor Calvert, with his ship, the "Ark," effected a landing, March 27, 1634, and the emigrants took possession of their new home, calling it St. Mary's. The town afterward went to decay.

St. Paul, Minn., was settled as a trading post in 1838, and laid out in 1849-50. It was the capital of Minnesota from the origination of the territorial government in 1849.

St. Philip, Fort (Mississippi River, below New Orleans). This fort, considered the key to Louisiana, was garrisoned by about 400 men under Major Overton, when, January 9, 1815, an attack upon it was made by five British vessels. The bombardment lasted nine days and resulted in the killing of two Americans and the wounding of seven others. The British withdrew without capturing the fort. In the Civil War, this fort was garrisoned by a small Confederate force under General Duncan. It was on the north side of the bend in the Mississippi River. It was bombarded during Farragut's expedition against New Orleans and surrendered to General Butler, April 27, 1862.

St. Regis (on the boundary between Nova Scotia and Canada), an Indian village occupied by the British, and captured October 22, 1812, by Major Young. Forty prisoners, army supplies and a flag were among the spoils.

St. Simon, an island off the coast of Georgia, south of Savannah, ceded to James Oglethorpe by the Creek Indians under the treaty of 1733. In 1742 it was attacked by a Spanish fleet of fifty-one sail under Monteano, Governor of St. Augustine. Oglethorpe drove off the Spaniards with a small force.

Salaries, Congressional. Clause 1 of Art. I, Sect. 6, of the Constitution provides that "the Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States." Under the Articles of Confederation each State provided payment for its own members of Congress, but in the convention of 1787 it was thought best that they be made independent of their States in this respect. Pinckney suggested that the Senate, representing the wealth of the country, be allowed no salary, but the proposition was voted down. The First Congress voted that its members be paid \$6.00 per day and \$6.00 for each twenty miles

of travel going and coming. The rates have been repeatedly changed. They were : From 1789 to 1815, \$6.00 per day ; from 1815 to 1817, \$1,500 per year ; from 1817 to 1855, \$8.00 per day ; from 1855 to 1865, \$3,000 per year ; from 1865 to 1871, \$5,000 per year ; from 1871 to 1874, \$7,500 per year ; and since 1874, \$5,000 per year. The Senators and Representatives have received the same compensation, except during 1795, when the Senators received \$7.00 per day. The Speaker of the House and the president *pro tempore* of the Senate receive \$8,000 per year. A mileage of twenty cents is allowed. The change in 1816 from \$6.00 per day to \$1,500 per year was received with great disfavor, as was that of 1873, to take effect from March 4, 1871, which is known as the "salary grab." All changes in Congressional salaries have been retroactive, covering from twelve to twenty-four months. Acts affecting salaries prior to 1866 were separate acts. Since then they have frequently been sections of an appropriation act.

Salaries, Executive. By the Act of Congress of September 24, 1789, and again February 18, 1793, the salary of the President was made \$25,000, that of the Vice-President \$5,000. That of the President continued the same until March 3, 1873, when it was raised to \$50,000. The salary of the Vice-President was raised to \$8,000 in 1853, to \$10,000 March 3, 1873, and was reduced to \$8,000 again January 20, 1874. These salaries are paid monthly. A furnished house is provided for the President. The Constitution provides that a salary shall be voted for the President, which shall not be diminished during his term of office. Hence that part of the "salary grab" act of 1873 which affected his salary was not repealed. Of the Cabinet officers, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury received in 1789 a salary of \$3,500, the Secretary of War \$3,000, the Attorney-General \$1,500. The Postmaster-General had \$2,000. In 1819 the salary of the four secretaries was made \$6,000, that of the Postmaster-General \$4,000 and that of the Attorney-General \$3,500. In 1853 all were made equal, \$8,000 ; in 1873, \$10,000 ; in 1874, \$8,000 again.

Salaries, Judicial. The Constitution provides that the salaries of judges, voted by Congress, shall not be lessened during their term of office. When the courts were first organized in 1789, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was paid \$4,000, the Associate Justices \$3,500 each. The District Judges received from \$1,000 to \$1,800. These salaries have been raised from time to time. Since March, 1873, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has received \$10,500 ; the Associate Justices \$10,000 ; the Circuit Court Judges \$6,000 each, and the District

Judges from \$3,500 to \$5,000, until 1891, when the salary of all District Judges was fixed at \$5,000.

Salary Grab, the popular name for the general increase in Federal salaries in 1873. The Constitution provides for the compensation of the President, Senators, Representatives, Justices and Federal officers from the Federal treasury. The Act of March 3, 1873, provided that the President's salary be increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000, that of the Chief Justice from \$8,500 to \$10,500, those of the Vice-President, Cabinet officers, Associate Justices and Speaker of the House from \$8,000 to \$10,000, and of Senators and Representatives from \$5,000 to \$7,500. Another Act, March 4, 1873, was retroactive as regarded the salaries of members of Congress during the previous two years. This, the essence of the "salary grab," excited so much indignation that the laws were repealed, except those affecting the salaries of the President and Justices.

San Ildefonso, Treaty of, a secret treaty between France and Spain, October 1, 1800, by which Louisiana was retroceded by Spain to France in consideration of an agreement advantageous to the royal family of Spain relative to Tuscany. This treaty was directly instrumental in bringing about the purchase of Louisiana by the United States in 1803.

San Jacinto, Battle of, fought in 1836, was the closing battle of the war for Texan independence. General Houston, at the head of about 700 Texans, defeated 1,536 Mexicans under Santa Anna. Many of General Houston's troops had openly enlisted in New Orleans and the independence of Texas was looked upon with favor by the U. S. Government.

San Juan de Ulua, a fortified castle on an island in the harbor of Vera Cruz, Mexico. General Winfield Scott bombarded the city and fort from March 22 to 28, 1847. March 29, both city and fort were called upon to surrender, and agreed to do so.

San Juan Hill, memorable as being the place of a fierce struggle between the American and Spanish forces, July 1, 1898. Upon the hill was a strong block-house with several pieces of artillery, and the approach was defended by ditches and heavy lines of barbed wire. Lieut. True was selected by General Hawkins to lead a pioneer corps of picked men from the first brigade and divisions of the 71st N. Y. Vols. and from the 6th, 16th and 24th regiments of infantry, the latter colored. This force, commanded by Col. Roosevelt, charged up the hill, cutting

wires with clippers, and assaulted with such impetuosity that the Spaniards were forced to abandon the block-house and retreat back to Santiago. The American loss was severe, having to face a plunging fire, but the Spanish casualties were much greater.

San Juan Question. In negotiating the treaty of 1846, by which the forty-ninth parallel, from the Rocky Mountains to the sea, was made the boundary between the American and British possessions, a controversy arose concerning the course of the line through the channel which divides Vancouver Island from the mainland. The Americans contended for the Canal de Haro, the British for the Rosario Strait. To avoid conflict, it was decided that both nations occupy the island of San Juan at opposite ends. In 1872 the German Emperor, acting as arbitrator, decided for America.

San Salvador. A treaty of amity, commerce and navigation was concluded between the United States and San Salvador in 1850. May 23, 1870, an extradition convention was signed, and on December 6 a treaty of amity, commerce and consular privileges was concluded. A reciprocity treaty was concluded in 1891.

Sands, Benjamin F. (1811-1883), commanded the "Dacotah" at Fort Caswell in 1862. He was senior officer of the North Carolina Blockading Squadron from 1862 to 1865. He commanded the "Fort Jackson" in both attacks on Fort Fisher.

Sands, Joshua R. (1795-1883), fought in the engagement with the "Royal George" in 1812. He commanded the "Vixen" during the Mexican War, fighting at Alvarado, Tabasco, Laguna and Tuxpan.

Sands, Robert C. (1799-1832), of New York, was assistant editor of the *New York Review* from 1825 to 1827, and of the *Commercial Advertiser* from 1827 to 1832. He wrote with Bryant and Verplanck "The Talisman."

Sandy Creek. An American flotilla with supplies for the fleet at Sackett's Harbor was attacked here May 30, 1814, by two gunboats, but defeated and captured them. The British lost sixty-eight killed and wounded and 170 prisoners.

Sandys, Sir Edwin (1561-1629), was an active member of the first London Company for Virginia. He was made treasurer of the company in 1619. He established representative government in Virginia, and contributed largely to its prosperity. He aided the Pilgrims in securing a charter.

Sandys, George (1577-1644), was treasurer of Virginia from 1621 to 1624. He built the first water-mill, the first iron-works and the first ship in Virginia, and his translation of Ovid was English America's first literary production.

Santa Anna, Lopez Antonio de (1795-1876), a turbulent Mexican politician, entered the Spanish army in Mexico, sided finally with the patriots, opposed Iturbide, and became a politico-military leader of national prominence. He was President 1832-1835. The next year he marched against the Texan revolutionists, stormed the Alamo, and was defeated by Houston at San Jacinto and captured. He was head of the executive in 1839, and again President 1841-1844; overthrown, he was once more President in 1846, and in 1847 was beaten by Taylor at Buena Vista. After Scott's victory and conquest of the capital Santa Anna resigned, but reappeared as President and dictator in 1853-1855. He frequently attempted to regain power, and was a marshal under the empire, but died in obscurity.

Santa Barbara, Cal., occupies the site of a mission founded in 1786. It was visited by an earthquake in 1806. It was occupied by U. S. troops during Frémont's campaign.

Santa Fe, N. M., was first visited by the Spaniards in 1542 and settled in 1609, according to the latest authorities. It was captured by the Indians in 1680 and the settlement burned. It was recaptured in 1694. It has suffered several subsequent attacks from the natives, the most serious being in 1837. It was occupied August 18, 1846, by an American army under General Kearny after a march of sixteen days from Bent's Fort on the Arkansas River. The occupation was achieved without bloodshed. From captured parties of scouts it was learned that the Mexican General Armijo was lying in wait with a large army, but no engagement took place.

Santa Rosa Island, Fla., was attacked the night of October 9, 1861, by Confederate soldiers, who surprised and routed Wilson's New York Zouaves, but were themselves compelled to retire the next day.

Santiago, Battles of (Cuba), July 1, 2 and 3, 1898. The American army of about twenty thousand men, commanded by General Shafter, attacked the Spanish army of an equal number, under Generals Linares and Toral, driving them back into the city. American loss, 250 men killed and 1,500 wounded; Spanish loss much greater. On July 3 the Spanish fleet, viz.: "Cristobal Colon," "Vizcaya," "Almirante Oquendo," "Maria Teresa," "Furor" and "Pluton," under Admiral

Cervera, attempted to escape from the harbor, and was met and destroyed by the American fleet, viz.: the "Brooklyn," "Oregon," "Texas," "Iowa," "Indiana," "Gloucester," "Vixen" and "New York," under Rear-Admiral Schley. Spanish loss, about 600 killed and 1,700 prisoners. American loss, one killed. Santiago surrendered to Shafter July 17. Americans took possession of the city July 18.

Saratoga, Battle of, September 19, October 7, October 17, 1777. Baum's defeat at Bennington and St. Leger's failure at Fort Stanwix rendered Burgoyne's position perilous. The Continental armies were daily increasing, and there were no signs of help from Howe. Burgoyne determined to take the offensive and crossed the Hudson. The Americans, under Gates, held a strong position at Bemis' Heights. Burgoyne decided to storm their encampment and to try to turn their flank simultaneously. His plan was discovered and thwarted by Arnold, who made a furious opposition until he too was outflanked by Riedesel, who had been dispatched against the Heights. It was a drawn battle. Gates showed his incompetency by keeping his 11,000 men in camp, while Arnold with 3,000 held the British in check. The battle was bloody, both British and Americans losing a fourth of the men engaged. For eighteen days nothing was done. Then news came to Burgoyne that his supplies were cut off, and he was forced to engage again, though he had but 4,000 to oppose to 16,000. Again with 1,500 picked men under Fraser he tried to turn the American flank and again Arnold thwarted him. Both Fraser and Arnold were disabled. The Americans gained the field. October 7, Gates with 20,000 men followed up the retreating army, who found their passage across the Hudson blocked. No word reached Burgoyne from Clinton, and he accordingly treated in regard to surrender. The terms agreed upon were that the British should march out with honors of war, lay down their arms, march to Boston, embark for England and not serve against Americans again. This was called the "Convention of Saratoga," to respect Burgoyne's feelings. Arms were laid down October 17. Thus failed the first attempt to cut in twain the American military line. The Convention was broken by Congress.

Sargent, Aaron A. (1827-1887), represented California in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1861 to 1863, and from 1869 to 1873, and was a U. S. Senator from 1873 to 1879. He was Minister to Germany from 1882 to 1884.

Sassacus (1560?-1637), chief of the Pequot Indians, led an attack on a fort at Saybrook and massacred its inmates. The English under John Mason destroyed the Pequot settlement in 1637.

Saulsbury, Eli (1817-1893), represented Delaware in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1871 to 1889.

Saulsbury, Willard (1820-1892), was Attorney-General of Delaware from 1850 to 1855. He represented Delaware in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1859 to 1871. He earnestly supported the Union and sought to prevent the Civil War. He formed the famous Saulsbury combination with his brothers Gove and Eli, which ruled Delaware politics for thirty years. He was Chancellor of Delaware from 1874 to 1892.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was first settled in 1641 by Jesuits, and during the seventeenth century was famous as a center for missionary expeditions and explorations.

Saunders, Alvin, born in 1817, was territorial Governor of Nebraska from 1861 to 1867. He represented Nebraska in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1877 to 1883.

Saunders, Romulus M. (1791-1867), represented North Carolina in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1821 to 1827 and from 1841 to 1845. He was Minister to Spain from 1846 to 1849.

Savage's Station, Va., a battle during McClellan's Peninsular campaign, occurring June 29, 1862. Magruder, with a detachment of Lee's army, while moving along the Williamsburg road, came upon Sumner and Heintzelman retiring toward Savage's Station with a large number of McClellan's troops. An engagement immediately took place, the Confederates attacking Sumner's corps, which was endeavoring to bar the road into the White Oak Swamp. Sumner maintained his ground stoutly against repeated assaults, and in the evening the National army retired into the swamp.

Savannah, Ga., was settled in 1733 by Oglethorpe, as the first settlement in the colony. In the Revolution it was captured by the British. In December, 1778, 3,000 British under Colonel Campbell attacked Savannah. Howe, the American commander, held out against a force three times his own until a negro guided the British to the American rear. The British lost but twenty-four, and secured the capital of Georgia and 400 prisoners. In September, 1779, the French under D'Estaing and the Americans under Lincoln undertook the siege of Savannah. The plan was to make two real and two feigned attacks before dawn. The plan miscarried. A brave but unavailing assault was made, in which Sergeant Jasper distinguished himself by rescuing his

colors, though twice mortally wounded. After an obstinate struggle of fifty-five minutes the assailants were driven back. The British loss was trifling. The French and Americans lost about 800 men. D'Estaing sailed away and Georgia was left in the undisputed possession of the British.—In 1864 the city was occupied, after ten days' siege and fighting, December 10 to 21, by Sherman as the finale of his celebrated march to the sea. Sherman's army was 60,000 strong. Hardee held Savannah with 15,000 Confederates. After great difficulty experienced in approaching the town, Sherman began his investment December 10. On the 12th Hazen was sent with his division of the Fifteenth Corps to capture Fort McAlister, since Sherman desired to communicate with the Federal fleet, which lay off Savannah under the command of Dahlgren. Hazen took the fort, which was manned by 200 Confederates and had twenty-three guns, after about fifteen minutes of desperate assault, and communication with the fleet was established. Thereupon Sherman summoned Hardee to surrender, but the latter refused. Sherman accordingly put his siege guns in position and prepared for assault. Hardee, seeing himself about to be surrounded, evacuated the city on the night of the 20th by means of a pontoon bridge.

Sawyer, Philetus, born in 1816, represented Wisconsin in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1865 to 1875. He was a member of the U. S. Senate from 1881 to 1893.

Saxe, John G. (1816–1887), was prominent in journalism, but won distinction by his poems, mostly humorous.

Saxony. The droit d'aubaine and taxes on emigration were abolished by the Convention of 1845 between the United States and Saxony.

Saybrook, Conn., was founded in 1635 by a party sent out by John Winthrop, and was given its name in 1639 by George Fenwick, who conveyed the settlement to the jurisdiction of Connecticut in 1644. It was named for Lords Saye and Brooke.

Saybrook Platform. May 13, 1708, at the suggestion of the Colonial Legislature of Connecticut, a synod of four lay delegates and twelve ministers met at Saybrook to adopt some more energetic system of church government than then existed. They adopted the Confession of Faith of the Reforming Synod held at Boston in 1680 and provided for "one consociation or more" of churches in each county "for mutual affording to each other such assistance as may be requisite, upon all occasions ecclesiastical," and that a general association of church representatives should meet each year at election time.

Saye and Sele, William Fiennes, Lord (1582-1662), a Puritan lord, was prominent in colonization enterprises. In 1632 he and others obtained a grant for a colony on the Connecticut River, afterward called Saybrook, from his name and that of Lord Brooke. In 1633 he procured a grant in New Hampshire.

Schaff, Philip, born in Switzerland in 1819, died 1893, was president of the American Bible Revision Committee. He was president of the Society of Church History from 1888 till his death. He published an important "History of the Christian Church."

Schaumburg-Lippe. Schaumburg-Lippe acceded to the German extradition convention with the United States in 1854.

Schell, Augustus (1812-1884), was chairman of the New York Democratic Committee from 1853 to 1856, and of the National Committee in 1860 and 1872. After the overthrow of the Tweed ring he was active in reorganizing Tammany.

Schenectady, N. Y., was settled in 1661 by Arent Van Corlear, who erected a fort here. The Indians and French massacred nearly all the inhabitants on February 9, 1690, and in 1748 again a large number of people were killed. It was incorporated as a city in 1798. Union College was incorporated here in 1795.

Schenk, Robert C. (1809-1890), represented Ohio in the U. S. Congress as a Whig from 1843 to 1851. He was Minister to Brazil from 1851 to 1853, negotiating important commercial treaties. He commanded a brigade at Bull Run, and served under General Rosecrans in the Shenandoah Valley. He led a division at Cross Keys and was engaged in the second battle of Bull Run. He again served in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1863 to 1871. He served on the Joint High Commission which negotiated the Treaty of Washington, and was Minister to England 1871 to 1876.

Schley, Winfield Scott, born near Frederick, Maryland, 1839. Appointed to Naval Academy, Annapolis, 1856, graduated 1860. Served on frigate "Niagara," and promoted to be master 1861. In 1862, as lieutenant, he served in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and was in engagements leading to capture of Port Hudson 1863. In 1866 he was executive officer of the gunboat "Wateree." He was on the Asiatic station and witnessed the attack on Salu River forts in Korea 1871. In 1872 he was placed at the head of department of modern languages at Annapolis, afterwards (1874) promoted commander, and in 1884 com-

manded the relief expedition that rescued Lieutenant Greeley and six survivors at Cape Sabine, for which he was awarded a gold watch from his native State and a gold medal from the Humane Society of Mass. He became captain 1888, and as commander of the "Baltimore" settled trouble at Valparaiso, Chili, 1891, where several American sailors were stoned by a mob. He carried Ericsson's body to Sweden, 1891, and received a gold medal from the King of Sweden. He commanded the cruiser "Brooklyn" and was placed in command of the flying squadron on duty in Cuban waters in war with Spain. He was in immediate command at the destruction of Cervera's fleet July 3, 1898, for which gallant act he was promoted to be rear-admiral, August, 1898. His present position (1900) is rear-admiral of the South Atlantic Squadron.

Schlosser, Fort, near Niagara, a fort held by Major Mallory, which was captured and burned by the British, December, 1813, during the raid of Colonel Murray in retaliating for the burning of Newark.

Schofield, John M., born in 1831, was graduated at West Point in 1853. In the beginning of the war he served in Missouri. Afterward he held command of that department and later of the Department of the Ohio. In the Atlanta campaign he commanded a corps. He defeated Hood at the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864, and fought at the following battle of Nashville. In the beginning of 1865 he commanded in North Carolina, and united his force with Sherman's army. He was then sent on a special mission to France. Since that time he has been a department commander, except in 1868-1869, when he was Secretary of War, and 1876-1881, when he was superintendent at West Point. He was made major-general in 1869, and succeeded Sheridan as commander-in-chief in 1888. Retired September 29, 1895, but was military adviser of the President during the Spanish-American War.

Schoolcraft, Henry Rowe (1793-1864), an expert on Indian affairs and ethnologist, studied the natural sciences and passed many years as Indian agent for the Government in the region of the Great Lakes. Mackinaw was his headquarters. He led a Government expedition in 1832. At various times he was commissioned in regard to Indian matters. Besides poems, Schoolcraft wrote a number of books of travel, and works relating to American languages and antiquities.

Schools. There has been much controversy as to whether the public school, *i. e.*, the school supported by the public and free to the poor, was first established in New England (Massachusetts) or in New Netherland, with the weight of evidence inclining to the latter. The Boston

Latin School seems to be the direct successor of one founded in 1635, the Roxbury Latin School was founded in 1657, the Penn Charter School at Philadelphia in 1698. Governor Berkeley's famous remark made in 1670, that he thanked God there were no free schools in Virginia, is often quoted. The South being thinly settled, efforts to maintain schools were seldom successful. Boys were sent abroad, or were educated by tutors or by the parish clergyman or by lettered servants. In New England a certain amount of education was general and compulsory. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts did something for education in American colonies. The disorders of the Revolutionary period probably caused some falling off in elementary education. The Constitution left the matter to the States. The "Blair Bill," which passed the Senate in 1884 and 1886, proposing to give Federal money to States, in proportion to the number of their illiterates, for education, was defeated in the House.

Schouler, James, of Massachusetts, born in 1839, has published many valuable legal treatises and an excellent "History of the United States under the Constitution," in five volumes. Since 1889 he has lectured on American History at the Johns Hopkins University.

Schurman, Jacob G., born in 1854, Canadian educator, became professor of philosophy at Cornell University in 1884, and its president in 1892. He has published "Kantian Ethics and the Ethics of Evolution," and "The Ethical Import of Darwinism." Philippine Commissioner in 1899.

Schurz, Carl, was born in 1829 at Cologne, in Prussia. He took part in the revolutionary movements of 1849, escaped from Germany, and eventually settled in the United States. He soon attracted attention as an able political orator; President Lincoln appointed him Minister to Spain in 1861, but he resigned and entered the army. He commanded a division at the second battle of Bull Run and at Chancellorsville, and had charge of a corps at Gettysburg. After the war he was a journalist. In 1869-1875 he was Republican U. S. Senator from Missouri. He was active in the Liberal Republican movement of 1872. He was Secretary of the Interior in President Hayes' Cabinet 1877-1881; editor of the *New York Evening Post* 1881-1884, and has since been engaged in business.

Schuyler, Eugene (1840-1890), was U. S. Consul at Moscow from 1866 to 1869, and at Reval from 1869 to 1870. He was secretary of the U. S. Legation at St. Petersburg from 1870 to 1876; was Consul-Gen-

eral at Constantinople from 1876 to 1878; Consul at Birmingham, England, from 1878 to 1879; Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General at Bucharest, from 1880 to 1882, and Minister Resident and Consul-General to Greece, Roumania and Servia, from 1882 to 1884. He wrote a work on Turkestan, and "American Diplomacy and the Furtherance of Commerce."

Schuyler, Peter (1657-1724), enjoyed great influence with the Five Nations and negotiated many treaties. He commanded an expedition against the French on Lake Champlain in 1691. He was second in command in the expedition against Montreal in 1709. He went to England with five Indian chiefs in 1710 to solicit vigorous measures against the French. He was acting Governor of New York from 1719 to 1720.

Schuyler, Peter (1710-1762), of New York, commanded Oswego when captured by Montcalm in 1756. He led a regiment in 1759 under General Amherst during the conquest of Canada.

Schuyler, Philip John (November 22, 1733—November 18, 1804), an American general and statesman, was born at Albany. He fought in the French and Indian War, and was afterward a member of the New York Assembly and one of the leaders among the patriots. He was a delegate to the first Continental Congress in 1774, and was included in the first list of major-generals in the next year. Schuyler's familiarity with Northern New York fitted him for his assignment to the command in that region. There was soon unfortunately a divided authority in that department, as intrigues gave a command there also to General Gates. Schuyler was, in 1777, reinstated, and put in charge of the defense against Burgoyne's invasion. Before he could reap the results of his efforts he was superseded by Gates. General Schuyler resigned from the army in 1779, but continued to be a trusted adviser of Washington and Indian commissioner. He was frequently State Senator, and was a Federalist U. S. Senator in 1789-1791 and 1797-1798. He was a strong advocate of the canal system in the State.

Schuyler, Fort. After Herkimer's defeat at Oriskany there was danger of St. Leger's descending upon Albany. All depended upon the relief of Fort Schuyler. Contrary to the advice of his officers, General Schuyler sent a relief party of 800 volunteers. The fort was relieved and St. Leger's troops dispersed (August 16, 1777).

Schwatka, Frederick (1849-1892), commanded the Arctic expedi-

tion in 1878 which discovered traces of Sir John Franklin's party. In 1889 he made valuable discoveries relating to Aztec civilization.

Scioto Company, a land-speculating organization formed in 1787 for the purchase of territory along the Ohio and Scioto. John Cleves Symmes, Joel Barlow and William Duer, of New York, were largely interested. Barlow was sent to Europe in the company's interest as emigration agent. Symmes parceled out the lands to other parties, the tract which now embraces the city of Cincinnati falling to the share of Matthias Denman, Robert Patterson and John Tilson, of New Jersey.

Scofield, Glenni W. (1817-1891), represented Pennsylvania in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1863 to 1875. He was Register of the U. S. Treasury from 1878 to 1881, and a Justice of the U. S. Court of Claims from 1881 to 1891.

Scotch-Irish, the name used in America to designate immigrants from the north of Ireland, mostly Presbyterians of Scotch descent. Scots had been settled in the north of Ireland during the "Plantation of Ulster" in the reign of James I. Thence some came to America early. But the large emigrations were just after the famous siege of Londonderry in 1689, and again in 1718 and the years immediately succeeding. The largest settlements of them were made in the hilly parts of Pennsylvania, in the valley of the Shenandoah, and in the Carolinas. In all these, they occupied the highland regions, back from the coast, and formed a sturdy, independent, Presbyterian population. Jackson, Calhoun, and many other eminent men were of this stock. In New England their chief settlements were at Londonderry, Antrim, etc., in New Hampshire, founded about 1719.

Scotch-Irish Congresses. The first was held at Columbia, Tenn., in May, 1889, at which time the Scotch-Irish Society was organized. The purpose of the society and the yearly conventions is the preservation of Scotch-Irish history and associations. The second Congress was convened at Pittsburgh, Pa., May 29-June 1, 1890; the third at Louisville, Ky., May, 1891; the fourth at Atlanta, Ga., April 28, 1892; the fifth at Springfield, Ohio, in May, 1893; the sixth at Des Moines, Iowa, in June, 1894.

Scott, Dred (1810?-after 1857), a negro slave born in Missouri. His suit for freedom is known as the Dred Scott case. He was afterward owned by C. C. Chafee, of Massachusetts. In 1857 he was emancipated in St. Louis.

Scott, John M. (1730-1784), was one of the founders of the Sons of Liberty. He advocated extreme measures against England. He commanded a brigade at Long Island, and represented New York in the Continental Congress from 1780 to 1783.

Scott, Robert K., born in 1826, commanded a regiment at Fort Donelson and Shiloh. He led a brigade at Hatchie River and a division at Port Gibson and Champion Hills. He was Governor of South Carolina from 1868 to 1871.

Scott, Thomas A. (1824-1881), won distinction in the management of railroads. His energy and business qualifications contributed largely to the success of the Pennsylvania Railroad system.

Scott, Winfield (June 13, 1786—May 29, 1866), a distinguished American general, was born near Petersburg, Va. Educated at William and Mary College, he entered the army at the age of twenty-two. In the opening year of the War of 1812 he was taken prisoner at the battle of Queenstown Heights. Being released, he served in the campaign of 1813, was made a brigadier-general, and distinguished himself at the battles of Chippewa and Bridgewater in 1814. He was promoted to be major-general, and saw little more service for a generation. In the Nullification excitement he commanded at Charleston, and he served against the Seminoles and Creeks, succeeding Macomb as commander-in-chief of the U. S. army in 1841. In the second year of the Mexican War General Scott took command of the main army. He besieged and took Vera Cruz, stormed Cerro Gordo, and reached Puebla. Having rested his army, he pushed on to the plain of the capital, won the victories of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, and entered the city of Mexico, September 14, 1847. In 1852 he was the Whig candidate for President, and was overwhelmingly defeated by Pierce. Later he was engaged on a commission for rectifying the boundary line with Great Britain. The outbreak of the war found him still in command of the army, but he retired in October, 1861. Scott's imposing stature, strict discipline, and attachment to military etiquette won for him the epithet of "Old Fuss and Feathers."

Scott Law, a liquor law passed by the Legislature of Ohio in 1883. It forbids the selling of liquor on Sunday; levies a tax of \$200 yearly on general liquor dealers, and \$100 on sellers of malt liquors, the whole tax to go into the county and municipal treasuries.

"**Scribner's Monthly**," projected by James G. Holland and Roswell B. Smith in 1870 at New York. In 1881 this company sold out to

a new company formed by Smith, which began the *Century Magazine* in the same year. The *Scribner's Magazine* was re-established in 1887.

Scrooby, a small hamlet in the northern part of Nottinghamshire, England, one of the strongholds of Puritanism in the latter part of the sixteenth century. Thence came a number of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Scrub Race. The Presidential campaign and election of 1824 was termed the "scrub race." The candidates were not nominated by Congressional caucus, as had been the custom. Crawford, of Georgia, was put forward by a quasi-caucus; New England's candidate was John Q. Adams; Clay was nominated by Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois and Ohio; and Andrew Jackson by Tennessee and other States. Jackson received the largest popular vote, but Adams was chosen by the House.

Scudder, Horace E., of Massachusetts, was born in 1838. He has published the series of "American Commonwealth," "Men and Manners in America," "Noah Webster," and a "History of the United States." He has lately been the editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Seabury, Samuel (1729-1796), of New York, clergyman, was obnoxious to the colonists on account of the publication of pamphlets signed "A Westchester Farmer," entitled "Free Thoughts on the Proceedings of the Continental Congress," "The Congress Canvassed," and "A View of the Controversy between Great Britain and her Colonies." He was made Bishop of Connecticut in 1784, one of the first three Episcopal bishops. He was prominent in the organization of the Episcopal Church in America.

Seal, Confederate, adopted by the Confederate Congress, April 30, 1863, was designed by Thomas J. Semmes, of Louisiana. The device represents an equestrian portrait of Washington, surrounded by the principal agricultural products of the Confederacy.

Seal of the United States. July 4, 1776, Congress appointed Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson a committee to prepare a device for the great seal of the United States. The committee reported various devices during several years. William Barton, of Philadelphia, was appointed to submit designs. Sir John Prestwich, an English antiquarian, suggested a design to John Adams in 1779. Combining the various designs of Barton and Prestwich, a seal was adopted June 20, 1782. Arms: Paleways of thirteen pieces argent and gules; a chief azure; the escutcheon on the breast of the American eagle dis-

played proper, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch and in his sinister a bundle of thirteen arrows ; and in his beak a scroll with the motto : *E Pluribus Unum*. Crest : a glory breaking through a cloud proper and surrounding thirteen stars. Reverse : A pyramid unfinished. In the zenith an eye in a triangle, surrounded with a glory proper, over the eye the words, *Annuit Coeptis*. Beneath the pyramid, MDCCLXXVI, and words, *Novus Ordo Seclorum*.

Search. Great Britain, in the period before the War of 1812, claimed and exercised the right of search on two grounds. Search was made for deserting English sailors, and many American seamen were impressed as such, and search was made for such goods as were declared subject to confiscation in accordance with the paper blockade of the Continent and the Orders-in-Council. This was one of the grievances on account of which the War of 1812 was begun, but was not remedied by the Treaty of Ghent. The right of search for the purposes of suppression of the slave-trade was carefully regulated by several treaties between Great Britain and the United States.

Seaton, William W. (1785-1866), was joint editor with Joseph Gales of the *National Intelligencer* from 1812 to 1860, and sole editor from 1860 to 1866. With Mr. Gales he published "Annals of Congress from 1798 to 1824," "Register of Debates in Congress from 1824 to 1837," and "American State Papers."

Seboney, a village near Santiago, Cuba, scene of a sharp struggle between the American and Spanish forces, June 23, 1898. Four troupes of Rough Riders, under Colonels Wood and Roosevelt, were ambushed at this point and sixteen Americans were killed. Notwithstanding their surprise and losses the Americans charged up the hill with such amazing intrepidity that the Spaniards abandoned their block-house and fortified position, leaving forty of their dead behind.

Secession. After the adoption of the Constitution of 1787 the thought that the States were sovereign remained familiar to the minds of many, if not most, Americans. This led easily to the thought of secession by a State or States as a remedy for aggressive action on the part of the Federal Government. The Federalists of New England made threats of secession in 1811 and 1814. As the slavery agitation began to be foremost among political issues, secession was extensively suggested as the constitutional right of the Southern States if the system of slavery was attacked. South Carolina was ready to secede in 1850. In 1860, upon news of the election of Lincoln, she did so, December 20,

by convention, which passed an ordinance purporting to repeal her adoption of the Constitution in 1788 and to revive her independence. Mississippi seceded January 9, 1861, Florida January 10, Alabama January 11, Georgia January 19, Louisiana January 26, Texas February 1,—all by conventions. These seven States formed the Confederate States of America, February 4, 1861. Buchanan's government could find no constitutional warrant for coercing a seceded State. After the firing on Fort Sumter and the decision of Mr. Lincoln and the North to suppress rebellion by armed force, four more States seceded—Arkansas May 6, North Carolina May 20, Virginia May 23, Tennessee June 8. In most of these States there had been strong opposition to secession, but on the ground that it was inexpedient. That a State had a right to secede was the nearly universal belief. The National Government never recognized this right, nor the validity of the ordinances.

Secord, Mrs. Laura, a small and delicate woman living at Queens-town, who, learning that Colonel Boerstler, with six hundred men and two pieces of artillery, was marching on Fort George, where a large amount of stores was collected, determined if possible to save the garrison. On the 23d of June, 1814, a very hot summer day, she made a circuitous journey of nineteen miles on foot to the quarters of Lieutenant Fitzgibbon at Beaver Dams and acquainted that officer with the British purpose. Fitzgibbon brought the Indian forces under John Brant to his assistance, who fell upon the British with such fury that the whole of Boerstler's force surrendered.

Secretaries. The first heads of executive departments bearing this title were instituted in 1781. (See art. Executive, and those on the several departments now represented in the Cabinet.)

Seddon, James A. (1815-1880), represented Virginia in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1845 to 1847 and from 1849 to 1851. He was Confederate Secretary of War from 1862 to 1865.

Sedgwick, Catherine Maria (1789-1867), of Massachusetts, established and managed a private school from 1813 to 1863. She published many novels illustrative of American life and manners.

Sedgwick, John (1813-1864), graduated at West Point in 1837, and served in the Seminole and Mexican Wars. In the opening phase of the Rebellion he led a brigade in the Army of the Potomac, and commanded a division at Fair Oaks, the Seven Days' Battles and Antietam. He was a corps general at Chancellorsville, and directed the left wing at Gettysburg. In November, 1863, he captured a Confederate division

at the River Rapidan. In the terrible fighting of the Wilderness General Sedgwick was as usual foremost, and was killed at Spottsylvania.

Sedgwick, Robert (1590-1656), came to Massachusetts about 1635 from England. In 1652 he became commander of the Massachusetts militia. He engaged in the expedition against Penobscot in 1654 and against the Spanish West Indies in 1655.

Sedgwick, Theodore (1746-1813), represented Massachusetts in the Continental Congress from 1785 to 1786. He served in the U. S. Congress as a Federalist from 1789 to 1796 and in the U. S. Senate from 1796 to 1799. He was Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives from 1799 to 1801. He was a Judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court from 1802 to 1813.

Sedition Law. The Sedition law was an act passed by the Federal majority in Congress in 1798. It was passed in order to put an end to the scurrilous and abusive tone of the press, which was largely controlled by aliens, French, English, Irish and Scotch refugees. It was modeled on two English acts of 1795. It provided heavy fines and imprisonment for any who should combine or conspire against the operations of the Government, or should write, print or publish any "false, scandalous and malicious writings" against it or either House of Congress, or the President, with intent to bring contempt upon them or to stir up sedition; truth of the libel could be offered in defense. The Alien and Sedition laws called out the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and by their severity occasioned the fall of the Federal party.

Seelye, Julius H., born in 1824, was professor of mental and moral philosophy at Amherst College from 1858 to 1875, and its president from 1877 to 1891. He represented Massachusetts in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1875 to 1877. Died 1895.

Selectmen, the chief officers of a New England town. English parishes had their vestries, which were of two sorts, common vestries, composed of all the ratepayers, and select vestries. In the latter, concerns were managed by select vestrymen. Hence the term selectmen, as used in New England, for the governing board of a town. The practice is found in Massachusetts as early as the issue of the "Body of Liberties." The selectmen acted under the orders of the town-meeting.

Selfridge, Thomas O., born in 1837, commanded a siege battery at Vicksburg. He commanded the "Osage" in the Red River expedi-

tion, and the "Huron" at Fort Fisher. He was distinguished for courage and coolness.

Seminole War. The Seminoles were a nation of Florida Indians, composed chiefly of Creeks and remnants of other tribes. During the War of 1812, the British had been materially aided by the Seminoles. The combined British and Indian stronghold—the "Negro Fort," on the Appalachicola—was a constant menace to Georgia. During 1817, there were constant collisions and massacres of the whites. General Gaines accomplished little. Florida was then held by Spain. In January, 1818, Andrew Jackson was given command, and in less than six months completely reduced the Seminoles, burning their towns and defeating them day after day. Ambrister and Arbuthnot, English adventurers in league with the Spanish and Indians, were summarily hanged. Pensacola was captured and the whole of East Florida was taken possession of. After the acquisition of Florida, many slaves fled to the Seminoles. The Government endeavored to recover them, and to force the Seminoles to remove to the West. War with the Seminoles ensued and was carried on with severity on both sides. General Thompson, the U. S. agent, finding their chiefs opposed to migration, put Osceola in chains. War followed, and Osceola killed Thompson and others at Fort King on December 28, 1835, and cut to pieces a body of troops under Major Dade. After a most disastrous struggle they were partially conquered, and in 1837 agreed to emigrate. Osceola, however, fled and renewed the war. He was finally taken by treachery and the conflict ended (1842). By treaty of 1845 the Seminoles were removed west of the Mississippi; in 1856 they were assigned lands west of the Creeks.

Semmes, Raphael (1809-1877), a Confederate naval commander, served for many years in the American navy, including the Mexican War, and in 1861 joined the Southern side. In the period just before the commencement of hostilities, he was very active in procuring supplies for the naval department of the new Confederacy. As commander of the "Sumter" he captured many American merchantmen until he was blockaded at Tangier. He then sold the "Sumter," and in 1863 assumed charge of the "Alabama." In this privateer he made sixty-two captures, but the "Alabama's" career was ended off Cherbourg, June 19, 1864, by the "Kearsarge." (See "Alabama" and "Kearsarge.") Semmes escaped in a British vessel, made his way to the South, and was appointed rear-admiral. He was arrested in 1865 after the close of the war, but was released.

Senate. The name Senate was first applied to an American institu-

tion of government in the Virginia Constitution of 1776. Thence it was adopted into all those States whose legislatures were organized with two branches. The State Senates were in some cases elected by voters having a higher property qualification than the electors of the lower branch. In the deliberations of 1787 the Federal Upper House was at first designated as the "second branch." The name Senate first appears in the report of the committee of detail, August 6. One of the chief compromises of the Constitution was that effected by Connecticut which harmonized the conflicting interests of large and small States by arranging that, while Representatives should be apportioned to population, each State should have two Senators, chosen by the State Legislature. In 1789 the Senate was divided into three classes by lot, one-third retiring every two years. Down to 1795 the Senate sat with closed doors. Invested with the executive powers of concurrence in appointments and treaties, it has been, as a rule, stronger than the House, though the reverse is usually true of upper Houses. Elections of Senators were not governed by any Federal law until 1866, when an act was passed providing for the present mode of election.

Senators, Election by Popular Vote, see appendix, page 409.

Senecas, a tribe of Iroquois Indians, lived in Western New York. They allied themselves with Pontiac, destroying Venango, attacking Fort Niagara, and cutting off an army train near Devil's Hole in 1763. During the Revolution they favored the English. General Sullivan invaded their territory and devastated it. They made peace in 1784. They ceded a great part of their land, and in 1812 joined the American cause, though a part in Ohio joined the hostile tribes of the West, making peace in 1815. This band removed to Indian Territory in 1831, but the rest remained in New York.

Separatists, a sect which arose, chiefly in the North of England, about 1567, inspired by the exhortations of ministers who believed the gospel should be preached freely and "the sacraments administered without idolatrous gear," and who, like Robert Brown, called upon the people to "separate" from the Church of England. A number of them emigrated to Holland in 1608. Their chief strength was about Scrooby, in Nottinghamshire. A number of the Pilgrim Fathers belonged to this sect.

Separatists (of Zoar), the inhabitants of a communistic settlement in Ohio called Zoar. They originated in Württemberg, whence, in 1817, a number of them emigrated to this country to secure religious freedom. They were dissenters from the Established Church. Arriving at Philadelphia, they procured a tract of 6,500 acres of land in Ohio,

and founded the village of Zoar, choosing Joseph Bäumeler as leader. It was not their original intention to form a communistic society, but necessity compelled them to do so later. At first marriage was prohibited, but in 1830 this rule was abolished.

Sergeant, John (1779-1852), represented Pennsylvania in the U. S. Congress as a Federalist from 1815 to 1823, from 1827 to 1829, and from 1837 to 1842. He was the Whig candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1832, on the ticket with Clay.

Servia. The United States concluded commercial and consular conventions with Servia in 1881.

Seven Days, an unbroken series of battles between the Federal and Confederate troops, June 26 to July 2, 1862, known as the Seven Days' Fight around Richmond. McClellan's army was 92,500 strong, June 26; Lee's forces numbered about 85,000. McClellan lying quiet, Lee left Magruder to defend Richmond, and planned, with his main force, to unite with Jackson and crush Porter, who was lying on the north of the Chickahominy. He defeated him at Gaines Mills and cut off McClellan's communications to the north. That general determined to change his base to the James, which he did at the expense of continual fighting. Arriving there, he was forced to withdraw and end the campaign. (See Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, Savage's Station, Frayser's Farm, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill.)

Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks, Va. May 31, 1862, McClellan's army had crossed the Chickahominy and advanced toward Richmond. Johnston, with a heavy force of Confederates, attacked Keyes' corps at Seven Pines. Keyes defended himself stoutly, but the rain had washed away the bridges over the Chickahominy and reinforcements came up slowly, so he held his line with difficulty. After protracted and fierce fighting, reinforcements came up under Sumner, and the Confederates were repulsed, Johnston himself receiving severe wounds.

Seven-thirties, treasury notes of the United States bearing interest at the rate of 7.30 per cent. per annum (.02 per cent. a day). They were first authorized in order to meet the expenses of the war by act of July 17, 1861. The total amount issued, before the war was concluded, amounted to \$830,000,000.

Seven Years' War, a war between England and Prussia on the one hand, and France and Austria on the other, lasting from 1756 to 1763. A part of it went on in India, and a part in America. The latter phase

of it is in American history called the French and Indian War. The war was concluded by the Treaty of Paris in 1763, France losing Canada and Louisiana.

Seventh of March Speech, Daniel Webster's celebrated speech, "For the Union and Constitution," in the Senate, March 7, 1850. It essentially approved of the Clay Compromise and advocated yielding on the part of Northern abolitionists to Southern slavery principles in order to maintain the Union in harmony. Calhoun's doctrine of peaceable secession was denounced as impossible.

Sevier, John (1745-1815), one of the chief pioneers of the West, was born in Virginia, and was a hardy Indian fighter from his early years. He was present at the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774, and was one of the commanders at King's Mountain in 1780. When the Tennessee district of North Carolina in 1784 declared its independence as the State of Franklin, it chose Sevier for Governor. He assumed the office, but the temporary State was soon taken back. Sevier became Congressman in 1790. When Tennessee finally entered the Union he was its first Governor, serving from 1796 to 1803. He was again Congressman from 1811 to 1815.

Sewall, Samuel (1652-1730), Chief Justice of Massachusetts, came to America from England in 1661. He was an "assistant" of Massachusetts from 1684 to 1688, a member of the Executive Council from 1692 to 1725, and judge of the probate court from 1692 to 1718. He was prominent in the Salem witchcraft trials and afterward publicly acknowledged his error. He was Chief Justice from 1718 to 1728. He published "The Selling of Joseph," one of the first tracts advocating the rights of slaves, and kept a diary, since published, which gives an interesting and amusing picture of life in Puritan Boston.

Seward, Frederick W., born in 1830, son of W. H. Seward, was Assistant U. S. Secretary of State from 1861 to 1869 and from 1877 to 1881. He published the "Life and Letters of William H. Seward."

Seward, George F., born in 1840, was Consul at Shanghai, China, from 1861 to 1863, Consul-General to China from 1863 to 1876, and Minister to China from 1876 to 1880.

Seward, William Henry (May 16, 1801—October 10, 1872), a distinguished American statesman, was born in Orange County, N. Y. He was graduated at Union College in 1820, and having studied law he entered on its practice at Auburn. The anti-Masonic excitement broke

out soon afterward, and Seward was carried into the State Senate on a wave of this feeling in 1830. In 1834 he was defeated as the Whig candidate for Governor. About this time began the political partnership of Thurlow Weed, Horace Greeley and Seward, which was far-reaching in its influence on State and National affairs. Seward was Governor in 1839-1843. In 1849 he entered the U. S. Senate. He was in that body one of the leaders of the anti-slavery men, and when the Republican party was formed he was among its foremost orators. Among his numerous speeches were that in 1850, which spoke of the "higher law," and the "irrepressible conflict" oration of 1858. In 1860, at the Chicago Convention, Seward was at the start the leading candidate for the Presidential nomination. The many elements opposed to him proved too strong, and Lincoln was nominated. The new President called his chief rival to the Department of State. Secretary Seward's tenure of his office, 1861-1869, covers the highly important periods of the Civil War and of reconstruction. Many were the delicate questions, especially with England, as in the "Trent" affair and throughout the struggle, also with France in the Mexican episode. Seward's ability in the conduct of foreign relations has been generally praised. On the night of Lincoln's assassination he was stabbed and dangerously injured. In 1867 he negotiated the purchase of Alaska, and he made various West Indian treaties which failed of confirmation. He traveled extensively after retiring from office, and the narratives of his travels, as well as his speeches, have been published. Life by Seward.

Seymour, Horatio (May 31, 1810—February 12, 1886), a prominent Democratic statesman, was in early life the military secretary of Governor Marcy, of New York. With the politics of that State he was thereafter identified. As Assemblyman, Mayor of Utica, and Speaker of the Assembly, he had become noted as a leader of the Democratic party, and in 1850 he was defeated as its candidate for Governor. In 1853-1855 he was Governor, but the State was close, and the Republicans held control for a few years. Seymour's attitude in the Civil War is difficult to characterize. He supported the Union, but could hardly be reckoned as a "War Democrat." In 1862 he was elected Governor over the Republican candidate, and served 1863-1865. During his term occurred the Draft Riots in New York City, July, 1863. Governor Seymour's speech to the mob has been the subject of severe criticism. He was defeated for re-election in 1864. In 1868 he presided over the Democratic National Convention, and received against his will the nomination for President. In the election he was defeated by Grant.

Seymour, Truman (1824-1891), U. S. A., served in the Mexican War. He aided in the defense of Fort Sumter in 1861. He commanded the left wing at Mechanicsville in 1862, led a division at Malvern Hill, and was brevetted colonel for services at South Mountain and Antietam. He fought at Morris Island and Fort Wagner and captured Jacksonville.

Shackamaxon, scene of William Penn's famous treaty with the Indians, in 1682, near Chester, Pa. By this treaty the confidence and friendship of the Indians were secured, and their land was fairly purchased.

Shadrach Case (1851). In May, 1850, a fugitive slave from Virginia, named Frederic Wilkins, came to Boston, and secured employment under the alias of Shadrach. Subsequently he was arrested and jailed in the United States Court House pending trial. Shadrach was rescued by a body of colored people and conveyed in safety to Canada. Intense excitement prevailed in Boston, and spread over the entire country upon Congress turning its attention to the infringement of the law. Mr. Clay introduced a resolution requesting the President to send to Congress information regarding the matter. President Pierce issued a proclamation announcing the facts, and calling upon the people to prevent future disturbances.

Shafter, William R., born in 1835, at Galesburg, Mich. Served through the Civil War with distinction. He became Brigadier-General in 1897. President McKinley appointed him major-general in 1898, and he commanded the American army at the battle of Santiago. Retired 1900.

Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of (1621-1683), was one of the nine proprietors who received a grant of Carolina in 1663, extending from the Virginia frontier to the River St. Matthias in Florida. He was prominent in the management of the colony, and secured for it the constitution drafted by Locke in 1667. It established a territorial aristocracy with the proprietors at the head, granting religious toleration.

Shakers, a communistic association founded at New Lebanon, N. Y., in September, 1787, by a party of the followers of Ann Lee, of England, founder of the sect. James and Jane Wardley were at the head of this society. The formation of the society was due chiefly to the influence of a religious revival, and the name is derived from the peculiar dance

with which they accompany their worship. Ann Lee was supposed to have had a special revelation from heaven. She died at Watervliet, N. Y., in 1784, after a number of years spent in preaching and making converts.

Shanley vs. Haney (1762), an English case in equity brought by an administrator to recover money given by his intestate to a negro brought to England as a slave. The suit was dismissed by Lord Northington, who held that a slave became free as soon as he set foot on English territory. (See *Sommersett*.)

Sharpless, James (1751-1811), came to America from England in 1794, and executed many portraits of distinguished Americans in pastel, the most noteworthy being that of Washington.

Sharswood, George (1810-1883), was President-Judge of a district court from 1851 to 1867 and a Judge of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court from 1867 to 1882. He published many valuable legal works.

Shaw, Lemuel (1781-1861), was Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court from 1830 to 1860. He is regarded as one of the foremost of New England jurists.

Shawmut, the name of an Indian settlement, which once stood upon the site of Boston. The latter town was long known to the Indians by that name.

Shawnees, a tribe of Algonquin Indians, after wandering about the east were driven west by the Iroquois. They first aided the French in their final struggle until won over to the English. They joined Pontiac and from time to time continued hostilities until the peace of 1786. They took part in the Miami War, but, finally reduced by General Wayne, they submitted under the Treaty of 1795. In 1812 a part joined the English. The Missouri band ceded their lands in 1825, and the Ohio band in 1831. They became somewhat scattered, but the main band in Kansas ended tribal relations in 1854.

Shawomet, a place on the Pawtuxet River, R. I., where in 1643 the turbulent English adventurer, Gorton, and a few friends concluded a purchase of land from Miantonomo, a chief of the Narragansett Indians, and established the town of Warwick, one of the elements which combined to make Rhode Island.

Shays, Daniel (1747-1825), served as an ensign at the battle of Bunker Hill and attained the rank of captain during the Revolutionary

War. In 1786 he was the chief leader of the insurrection known as "Shays' Rebellion." After the rebellion he lived for a year in Vermont. He received pardon from Governor Bowdoin of Massachusetts and settled in New York in 1788.

Shays' Rebellion. After the close of the Revolution, much discontent and indeed actual want prevailed through New England, especially in Western Massachusetts. The annual State tax amounted to \$1,000,000. Riots and armed mobs were frequent, the especial grievances being the high salary of the Governor, the refusal to issue paper money, and the specific taxes to pay the interest on the State debt. December 5, 1786, 1,000 armed men under Daniel Shays took possession of Worcester and prevented the session of the Supreme Court. Springfield was mobbed by the same men. General Lincoln, commanding 4,000 militia, attacked Shays near Springfield, January 25, 1787, quickly routing his force. They fled to Amherst, where 150 were captured. The insurgents were pardoned on laying down their arms.

Shea, John D. Gilmary (1824-1892), published "The Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley," "Novum Belgium," "The Operations of the French Fleet under Count de Grasse" and an extensive and valuable "History of the Catholic Church in the United States."

Sheaffe, Sir Roger H. (1763-1851), served in the British Army in Canada from 1802 to 1811. He defeated the American troops at Queens-town in 1813, and defended York (now Toronto) when attacked.

Shelburne, Wm. P. Fitz-Maurice, Earl of (1737-1805), while President of the Board of Trade in Grenville's Cabinet in 1763, opposed the Stamp Act and other measures oppressive to the American colonies. He sought to moderate the arbitrary colonial policy of Grafton and Townsend, and ardently opposed the colonial administration of Lord North. He became Premier in 1782, and negotiated the preliminaries of peace with the United States. He resigned in 1783.

Shelby, Isaac (1750-1826), served in the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774. He distinguished himself at the battle of Long Island Flats, Tenn., with the Indians in 1776. In 1780 he defeated the British at Cedar Springs and Musgrove's Mill. He planned and engaged in the battle of King's Mountain. He was Governor of Kentucky from 1792 to 1796 and from 1812 to 1816. In 1812 he organized a body of 4,000 volunteers and joined General Harrison in Canada, taking part in the victory of the Thames.

Sheldon, Charles M., Congregational clergyman, ordained to ministry 1886, and two years later became pastor of the Central Church, Topeka, Kans. He preached a series of discourses, which created such a sensation that they were published under the title "In His Steps" and had a phenomenal sale. He is author also of "Crucifixion of Philip Strong," and "One of the Two." He violently opposed the character of the modern secular press and held original ideas how a great daily newspaper should be conducted. The opportunity of putting his theories into effect was given him by the proprietors of the *Topeka Capital*, who turned the paper over to him absolutely for one week, March 13, 1900. Mr. Sheldon undertook the experiment of conducting the paper as he conceived Jesus would do were He to condescend to such earthly employment. The result of Mr. Sheldon's enterprise was not entirely satisfactory. It served to create enormous interest, that caused a temporary inflation of the paper's circulation from 2,500 to nearly half a million, but the experiment was generally condemned as sacrilegious, and the sensation proved no more than a ten-day wonder, as evanescent as a rocket.

"Shenandoah," a British-Confederate cruiser. She sailed from London as the "Sea King," October 8, 1864, commanded by Captain James J. Waddell, of the Confederate navy. Making for Madeira, her name was changed to the "Shenandoah." From Madeira she sailed for Melbourne, destroying a number of United States merchant ships on her way. Thence she went to Behring Sea and did great damage to the whaling vessels. At the close of the war the "Shenandoah" was surrendered to the British Government and afterward turned over to the United States.

Shepard, Thomas (1605-1649), was charged with non-conformity in England and came to America in 1635. He was pastor of the church at Cambridge, Mass., from 1635 to 1649. He was influential in the establishment of Harvard College at that place. He was one of the most influential men in New England and a writer on theological subjects.

Sheridan, Philip Henry (March 6, 1831-August 5, 1888), one of the great Unionist generals of the war, was born at Albany, and graduated at West Point in 1853. In the first stages of the Civil War he was quartermaster, but in 1862 he received a cavalry command. At the battle of Perryville he led a division, and on the bloody field of Murfreesboro he especially distinguished himself. Appointed major-general of volunteers, he fought at Chickamauga, and at Missionary Ridge he shared with Hooker and others the honors of the day. The great

period of his career was now approaching. Grant gave him, in 1864, the charge of the cavalry corps in the Army of the Potomac; he was present at the Wilderness, fought the battle of Todd's Tavern, conducted an extended raid in May and June, and was in August placed in charge of the Army of the Shenandoah. He defeated Early at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and was absent at Winchester, when, on October 19, 1864, the enemy made a sudden attack on his army at Cedar Creek. "Little Phil's" ride from "Winchester, twenty miles away," to the battle-field, his reforming the army and turning defeat into a brilliant victory, is the theme of story and poetry. He was made a major-general in the regular army. In the operations of 1865 he took the leading part, won the battle of Five Forks, April 1, and helped materially in the dénouement at Appomattox. In 1869 he was promoted to be lieutenant-general and in 1888 general. In 1883 he succeeded General Sherman as commander-in-chief of the army. He wrote "Personal Memoirs."

Sheridan's Raid in Virginia. On the day of the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, May 8, 1864, Grant ordered Sheridan to ride with his cavalry entirely around the Confederate army, destroying bridges and depots, tearing up railroads and capturing trains. Sheridan followed his commands to the letter. He destroyed ten miles of railroad, captured several trains, cut all the telegraph wires and recaptured 400 prisoners, who had been taken by the Confederates in the Wilderness. The Confederate cavalry under J. E. B. Stuart was immediately dispatched to intercept him. They met at Yellow Tavern, and a hot engagement took place. The Confederates were finally defeated, and Stuart himself, the most famous cavalryman of the Southern army, was mortally wounded. Sheridan then rode on toward Richmond. The outer defenses were at that time quite weak, and the Union leader found little difficulty in dashing through the Confederate lines and capturing a large number of prisoners. The inner works were too strong for him, so he retreated and rejoined Grant May 25.

Sherman, John, born May 10, 1823, American statesman, is the brother of General W. T. Sherman. Having been a surveyor, he settled to the practice of law at Mansfield, O. Since he entered the House of Representatives in 1855 his official career has been unbroken. He was the Republican candidate for Speaker in 1859, and was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. In 1861 he entered the U. S. Senate. He was foremost in the financial and other measures, and personally recruited an Ohio brigade. For several years he was chairman of the important Finance Committee. He visited Louisiana at the time of the

Tilden-Hayes excitement, and in 1877 left the Senate to enter President Hayes' Cabinet. During his administration of the Treasury Department occurred the Resumption of Specie Payments in 1879, for which Secretary Sherman had made careful preparation. In 1881 he re-entered the Senate. His name has been several times presented to Republican National Conventions. In 1880 Garfield headed the Ohio delegation in Sherman's favor, and was himself nominated. In 1888 Sherman was first in the lead, but Harrison finally won. Senator Sherman has been chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He became Secretary of State in McKinley's Cabinet March 4, 1897, but resigning in 1898 was succeeded by William R. Day. Since his resignation Mr. Sherman has lived quietly at Mansfield, Ohio.

Sherman, Roger (1721-1793), a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a shoemaker in early life, a surveyor, lawyer, Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, and member of the Legislature. He was a delegate to the first and second Continental Congresses, was one of the committee of five to draft the Declaration, and a member of the Connecticut committee of safety. He was an influential delegate to the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1787. He supported the Constitution in the ratifying convention of his State, and wrote the valuable "Citizen" letters. In the first Congress he was a member of the House of Representatives 1789-1791, and U. S. Senator 1791-1793. Few of his contemporaries have a more honorable record of usefulness through the entire revolutionary period.

Sherman, Thomas W. (1813-1879), was brevetted major for services at Buena Vista during the Mexican War. He commanded the land forces of the Port Royal Expedition in 1861. In 1862 he commanded a division in the Army of the Tennessee, engaging at Corinth. He was active in the engagements about New Orleans and led the left wing at Port Hudson in 1863.

Sherman, William Tecumseh (February 8, 1820-February 14, 1891), one of the most famous generals of recent times, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, and graduated at West Point in 1840. He was engaged in the Seminole War, and in the Mexican War took part in the expedition to California. In 1853 he resigned, and was in business in California, New York and Kansas. In 1860-1861 he was superintendent of a military college in Louisiana. When the Rebellion began he was appointed colonel. At the first battle of Bull Run he commanded a brigade. In October he was transferred to the department of the Cumberland, but was removed the next month. Sherman was one of the few

who early in the war foresaw the severity of the contest. In 1862 he was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and with his division contributed materially to the victory of Shiloh. Made major-general of volunteers and corps commander, he had a signal share in the success of the Vicksburg campaign. He was now promoted to be brigadier-general in the regular army, and commanded the left wing at the battle of Chattanooga. Immediately afterward he was sent to relieve Burnside at Knoxville. When Grant in 1864 assumed command of all the Federal armies he intrusted Sherman with the task of crushing the Rebellion in the West. Early in May, 1864, Sherman left Chattanooga with an army of 100,000 men, and moved southward with General Joseph E. Johnston's army of 70,000 in front of him. Sherman's objective was Atlanta, and his line of march was through narrow valleys, across rivers, and over mountains, for he had to skirt the Appalachian range. Johnston first faced about in a strong position near Dalton. He was flanked by Sherman's Twenty-third Corps, General Schofield, and had barely time to pull back his left to Resaca to check the Federal flanking column and fight it until his transportation could be moved toward Kingston. The Confederate general made no serious effort to again check his antagonist until he reached Alatoona. There he was again flanked, and the next halt he made was on the high slope of Kennesaw and the foothills extending off to the west of that peak. Sherman fought his enemy with two corps, and sent his third round to the left, forcing Johnston back to Atlanta. Johnston was too wise a general to attempt holding river lines, after the ancient style of grand tactics. Modern methods of crossing large bodies of men over streams quickly have made them of small account as obstructions against a larger army. Sherman's last strategical move was in front of Atlanta, after Johnston was relieved and Hood placed in command of the Confederate army, and it has been held by competent critics as the finest flanking movement of the Civil War. Some have ranked this specimen of grand tactics as quite the equal of the best generalship displayed by Napoleon. Sherman left his camps south of Chattanooga about May 10. He forced the Confederates back to Atlanta by July 13, and they abandoned the city on September 1, after inflicting terrible losses and damages on the Federal forces. In the vicinity of Atlanta three severe battles were fought with Hood, and that city was taken. In November Sherman started on his famous "march to the sea," reaching Savannah at Christmas time. He was now a major-general in the regular army. Leaving Savannah in February, he entered Columbia, fought the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, and after Lee's surrender, concluded a treaty with Johnston; as this was rejected by the Government, another

treaty on September 26, 1865, was framed, and Johnston's army surrendered. General Sherman was promoted to be lieutenant-general in 1866, and succeeded Grant as general and commander-in-chief in 1869. He retired from the army in 1883. He is the author of "Memoirs." Sherman was of a firm, straightforward, soldierly character.

Sherman Act, a bill submitted by Senator Sherman, of Ohio, and passed by Congress July 14, 1890. This act provided that the Secretary of the Treasury purchase each month 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion at market price, treasury notes of legal-tender character to be issued in payment therefor, and these notes to be redeemable on demand, in coin at the treasury. It also provided that 2,000,000 ounces be coined each month into standard silver dollars, and that the silver legislative act of February 28, 1878, be repealed. The purchasing clause of the Sherman act was repealed in 1893.

Shields, Charles W., born in 1825, has occupied at Princeton Theological Seminary a professorship of the harmony of science and revealed religion since 1865. He is the author of extensive philosophical works.

Shields, James (1810-1879), soldier, came to the United States from Ireland in 1826, and was a member of the Illinois Legislature in 1836. He was Commissioner of the General Land Office from 1845 to 1847. He commanded a brigade during the Mexican War, gaining distinction at Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec. He represented Illinois in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1849 to 1855. He commanded a division in General Banks' army and gained a victory at Winchester in 1862, but was defeated at Port Republic by General Jackson.

Shilling. In America this coin was first issued from the mint at Boston. Its coins were of the value of "12d, 6d and 3d peeces," and "every shilling weighing the three-penny trojweight and lesser peeces proportionably." The first struck were mere planchets stamped near the border NE, and on the reverse the value indicated by XII, similarly impressed. The first struck were known as the "New England Shilling" and these were followed by the "Willow Tree," "Oak Tree" and "Pine Tree" coins. Their weight was 72 grains, and their value 18½ cents. The tree coins all bore the same date, the "Pine Tree" being the most conspicuous. Maryland also, 1659, had shillings coined in London by Lord Baltimore; their weight was 66 grains, and their value 16.73 cents. They bore a profile bust of Lord Baltimore, an escutcheon with his arms and the figure XII denoting the value. There was also the Bermuda shilling or Hogge penny, one of the earliest coins used in America.—As a money of account the shilling, like the pound, varied

much in value from colony to colony. In New England and Virginia the shilling equaled, in 1790, a sixth part of the Spanish or Mexican silver dollar; in New York and North Carolina an eighth; in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland two-fifteenths; in South Carolina and Georgia three-fourteenths.

Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., the most important of the battles between the western armies during the Civil War, resulting in frightful loss of life on both sides. This fight lasted two days, April 6 and 7, 1862, the Confederates being forced to retreat on the afternoon of the second day. Grant commanded the Federals, numbering 33,000, and expected 7,000 more under Buell to join him. His line extended two miles along Lick Creek, Prentiss holding the left, McClelland the center and William T. Sherman the right. The Confederates, 40,000 strong, were led by Albert Sidney Johnston with Beauregard, Bragg and Hardee as his chief lieutenants. The Confederates, in a three-line formation, attacked heavily Sherman's and McClelland's divisions, and drove them back, though with great loss. In the afternoon Johnston was shot and Beauregard assumed command of the Confederates. They surrounded and captured Prentiss' command and were victorious on the first day, though sustaining heavy loss, and perhaps not fully pressing their advantages. The next morning Grant, now joined by Buell, assumed the offensive. Throughout the day the advantage lay with the Federals. A charge led by Grant himself in the afternoon began the rout, but the roads were too rough to permit pursuit. The Federal losses were about 13,047, the Confederates were officially reported to be about 10,692.

Shimonoseki, a town of Japan commanding the straits leading from the inland sea to the Sea of Japan. June 25, 1863, the American steamer "Pembroke" was fired upon by the Japanese for attempting to enter the straits, which had been ordered closed by the Mikado. July 16, the United States ship "Wyoming" destroyed two vessels and attacked the batteries in retaliation. September 5, 1864, a combined squadron of American, British, French and Dutch ships attacked the forts and destroyed them. The Mikado was forced to pay an immense indemnity to each nation, the United States receiving \$785,000. This sum, vastly beyond the real damage, was paid 1864-1874. In 1883 it was returned to Japan, but without the interest.

Shipbuilding. This was in the colonial period one of the foremost branches of manufacturing industry in the colonies, especially in New England. In Massachusetts the business began in the first years. In

1698 it was enacted that no vessel of more than thirty tons should be built save under the supervision of a competent shipwright. The first schooner, an American invention, was built at Gloucester in 1713. The American ships competed powerfully with those of England, and were thought the best and cheapest in the world. They formed America's chief manufacture for export.

Ship Subsidy. In February, 1900, a measure known as the Hanna-Payne ship subsidy bill, originated in the U. S. Senate, contemplating a government subvention to revive the shipbuilding industry and to increase the commerce of the United States in native bottoms on the high seas. The matter is still pending.

Shiras, George, of Pennsylvania, was born in 1832, and was appointed to succeed Justice Bradley in the U. S. Supreme Court in 1892.

Shires. In 1643 the General Court of Massachusetts Bay colony ordered that the whole colony, which then included the present State of New Hampshire, be divided into four "shires": Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk and Norfolk. In all the colonies the name was used for "county."

Shirley, William (1693-1771), Governor, came to Massachusetts from England in 1734. He was Royal Governor of Massachusetts from 1741 to 1749. He planned the successful expedition against Cape Breton in 1745. He was again Governor of Massachusetts from 1753 to 1756, and was commander of the forces in British North America at the outbreak of the French War in 1755.

Shogeoquady Creek (near Buffalo). A British force which had crossed the Niagara to capture American batteries and vessels was here defeated with heavy loss, August 3, 1814, by the Americans under Major Morgan.

Shoshones, or Snake Indians, consisted of various bands, chief among which were the Buffalo Eaters, on Wind River, and the Tookarika, on the Salmon. Some of the bands near Humboldt River and Great Salt Lake began hostilities in 1849. In 1862 California volunteers nearly exterminated the Hokandikah. Treaties with various bands followed in 1863, 1864 and 1865. Hostilities were afterward renewed for a period. The Government attempted to collect the whole nation, and they were assigned various reservations.

Shubrick, William B. (1790-1874), served on the "Constitution"

in the defense of Norfolk and in the capture of the British ships "Cyane" and "Levant" in the War of 1812. He commanded the Pacific squadron during the Mexican War.

Shute, Samuel (1653-1742), was colonial Governor of Massachusetts from 1716 to 1723. He was continuously engaged in controversy with the Legislature regarding the prerogative.

Siam. Treaties of amity and commerce were concluded between the United States and Siam in 1833 and 1856, the latter of which was modified in 1867. The liquor traffic was regulated by an agreement in 1884.

Sibley, Henry H. (1811-1891), was a delegate from Wisconsin Territory to Congress in 1849. He represented Minnesota in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1849 to 1853, and was Governor in 1858.

Sibley, Henry H. (1816-1886), engaged in the important operations during the Mexican War. He commanded the Confederate forces which defeated Colonel Canby at Valverde, in New Mexico. He subsequently commanded a brigade under General Taylor and General Smith.

Sibley, John L. (1804-1885), was assistant librarian at Harvard from 1841 to 1856 and librarian from 1856 to 1877. He published "Biographical Sketches of Graduates of Harvard University," in three volumes.

Sickles, Daniel Edgar, born in 1823, was prior to the war a lawyer, Democratic member of the New York Legislature, Secretary of Legation at London, and Congressman from 1857 to 1861. He had command of a brigade in the Peninsula campaign and at Antietam, a division at Fredericksburg, and a corps at Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg, where his services were conspicuous. After the war he was sent abroad on a mission, and retired from the army with the rank of major-general in 1869. From 1869 to 1873 he was U. S. Minister to Spain. In 1893 he re-entered the House of Representatives as a Democrat from New York City.

Sigel, Franz, general, born in 1824, was prominent in the insurrection in Baden in 1848 and 1849. He came to the United States in 1852. He ardently upheld the National cause during the Civil War. He captured Camp Jackson in Missouri, fought the battle of Carthage, and was second in command at Wilson's Creek in 1861. He commanded the right wing at Pea Ridge in 1862, and led a corps at Cedar Creek and

the second battle of Bull Run. He was defeated by General Breckinridge at New Market in 1864.

Sigourney, Lydia H. (1791-1865), of Connecticut, was a writer of graceful prose and poetry of elevated moral tone. She wrote "Traits of the Aborigines of America," "Pocahontas" and other poems.

Sigsbee, Charles Dwight, born at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1849, appointed to naval academy September, 1859, from which he graduated, 1863. He was promoted to be ensign October, 1863, and served in the West Coast Squadron, being present at the battle of Mobile Bay, and also participated in the two attacks on Fort Fisher. He held various appointments until April, 1897, when he was given command of the second-class battleship "Maine," and held that position at the time that vessel was treacherously destroyed in Havana harbor, February 15, 1898. When war was declared against Spain, Captain Sigsbee was assigned to command of the auxiliary cruiser "St. Paul," and after conclusion of the war he was placed in command of the "Texas," a sister ship of the ill-fated "Maine." Captain Sigsbee is a recognized authority on deep-sea soundings and dredging, instruments of his devising being now in general use for measuring great depths of the ocean.

Silliman, Benjamin (1779-1864), "The Nestor of American Science," professor in Yale College from 1802 to 1853, founded the "American Journal of Science" in 1818, and was sole editor until 1838. He exerted his influence for the Union and the abolition of slavery.

Silver. Under the law of April 2, 1792, first of the coinage laws, the ratio between silver and gold was made one to fifteen. Silver bullion could be presented for coinage into lawful money, 1,485 parts pure to 179 parts alloy, one-ninth being retained for coinage expense. The law of March 3, 1795, caused two cents per ounce to be charged for coining silver bullion below the standard. April 21, 1800, it was enacted that a sum equivalent to the expense of refining should be retained for coining silver below the standard. May 19, 1828, the law provided for coining silver below the standard a charge equal to expense of materials and a charge for wastage. June 28, 1834, a certain deduction (one-half per cent.) was made for coining standard silver, if paid in coin five days after deposit. January 18, 1837, the standard silver coin was made nine-tenths pure and one-tenth alloy and silver coins were to be legal tender for any amount. The dollar weighed 412½ grains. By the law of February 21, 1853, the weight of the half-dollar was reduced from 206¼ to 192 grains, and it was made legal tender to the amount of only

\$5. No private deposits for such coinage were to be received, but the mint was to purchase bullion and turn out coins to be exchanged with gold at par value in sums not exceeding \$100. February 12, 1873, the law made the weight of the trade dollar 420 grains, the half-dollar 193.75 grains. Silver bullion could be deposited for coinage into trade dollars only, and the mint was to purchase bullion for the coinage of coins less than \$1.00. By the law of July 22, 1877, the trade dollar ceased to be a legal tender. By the law of February 28, 1878, silver dollars of the weight of $412\frac{1}{2}$ grains were made legal tender for all debts and the treasury was to purchase and coin not less than \$2,000,000 worth of bullion per month and not more than \$4,000,000. June 2, 1879, silver coins less than \$1.00 were made legal tender to the amount of \$10. By the law of July 14, 1890, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to purchase at market price silver bullion to the amount of 4,500,000 ounces per month, issuing in payment treasury notes, to be a legal tender for debt. So much bullion was to be coined as might redeem these notes, and the act of 1878 was repealed. In 1893 the silver-purchase clause of this act was repealed. (For the history of the individual silver coins see Dollar, Trade Dollar, Half-Dollar, Quarter Dollar, Twenty-Cent Piece, Dime, Five-Cent Piece and Three-Cent Piece.)

Silver, Production of. The silver mines of the United States were discovered in 1859. The production rose to \$2,000,000 in 1861; to \$11,250,000 in 1865; to \$16,000,000 in 1870; to \$32,000,000 in 1875; to \$38,500,000 in 1880; to \$51,600,000 in 1885, and to \$75,000,000 in 1892. Since the latter date the production has fallen off to about \$60,000,000.

Silver Greys, a nickname applied to the conservative element of the Whig party, because many of them withdrew from a meeting owing to a disagreeable measure. Some one remarked: "There go the 'Silver Greys'" (they were gray-haired respectabilities), and the expression became a sobriquet.

Simcoe, John G. (1752-1806), came to America as a British soldier and commanded a regiment at Brandywine. He organized the "Queen's Rangers," which were active in the South and surrendered with Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Simms, William Gilmore (1806-1870), of South Carolina, wrote a number of poems, the best of which is "Atlantis, a Tale of the Sea." He is best known for his romances, illustrative of Southern life, and founded on Revolutionary and border incidents in South Carolina. *Life by Trent.*

Vol. VI.—15

Sims Case (1851), a famous fugitive slave case, which illustrates a common method of the seizure of negroes under the law of 1850. Sims was arrested in Boston on a false charge, and immediately claimed as the property of a Mr. Potter, of Virginia. He was sent back to Virginia on a certificate signed by the United States Commissioner, despite the intense indignation of the people, which ran so high that the court house was surrounded with chains and guarded by a company of armed men called afterward "Sims Brigade."

Simsbury, Conn., worthy of note because of the old copper mine which was used as a prison for captured Tories by the colonial sympathizers during the Revolution. The prison was used until 1827.

Sinking Fund. A sinking fund was created by act of August 12, 1790, to apply the surplus of income from imports and tonnage to the reduction of the debt. An act of 1795 put the entire matter of the public debt and its extinction in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Sioux, or Dakota Indians, first dwelt near the head waters of the Mississippi. Later several bands wandered to the Missouri, and some remained near the St. Peter's. They aided the English in 1812, but soon after made peace with the Government. In 1837 they ceded to the United States all their lands east of the Mississippi, and in 1851 made further grants. Hostilities arose in 1854, but the Indians were defeated in 1855, and peace followed. In 1862 a general uprising took place, and a large number of whites and Indians were killed. They were finally conquered, and many bands fled to Dakota. In 1863 the Minnesota Sioux were removed to Crow Creek, and some bands fled to British territory. A few bands continued hostilities. An unsatisfactory treaty was made with the Sioux by General Sherman in 1868. Sitting Bull and other chieftains were unreconciled. May 15, 1876, General Custer and 1,100 men were destroyed at Little Big Horn River by a force of 9,000 Sioux.

Sitka, or New Archangel, capital of Alaska, was settled in 1799 by Baranoff, but dates its growth from the time of the transference of the territory to the United States (1867).

Sitting Bull (1837-1890), was chief of the Sioux Indians who massacred General Custer's party on Little Big Horn River in 1876. He escaped to Canada, but surrendered in 1880. He was killed near Rose Bud agency in 1892.

16 to 1, see appendix, page 444.

"Skinners," bands of marauders, adherents of the American cause, who infested what was known as the neutral ground in New York State during the Revolution. They were continually skirmishing with the "Cowboys," the British camp followers and adherents.

Slater, John F. (1815-1884), of Norwich, Conn., gained a large fortune in cotton manufacturing. He contributed the Slater Fund of \$1,000,000 for the education of freedmen in the South.

Slater, Samuel (1768-1835), came to America from England in 1789 to introduce cotton machinery in the American States. His machinery was constructed from memory, as communication of models of English machinery was forbidden. He started his new cotton-spinning machinery at Pawtucket, R. I., in 1790, which was the beginning of cotton manufacture in America. He established mills at Webster and Slaterville, Mass.

Slaughter House Cases, three in number (at first five, but two dismissed on compromise). These cases arose out of an act of the Louisiana Legislature of 1869 to protect the health of New Orleans and to incorporate the "Crescent City Live-stock, Landing and Slaughter House Company." The Butchers' Benevolent Association of New Orleans protested against this act as creating a monopoly. Suit was also brought against the State by Paul Estebe and others, on ground that their business was injured. It was claimed by the plaintiffs that the creation of a monopoly of this sort by a State's Legislature was directly opposed to that clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which prohibits State Legislatures from enforcing laws "which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States." The Supreme Court of Louisiana decided that this act did not conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment, and the Supreme Court of the United States confirmed the decision, thus decidedly limiting the scope of that Amendment.

Slave Representation. One of the chief subjects of dispute in the Convention of 1787, as in the case of previous attempts to make a constitution, was that of representation of that part of the population of certain States which consisted of slaves. It was contended on the one hand that, being persons, they should be represented, and on the other hand that, being property, they should be made the object of taxation. The compromise which was reached, and which continued in force until the abolition of slavery, provided that, for purposes of reckoning alike a State's proportion of representatives and its proportion of

direct taxes, its population should be computed by adding to the whole number of free persons, exclusive of untaxed Indians, "three-fifths of all other persons," *i. e.*, of slaves. This mode of counting population was first suggested in 1783, by the Continental Congress, as a basis for the apportionment of contributions from the States, to be agreed upon as an amendment to the Articles of Confederation.

Slave Trade. The importation of negro slaves into the American colonies began with the year 1619, when a Dutch vessel brought a cargo of slaves into James River. In 1713, by the Treaty of Utrecht, Great Britain obtained the contract for supplying slaves to the Spanish West Indies. This stimulated the general slave trade. Some colonies desired to prohibit the importation of slaves, but Great Britain forced it upon them. Virginia passed several such acts, but they were vetoed. Pennsylvania passed bills prohibiting slave trading in 1712, 1714 and 1717, but they were vetoed. Massachusetts passed a similar bill in 1774, which was vetoed. It was prohibited by Rhode Island in 1774, by Connecticut the same year and by the non-importation covenant of the colonies October 24, 1774. It was forbidden by nearly all the States during the Revolution. The slave trade question was an important one in the formation of the Constitution. The Southern States, except Virginia and Maryland, demanded it, hence it was compromised by allowing Congress to prohibit it after 1808. The act of March 22, 1794, prohibited the carrying of slaves by American citizens from one foreign country to another. That of May 10, 1800, allowed United States warships to seize vessels engaged in such traffic. That of February 28, 1803, prohibited the introduction of slaves into States which had forbidden slavery. In 1808 the importation of slaves into the United States was forbidden. The acts of April 20, 1818, and March 3, 1819, authorized the President to send cruisers to Africa to stop the slave trade. Various projects for renewing the trade arose in the fifties. It was in reality never given up until 1865. No restrictions were placed upon domestic slave trading.

Slave Trade Tribunals. By the treaty of 1862 with Great Britain respecting the slave trade, it was agreed that when vessels suspected of being engaged in that traffic were detained by public vessels of either government, they should be brought for trial before one of three mixed courts established for that purpose at Sierra Leone, the Cape of Good Hope and New York. That at New York was, as the treaty permitted, removed to Washington, where it was reckoned a branch of the Department of the Interior. By the treaty of 1870 the system was abolished.

Slavery. Slavery in the American colonies began with the impor-

tation of a cargo of slaves into Virginia by a Dutch ship in 1619. In the other colonies it was gradually introduced. The slave trade was favored by the British Government during the eighteenth century. Meantime a sentiment unfavorable to it began to develop in the colonies. The Germantown Quakers drew up a memorial against it in 1688, Boston town-meeting in 1701. Woolman and other Quakers preached against it. Slaves were few in the North, but numerous in the South, where their increase and the danger felt from them caused severe laws respecting them. The Revolution, as a movement for liberty, with its declaration proclaiming all men free and equal, joined with the humanitarian spirit of the close of the century to increase anti-slavery sentiment. The Northern States either abolished slavery or provided for gradual emancipation. All the States but the southernmost forbade the importation of slaves from abroad. But the sentiment soon declined. In the Constitution of 1787, States were given representation in the House of Representatives for three-fifths of their slaves, and Congress was forbidden to prohibit the slave trade until 1808. The invention of the cotton-gin made slave labor more profitable than ever before, and the South began to defend slavery as a positive good, in spite of its obvious economic disadvantages. Abolition societies, first formed about 1793, languished after 1808. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 arranged that the area west of the Mississippi and north of 36° 30' should not be open to slavery, except in the case of Missouri. The Ordinance of 1787 had forbidden slavery in the region north of the Ohio. The American Colonization Society tried to palliate the evils of slavery by emancipation and deportation. About 1830 the agitation against slavery took on a more ardent phase, and henceforth for thirty years slavery was the most absorbing of political themes. Slave labor demanded more and more new land, and the Government was led to the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico largely by this need. After bitter disputes, the territory so acquired was thrown open to slavery if the settlers desired it; this was done by the Compromise of 1850. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 extended the same permission to territory north of 36° 30', repealing the Missouri Compromise; and the Supreme Court (case of *Dred Scot*) sustained such repeal. The question of slavery in the territories proved the crucial question. Many in the North who had no desire for the abolition of slavery in States where it was already existent and legal were unwilling to see it extended, while slave-owners claimed Constitutional right to protection of their property in slaves, as essential if they were to have any share in the common territories. The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 and the unwillingness of Northern people to execute it assisted to precipitate conflict. Finally, in 1860,

the election of Lincoln was taken by the South as proof that their claims were to be disregarded, and secession and Civil War resulted. As a means of crushing rebellion, President Lincoln, on January 1, 1863, issued his Emancipation Proclamation. The Thirteenth Amendment (1865) abolished slavery.—In 1790 there were 698,000 slaves in the United States (40,000 in the North, 293,000 in Virginia, 107,000 in South Carolina, 103,000 in Maryland, 101,000 in North Carolina); in 1800, 894,000; in 1810, 1,191,000; in 1820, 1,538,000; in 1830, 2,009,000; in 1840, 2,487,000; in 1850, 3,204,000; in 1860, 3,954,000, the last being about one-fourth of the total population of the Southern States.

Slemmer, Lieut. Adam, was in command of Fort Pickens, Pensacola, with a small garrison, when it was attacked January 15, 1861. His total force consisted of only eighty-one officers and men, but the fort was the strongest one on the Gulf Coast, with fifty-four guns in position and provisions for five months within it. The Confederates numbered about 500, commanded by Colonel W. H. Chase, of Massachusetts. A demand for the surrender of the fort was met with a defiant reply and a like answer was returned to the demand repeated on the 18th. Slemmer resolutely held out until reinforcements reached him. His gallant action was rewarded by a commission as major, and very soon after he was promoted to brigadier-general, while the New York Chamber of Commerce caused a series of bronze medals to be struck as presents to the commander and men who composed the garrison.

Slidell, John (born about 1793, died 1871), a Louisiana lawyer, and Congressman from that State in 1843-45. He was sent as U. S. Minister to Mexico in 1845, but was not received. From 1853 to 1861 he was a prominent member of the U. S. Senate, on the State-rights side. Having joined the Confederacy, Slidell was dispatched as commissioner to France. With the other Confederate commissioner, Mason, he was seized *en route* by the American naval commander, Wilkes. (See Trent Affair.) Having been released, he continued his voyage to France, but did not induce the Government to side openly with the South. He settled in England after the war.

Slocum, Henry Warner (1827-1894), graduated at West Point in 1852. He was a colonel in the first battle of Bull Run, and continued with the Army of the Potomac as brigade and division commander, serving in the Peninsula and Antietam campaigns. In the great contests of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg he had charge of a corps, and in the last-named struggle he directed the right wing. As commander of the left wing he made the march with Sherman to the

sea and through the Carolinas. He was a Congressman from New York 1869-1873 and 1885-1887, and was at different times mentioned as Democratic candidate for President.

Smalley, George W., born in 1833, won distinction as a war correspondent of the *New York Tribune* during the Civil War, and has for some years past been its representative in England.

Small-Pox. This disease raged at Boston in 1722-24. Cotton Mather advised the Turkish method of inoculation, and asked Dr. Zabdiel Boylston to make a trial of it. It was generally opposed by government and people, and Mather had a grenade thrown through his window in consequence.

Smallwood, William (1732-1792), commanded the Maryland battalion at Brooklyn Heights, White Plains, Fort Washington and Germantown. He distinguished himself at Camden. He was Governor of Maryland from 1785 to 1788.

Smith, Andrew J., born in 1815, commanded a Federal brigade at Corinth, Vicksburg and Pleasant Hill. He commanded the force which captured Fort de Russy and a corps at Nashville and Mobile.

Smith, Buckingham (1810-1871), was U. S. Secretary of Legation in Mexico from 1850 to 1852, and at Madrid from 1855 to 1858. He made valuable researches concerning the colonial history of Florida and Louisiana.

Smith, Caleb B. (1808-1864), represented Indiana in the U. S. Congress as a Whig from 1843 to 1849. He was Secretary of the Interior in Lincoln's Cabinet from 1861 to 1862, when he became a U. S. District Judge.

Smith, Charles Emory, born in 1842, became editor of the *Albany Express* in 1865, and of the *Albany Journal* in 1870. Since 1880 he has conducted the *Philadelphia Press*. He was Minister to Russia from 1890 to 1892. Became Postmaster-General in President McKinley's Cabinet 1898. See appendix, page 410.

Smith, Charles F. (1807-1862), was brevetted colonel for gallant service during the Mexican War. He fought at Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, San Antonio, Contreras, Churubusco and the City of Mexico. The four companies in his command were known as "Smith's Light Battalion." He was assigned command in Kentucky at the outbreak of the Civil War, and distinguished himself by his skill. He

fought at Fort Henry and led a division at Fort Donelson, which stormed and captured the high ground which commanded the fort. He died while preparing to advance upon Shiloh.

Smith, Edmund Kirby (1824-1893), distinguished himself at Cerro Gordo and Contreras during the Mexican War. He was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army, fought at Bull Run in 1861, led the advance in General Bragg's Kentucky campaign, defeated the National forces at Richmond, Ky., and fought at Perryville and Murfreesboro. In 1863 he received command of the Trans-Mississippi Department, where he organized a government, established factories for supplying the troops with munitions of war, and rendered the district self-supporting. His forces were the last to surrender in the Civil War.

Smith, Erasmus P. (1814-1882), was adviser in international law to the Mikado of Japan from 1871 to 1876. He has published a "Political Economy," which is based on purely physical laws.

Smith, Francis (1720?-1791), colonel, came to America as a British soldier, and commanded the troops sent to Concord in 1775. He fought at Lexington and Concord, and commanded a brigade at Long Island, and at Quaker Hill in 1778.

Smith, Gerrit (1797-1874), was prominent for his philanthropy in every good cause. He represented New York in the U. S. Congress as an Ultra-Abolitionist from 1853 to 1854. He identified himself with the anti-slavery party, and did all in his power for emancipation. He contributed liberally to the national cause during the Rebellion. He signed the bail-bond of Jefferson Davis with Horace Greeley.

Smith, Goldwin, born in 1823, came to America from England in 1868, and settled in Canada in 1871. He had been a prominent champion of the U. S. Government during the Civil War. He has advocated the annexation of Canada to the United States. He has written "The Civil War in America," "Experience of the American Commonwealth," and "The United States, an Outline of Political History" (1893).

Smith, Green C., born in 1832, commanded a regiment at Lebanon, Tenn. He represented Kentucky in the U. S. Congress as a Unionist from 1863 to 1866, and was Governor of Montana from 1866 to 1869. In 1876 he was the Presidential candidate of the Prohibition party. Died 1895.

Smith, Hoke, born in 1855, organized and became president of the Atlanta, Ga., *Evening Journal* in 1887. He became Secretary of the Interior in Cleveland's Cabinet in 1893.

Smith, James (1720?-1806), came to America from Ireland in 1729. He raised the first Pennsylvania company in 1774 for resisting Great Britain. He aided the patriotic cause by "An Essay on the Constitutional Power of Great Britain over the Colonies in America." He represented Pennsylvania in the Continental Congress from 1776 to 1778, and signed the Declaration of Independence.

Smith, John (1579-1632), a noted explorer and historical writer, was of English birth, and led a most adventurous early life. He traveled extensively, though the narratives of his various exploits are somewhat apocryphal. He was in the Netherlands, fought against the Turks, and joined Newport's expedition, which founded Virginia in 1607. In the outward voyage Smith was imprisoned. He soon after his release became the practical head of the struggling colony. He explored the Chickahominy region and was taken prisoner by Powhatan (to which epoch belongs the famous Pocahontas legend). The next year he made a long exploration of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. He was president of the colony, but in 1609 met with an accident and returned to England. In 1614 he was on the New England coast, engaged in discoveries. He wrote voluminously, but is suspected of romantic exaggeration and coloring. His chief works were: "A True Relation," "Generall Historie of Virginia," and a "Description of New England."

Smith, John (1735-1816), represented Ohio in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1803 to 1808. He was charged with being connected with Burr and Blennerhassett, but it was not proved.

Smith, John Cotton (1765-1845), was a member of the Connecticut Legislature from 1796 to 1800, and represented Connecticut in the U. S. Congress as a Federalist from 1800 to 1806. He was Judge of the State Supreme Court in 1809, Lieutenant-Governor in 1810 and Governor from 1813 to 1818. He was president of the American Bible Society from 1831 to 1845.

Smith, John E., born in 1816, led a regiment at Fort Henry and Donelson, and at Shiloh and Corinth. He commanded a division in the Vicksburg campaign and fought also at Missionary Ridge.

Smith, Joseph (1805-1844), claimed to have visions of a new reli-

gious faith about 1823, and from the revelations he produced the Book of Mormon. A church was founded in 1830, and in 1831 they emigrated from New York to Kirtland, Ohio, thence to Missouri. They were driven away by the citizens in 1838 and settled Nauvoo, Ill. The colony increased rapidly, and a charter was obtained. Smith gained almost unlimited power, and in 1843 sought to establish polygamy as an essential feature of their religion. Dissensions occurred and Smith was arrested. A mob surrounded the jail, and he was shot.

Smith, Joshua Toulmin (1816-1869), of England, visited America from 1837 to 1842, and published his "Discovery of America by the Northmen in the Tenth Century," which is regarded as an important authority.

Smith, Melancthon (1724-1798), was a member of the first New York Provincial Congress in 1775. In 1777 he was a commissioner for detecting and defeating conspiracies in the State. He was a delegate from New York to the Continental Congress from 1785 to 1788. In the New York convention in 1788 to consider the ratification of the Constitution, he supported the Anti-Federal party.

Smith, Melancthon, born in 1810, commanded the "Massachusetts" at the capture of Biloxi. He destroyed the Confederate ram "Manassas" when commanding the "Mississippi" at New Orleans, and served at Port Hudson and Fort Fisher.

Smith, Meriwether (1730-1790), was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1770 and of the Revolutionary convention of 1775 and 1776. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1778 to 1782, and a member of the convention that ratified the Federal Constitution in 1788.

Smith, Morgan L. (1822-1874), fought at Forts Henry and Donelson, and led a brigade at Shiloh and Corinth. He commanded a division at Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville and Chattanooga.

Smith, Nathan (1762-1822), represented Connecticut in the U. S. Congress as a Federalist from 1795 to 1799. He was a Judge of the Connecticut Supreme Court from 1806 to 1819. He was a leader at the Hartford convention in 1814.

Smith, Persifer F. (1798-1858), served with distinction throughout the Mexican War, commanding a brigade at Monterey, Churubusco, Contreras, Chapultepec and the City of Mexico. He was commissioner of armistice with Mexico in 1847.

Smith, Richard, born in 1823, came to America from Ireland in 1841. He became an editor of the *Cincinnati Gazette* in 1854, and in 1880 vice-president of the consolidated *Gazette* and *Commercial*, and has had an important part in politics.

Smith, Robert (1757-1842), of Maryland, served as a volunteer at the battle of Brandywine. He was one of the Presidential electors in 1789, and was the last surviving member. He served in the Maryland Senate in 1793, and was a member of the House of Delegates from 1796 to 1800. He was Secretary of the Navy in Jefferson's Cabinet from 1802 to 1805, and though appointed Attorney-General in 1805, really served as Secretary of the Navy from 1805 to 1809. He was Secretary of State in Madison's Cabinet from 1809 to 1811, when he was succeeded by Monroe.

Smith, Samuel (1752-1839), of Maryland, fought at Long Island, Harlem and White Plains, and was distinguished at Brandywine and Fort Mifflin, which he commanded. He also fought at Monmouth. He represented Maryland in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1793 to 1803, in the U. S. Senate from 1803 to 1815, and again in the House from 1816 to 1822. He was again U. S. Senator from 1833 to 1835. He attempted, with his brother Robert, to control Madison's administration.

Smith, Samuel F., of Massachusetts, born in 1808, is the author of the national hymn, "My Country, 'tis of Thee." Died 1895.

Smith, Thomas K. (1820-1887), commanded a Federal regiment at Pittsburgh Landing, Corinth and Vicksburg. He led a division in the Red River expedition in 1863.

Smith, Truman (1791-1884), represented Connecticut in the U. S. Congress as a Whig from 1839 to 1843 and from 1845 to 1849, and in the U. S. Senate from 1849 to 1854.

Smith, William (1762-1840), represented South Carolina in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1797 to 1799. He was a circuit judge from 1799 to 1816. He served in the South Carolina Senate from 1806 to 1808. He was a U. S. Senator from 1817 to 1823 and from 1826 to 1831. He was a strict State-rights advocate, but opposed nullification.

Smith, William (1796-1887), represented Virginia in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1841 to 1843. He was Governor of Virginia from 1845 to 1848, and again a Congressman from 1853 to 1861.

Smith, William F., born in 1824, was engaged at the battle of Bull Run on the staff of General McDowell. He commanded a division at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Savage Station and Malvern Hill in 1862. He led a division at South Mountain and Antietam. He commanded a corps at Fredericksburg. He engaged in the operations about Chattanooga in 1863, and fought at Missionary Ridge. He rendered valuable services by placing a bridge across the Tennessee at Brown's Ferry, which made possible the victories at Chattanooga. He commanded a corps at Cold Harbor and Petersburg in 1864, and has written extensively on the war.

Smithson, James (1754-1829), of England, bequeathed his estate of \$500,000 for founding the Smithsonian Institution which was erected at Washington in 1846 "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

Smithsonian Institution, a scientific establishment in Washington, was organized by Act of Congress August, 1846, under the provisions of the will of James Smithson, which bequeathed \$515,169 to the United States Government.

Smuggling. The British navigation laws and laws protective to manufactures caused bold and extensive smuggling throughout the colonies during the latter part of the seventeenth and half of the eighteenth centuries. Respectable merchants and prominent public men felt no qualms of conscience in cheating the revenue officers by illicit trade with pirates and with West India merchants. New York was the principal port for smugglers, though Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston were also enriched by smuggled goods. Governor Bellomont, of New York, found in 1700, that a "licencious trade with pyrats, Scotland and Curaçao" had sprung up and the province of New York "grew rich, but the customes, they decreased." All this led to the attempt of the British Government to enforce the Acts of Trade, which did much to precipitate the Revolution.

Smyth, Alexander (1765-1830), came to America from Ireland in 1775. He represented Virginia in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1817 to 1825 and from 1827 to 1830. He wrote "Regulations for the Infantry."

Socialism, see appendix, page 410.

Socialistic Labor Party, organized at Baltimore by a congress of socialists in 1883. A manifesto was issued setting forth their demands and principles, both being moderate. The party is composed of local sections in nearly every city, these sections being divided into branches.

Softs, or Softshells, the name given to a faction of the Democratic party in New York from 1852 to 1860, partly identical with the "barn burners" of the preceding period, and disinclined to alliance with the pro-slavery democracy of the South.

Sojourner, Truth (1775-1883), was freed from slavery in New York in 1817. She was an effective lecturer upon politics, temperance, women's rights and slavery.

Soley, James Russell, born in 1850, professor at Annapolis, has superintended the governmental publication of the naval records of the Civil War since 1883. He has been Assistant Secretary of the Navy from 1890 to 1893. He published "The Boys of 1812," the "Autobiography of Commodore Morris," and several books of naval history.

Somers, Richard (1778-1804), was given command of the "Nautilus" in Preble's squadron during the Tripolitan War from 1803 to 1804. He commanded a division of gunboats, and was distinguished for gallantry. He attempted to destroy the Tripolitan fleet by exploding a bomb-vessel in their midst. All on board were killed by the premature explosion of the vessel.

Somerset, or Mill Spring, Kentucky, was the scene of a bloody battle between the Union and Confederate forces January 18, 1862. General Zollicoffer had strongly intrenched his camp, but he was superseded by Gen. Geo. B. Crittenden a few days before the battle. General Thomas was assigned to the duty of attacking the Confederates, which he performed with great dash and gallantry. The Confederates fought with wonderful heroism but fortune was against them, the tide of battle turning, it was claimed, because of the incapacity of Crittenden. General Zollicoffer was killed and great spoils fell to the victorious Union troops. The losses were 247 Union and 349 Confederates.

Sonoma, a Californian stronghold, taken June 14, 1846, without an engagement, by Ezekiel Merritt and twenty American soldiers of Captain Frémont's command. It is to be remembered in connection with the Bear Flag revolt in California, partially incited by Frémont. The fort, at the time of its capture, was ungarrisoned, being inhabited only by Colonel Vallejo, an old Mexican officer.

Sons of the American Revolution, a society of the male descendants of soldiers, sailors and conspicuous patriots during the Revolution, originally organized in California July 4, 1876. It has now thirty State branches.

Sons of Liberty. The name was first assumed by a society organized in Connecticut, in 1755, to advance theological liberty. Barré, in his speech in Parliament February 6, 1765, applied the words to the whole body of American patriots. They advocated non-importation, aided in the hanging in effigy of the stamp distributor, Oliver, in 1765, and proposed, in 1774, the organization of a Continental Congress. They embraced mainly the younger and more ardent element.

Sons of the Revolution, an organization of the same nature as the Sons of the American Revolution, first established in New York in 1875. It has now seventeen State branches.

Soule, Pierre (1802-1870), was driven from France on account of his extreme liberal ideas and his attacks on the Ministry of Charles X. He came to the United States in 1826. After studying law at New Orleans, he represented Louisiana in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat in 1847 and from 1849 to 1853. He was Minister to Spain from 1853 to 1855, and was one of the ministers who framed the celebrated "Ostend Manifesto" in 1854. He was an able and eloquent defender of the Southern cause while in public life.

South, University of the, Sewanee, Tenn., was chartered by Episcopalians in 1858, but not opened for ten years on account of the war. The theological department was opened in 1876.

South American Republics, Recognition of. As early as 1817 Henry Clay had ardently advocated in Congress the appropriation of money for sending an accredited minister to the self-liberated State of Buenos Ayres. His motion was, however, rejected. By 1822, through the efforts of Bolivar and other patriotic South American liberators, Chili, Peru, New Granada and Venezuela had been practically freed from Spanish dominion. In March, 1822, President Monroe, in a special message to Congress, recommended the recognition of these republics and the establishment of international relations with them. Congress passed an almost unanimous resolution to this effect in the same year, and by 1825 arrangements had been made for an exchange of ministers.

South Carolina was one of the original thirteen States of the American Union. It was partially explored by the Spaniards in 1525, who named it Chicora. French Huguenots under Ribaut attempted to plant a colony at Port Royal in 1562, but the colonists soon abandoned the undertaking and returned to France. In 1670 William Sayle and

a party of Englishmen founded Charleston. Charles II. gave the territory between 29° north latitude and 36° 30' north latitude to eight of his favorites (1663), and in 1665 he issued a charter to the proprietors by which the virtual control of the colony was placed in their hands. They employed Locke, the philosopher, to draw up a constitution which should provide an ideal government. Locke's Fundamental Constitutions, or the "Grand Model," attempted in vain to set up the feudal system and was formally abandoned by the proprietors in 1693. In 1700 the colony was separated from North Carolina, the boundary being fixed in 1732. South Carolina became a royal colony in 1729. The Southern boundary caused a dispute with Georgia which was settled in 1787 in favor of Georgia. South Carolina then ceded her western territory, consisting of a strip twelve miles wide, to the general government. During the Revolution the important battles of Fort Moultrie, Cowpens, King's Mountain, Camden and Eutaw Springs were fought in South Carolina. The first constitution was made in 1776, the present in 1867. The National Constitution was ratified May 23, 1788, by a vote of 149 to 73. For some years the Federalists retained control of the State because of the wealth and influence of their leaders. In 1800 Pinckney refused the offer of the Democrats in the Legislature to choose electors favorable to Jefferson and himself and stood by his colleague, Adams, in his defeat. From this time the State was solidly Democratic. By the famous compromise of 1808 the apportionment of representatives was made according to population and taxes. The State protested against the gross inequality of the tariff of 1828 by the "South Carolina Exposition," in which the doctrine of nullification was defended. In 1832 the tariff of 1828, the "tariff of abominations," was modified, but the principle of protection still retained, whereupon South Carolina in convention at Columbia on November 24, 1832, declared the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832 null and void and prohibited payment of duties after February 1, 1833. Henry Clay's compromise tariff was passed in 1833, and at the same time a force bill became law; on March 11, 1833, the nullification ordinance was repealed. South Carolina was the mother of secession, and after 1850 she was ready to secede at any time when she could rely upon the aid of the other States. December 20, 1860, an ordinance of secession was passed to sustain which the State furnished 60,000 troops out of a population including only 47,000 voters. April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter was fired on. South Carolina was re-admitted June 25, 1868. From 1868 to 1873 the ("carpet-bag") State government was exceedingly corrupt. In 1870 and 1871 the Ku-Klux Klan aimed at the suppression of the negro vote by outrage. In 1876 the Republicans carried the State in a disorderly elec-

tion. Since that time the State has been steadily Democratic. The population of South Carolina in 1790 was 249,033; in 1890 it was 1,151,149.

South Dakota was originally a part of the Louisiana cession. Before the settlement of the boundary between the United States and Canada the territory was under British rule. Dakota was organized as a territory in 1861, and in 1889, November 2, the two Dakotas were admitted as States. The manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors was prohibited by an act of 1890. The State is Republican. Its population in 1890 was 328,800.

South Mountain, Md., an engagement, during Lee's expedition into Maryland, which continued throughout the day, September 14, 1862, between the main body of Lee's army and several divisions of Burnside's column of McClellan's army. Jackson had been dispatched by Lee to capture Harper's Ferry, he himself moving toward South Mountain, whither he was pursued by McClellan's troops. The engagement was opened by an attempt by the Confederates, under Hill, to oppose the Union troops' passage of Catoctin Creek. This was unsuccessful, and the Confederates retired farther up the mountain, guarding all passages with batteries. Cox, Reno, Hooker and Ricketts forced their way up the right and left country roads and succeeded in carrying the eminence, outflanking the Confederates on the right and left. The latter were forced to retreat in the night, leaving their dead.

South Polar Expedition. A South Polar expedition was fitted out in 1898 by Sir George Newnes, of London, and the command given to C. E. Borchgrevink, a Swedish navigator. The expedition sailed on the vessel "Southern Cross," from Hobart Town, Tasmania, Dec. 19, 1898, with nine scientists, and returned to Wellington, New Zealand, April 1, 1900, with report that they had located the "Magnetic Pole," which is about 800 miles from the true pole, but is the nearest approach ever made by any voyage.

South Sea. So near was the South Sea or Pacific Ocean thought to be to the Atlantic at the time of the granting of the colonial charters that several of them granted lands extending to the South Sea. Such was the charter of the Virginia Company, granted in 1609, and the charters of Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut and Carolina.

Southampton, Henry Wriothesley, Earl of (1573-1624), was active in the colonization of America, sending, among others, expedi-

tions under Bartholomew Gosnold in 1602, and under Lord Arundel in 1605. He was treasurer (*i. e.*, president) of the Virginia Company from 1620.

Southard, Samuel L. (1787-1842), represented New Jersey in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1821 to 1823. He was Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinets of Monroe and Adams from 1823 to 1829. He was acting Secretary of the Treasury, March to July, 1825, and U. S. Senator, 1833 to 1842.

Southwest Territory, a territory of the United States, comprising all the region ceded by North Carolina (now Tennessee) and the narrow strip ceded by South Carolina. This was organized in 1790 as the Southwest Territory, with institutions resembling those of the Northwestern, except for the admission of slavery. With the admission of Tennessee in 1796 and the organization of the Mississippi Territory in 1798, this Territory went out of existence.

Spain. Spain was an ally of France and the United States from 1778 to 1782. From 1783 she possessed all to the south and west of the United States. By the treaty of October 27, 1795, between the United States and Spain, the southern boundary of the United States was defined, the navigation of the Mississippi was granted, and New Orleans made a port of deposit. A claims convention was concluded in 1802, but Spain did not ratify it until 1818. The cession of Louisiana in 1803 and the occupation of West Florida in 1810 caused some trouble with Spain. By the treaty of 1819 the Floridas were ceded to the United States, and the Sabine agreed upon as the western boundary of Louisiana; the United States assumed claims of \$5,000,000 due from Spain to United States citizens. Soon after, Mexico and the Central and South American States secured their independence of Spain. Claims conventions were concluded in 1834 and 1871. An extradition convention was concluded in 1877, which was amended by the convention of 1882. A reciprocity agreement was made February 13, 1884. A reciprocity treaty, relative to American trade with Cuba and Porto Rico, was concluded in 1891; but, as a result of the war of 1898, Spain lost all her West Indies Colonies and the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico being ceded to the United States by treaty, Dec., 1898, and Cuba's independence acknowledged.

Spanish-American War of 1898. In 1895 a new rebellion broke out in Cuba. Capt.-Gen. Weyler attempted in vain to suppress it by measures so cruel and so destructive that intervention by the United States was frequently suggested. Pres. McKinley's message of Dec., 1897, counseled further forbearance. The Sagasta Ministry, acting through Capt.-Gen. Blanco, made proposals of home rule for Cuba, but without real prospect of success. On Feb. 15 the U. S. S. "Maine"

was blown up in Havana harbor, under circumstances which made it probable that some Spanish officials were responsible. The nation showed remarkable self-control, but determined that Spain's misrule in Cuba must end. Pres. McKinley attempted to bring this about by diplomacy. By a message of April 11 he admitted his failure, and recommended forcible intervention. On April 19 Congress declared Cuba independent and authorized intervention. Spain declared our action a declaration of war, Apr. 21. Havana blockaded, Apr. 22. First naval action, Apr. 27, at Matanzas, Cuba. May 1, battle of Manila. First land skirmish, May 11, near Cabanas, Cuba. Spanish Admiral Cervera's fleet reported at Santiago, Cuba, May 19. Shut in, May 29, by Com. Schley, joined by Acting Admiral Sampson, June 1. Ladrone Islands captured June 21. Land and naval battles of Santiago (which see), July 1 to 17. Gen. Miles landed on Porto Rico (which see), July 25. Aug. 12, peace protocol signed at Washington. Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt jointly took Manila, Aug. 13. Total cost of the war was \$355,000,000 of which amount the army received \$255,000 and the navy \$69,000,000. The total losses to the American army from May 1, 1898, to February 28, 1899, were :

Killed in action.....	329
Died of wounds.....	125
Died of disease.....	5,277
Total.....	5,731

Sparks, Jared (1789-1866), an American historical writer, was graduated at Harvard in 1815, and after a short experience as a Unitarian clergyman, became the editor of the *North American Review* in 1824; this position he held until 1831. Afterward he was professor in Harvard, and president of that college in 1849-1853. His voluminous works include the edition of the "Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution" in twelve volumes; the writings of Washington with a life, in twelve volumes; the "Library of American Biography" (of which Sparks himself wrote the lives of Arnold, Allen and others), an edition of Franklin's works, and a biography of Gouverneur Morris. His life and letters have been edited by H. B. Adams in 1893.

Speaker. After the model of the English House of Commons, the popular branch of each colonial legislature had its speaker. When, at the time of the Revolution, the State constitutions were formed, some States gave this same title to the presiding officers of their upper houses. The Constitution of 1787 provides for the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives, in saying "The House of Representatives shall

choose their Speaker and other officers ;" but that the Speaker should be, as he now is, the most important and influential official of the Federal Government, next after the President, was not contemplated by the framers of the Constitution. This has come about gradually, as a consequence of the development of the system of standing committees (see art. Committees) and of the intrusting of their appointment to the Speaker. The first speaker of the modern kind, more a leader of the House than a mere presiding officer, was Speaker Clay.

Specie Circular, a treasury circular drafted by Senator Benton and issued at President Jackson's orders July 11, 1836, which directed that nothing but gold and silver should be received in payment for the public lands. This was Jackson's last financial exploit. The circular was issued quite in opposition to the sentiment or will of Congress. The next Congress passed a bill to rescind this specie circular, but Jackson killed it by a pocket veto. The circular created much indignation throughout the country, and contributed greatly to the financial crash of 1837.

Specie Resumption. In 1861, after the breaking out of the Civil War, the banks of New York suspended coin payments, and their example was followed by most of the banks through the country. Congress authorized the issue of large quantities of United States notes, to be a legal-tender. January 14, 1875, an act was passed by Congress, ordering the resumption of specie payments of Government contracts to begin January 1, 1879. To this end the purchase of bullion and the manufacture of subsidiary coin was at once begun for the redemption of fractional notes. These notes were rapidly presented for redemption, compelling the Government to run its mints over business hours.

Speed, James (1812-1887), was prominent in urging Kentucky to refrain from disunion, and was active in the National cause. He was U. S. Attorney-General from 1864 to 1866 in the Cabinets of Lincoln and Johnson.

"**Speedwell**," the ship which was to have sailed with the "Mayflower" in 1620, and which joined her at Southampton for that purpose, having brought the Pilgrims from Delfthaven thither. Twice she started and twice she put back, first to Dartmouth and then to Plymouth ; finally the "Mayflower" sailed alone.

Spencer, John C. (1788-1855), represented New York in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1817 to 1819. He served in Tyler's Cab-

net as Secretary of War from 1841 to 1843 and as Secretary of the Treasury from 1843 to 1844.

Spencer, Joseph (1714-1789), was appointed brigadier-general in the Continental army in 1775. He served at Boston and New York and commanded the unsuccessful Rhode Island expedition. He represented Connecticut in the Continental Congress in 1779.

Spies, August V. T. (1855-1887), anarchist, came to the United States from Germany in 1871. He was hanged as one of the instigators of the Haymarket massacre in Chicago in 1886, when sixty-two policemen were wounded.

Spinner, Francis E. (1802-1890), represented New York in the U. S. Congress as an anti-slavery Democrat from 1855 to 1861. He was U. S. Treasurer from 1861 to 1875, and ended his service without the discrepancy in his accounts of a penny.

Spiritualists, a name applied to the believers in the theory that spirits can and do act through sensitive organizations known as mediums. It first came into prominence in the United States through the manifestations of the Fox Sisters, at Hydeville, N. Y., 1848. The phenomena consist of the moving of physical objects, rapping, spirit-photographing, etc. The believers in these manifestations are not yet completely organized into a separate body, but issue periodicals and books in great numbers.

Spofford, Ainsworth R., born in 1825, and was librarian of Congress, 1864 to 1897. He has published "The American Almanac" (annual) and "A Practical Manual of Parliamentary Rules."

Spoils System. The system of partisan use of the offices as a means of rewarding those who have worked for the election of the appointer and of punishment for those who have not, was earlier developed in New York and Pennsylvania than elsewhere, largely because of the existence in those States of a large body of apathetic non-English voters. In New York the ill-devised council of appointment had much to do with the growth of the system, and so had Aaron Burr. In the Federal Government, Jefferson carried out the system to a considerable extent. The Act of 1820 prescribing a four years' term for many officers favored its growth. Finally, the politicians who surrounded Jackson brought it to its full development as an engine of party warfare. It has since been a regular feature of American politics in every administration, tempered of late by the provisions of the Civil Service Act of 1883.

The phrase was derived from a statement of Senator W. L. Marcy, of New York, in a speech in the Senate in 1832. Speaking of the New York politicians, he said: "They see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy."

Spotswood, Alexander (1676-1740), was Governor of Virginia from 1710 to 1723, and greatly improved the condition of the colony by wise laws and careful administration. He was Deputy Postmaster-General of the colonies from 1730 to 1739.

Spottsylvania Court House, Va., an indecisive but hard-fought and sanguinary engagement during the Civil War (1864). Grant led the Union army of about 100,000 men. The Confederates engaged numbered about 50,000. After the battle of the Wilderness, Grant wished to cut off Lee's communications with Richmond, and with this intention he hurried forward toward Spottsylvania Court House. Lee hastened in the same direction, and, by obstructing the Federal route with felled trees and skirmishers, managed to arrive first, Warren's advance corps of Grant's army being detained on the road. On May 7, 1864, there was some slight skirmishing. May 8, Grant sent Sheridan's cavalry corps to ride around the Confederate army, tearing up bridges and railroads and demolishing trains. This corps engaged J. E. B. Stuart's Confederate cavalry, defeating them and killing their leader. The National line was formed with Hancock holding the right, Warren and Sedgwick the center, and Burnside the left. On the 9th and 10th assaults were made upon a salient or weak point in the Confederate defenses by Hancock, and then by Upton, but the Confederates remained firm. It rained on the 11th and there was no fighting. On the 12th a desperate charge by Hancock captured the coveted salient. The Confederate Edward Johnston and 4,000 men were taken. This captured point the Confederates charged again and again, and there was frightful slaughter on both sides. From this "death angle" the Confederates retired at midnight.

Sprague, Charles (1791-1875), poet, was cashier of the Globe Bank, Boston, from 1824 to 1865. He won distinction by his poems. He wrote a "Shakespeare Ode," "The Brothers" and "The Family Meeting," etc.

Sprague, Peleg (1793-1880),*represented Maine in the U. S. Congress as a National Republican from 1825 to 1829, and in the U. S. Senate from 1829 to 1835. He was U. S. Judge for the Massachusetts district from 1841 to 1865.

Sprague, William, born in 1830, was Governor of Rhode Island from 1860 to 1863. He represented Rhode Island in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1863 to 1875.

Spring Hill, Tenn., scene of a defeat of 2,600 Federal troops, led by Colonel Coburn, by General Van Dorn, commanding 20,000 Confederates, March 5, 1863. Coburn had been sent thither by Rosecrans to co-operate with Sheridan, who was making demonstrations against Forrest toward the South. Van Dorn fell upon him when quite unprepared for battle. Coburn fought gallantly during one entire day, despite the fact that he was completely surrounded by Van Dorn's superior numbers. In the evening his ammunition had given out and his forces were greatly reduced, so he had to surrender 1,300 of his infantry. Later, November 29, 1864, a brief battle was fought here during Hood's campaign in Tennessee, between a small detachment of Hood's army and a company of Federals from Thomas' force under Stanley. The latter was guarding a baggage-train when the Confederates came upon him. There was no decisive victory.

Springer, William M., born in 1836, was secretary of the Illinois Constitutional Convention in 1862. He has represented Illinois in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat since 1875. He was a member of the Potter Committee on the Presidential election of 1876, and of the joint committee which reported the Electoral Commission Bill. He has been prominent in tariff legislation.

Springfield, Ill., became the State capital in 1837. It was laid out in 1822, and was incorporated as a city in 1840. It was the residence of Lincoln before he became President, and his body lies buried there under a magnificent monument.

Springfield, Mo., occupied by Brown with 2,400 Federal militia in 1862-63. Marmaduke, commanding 4,000 Confederates, appeared suddenly January 8, 1863, from Arkansas, and fell upon Brown's outposts. The latter's five earthworks were speedily destroyed. Brown fought gallantly from ten o'clock till dark. Marmaduke then withdrew, having lost over 200 men. Brown's loss was even more severe. He himself lost his right arm.

Springfield, N. J., Battle of, June 23, 1780. In June, 1780, General Clinton advanced to seize the American stores at Morristown, N. J. On the twenty-third his army of about 5,000 men met the Americans at Springfield. The Americans were unable to resist and were driven back

to the Short Hills. Here Greene formed them again and the British could not force their position. The British then fired the village and retreated. The loss of the Americans was estimated at about sixty, that of the British about 300.

"Squatter Sovereignty." A term derisively used as a substitute for the phrase "popular sovereignty," which Douglas and others used to characterize their plan of leaving it to the inhabitants of each territory to decide, without Congressional interference, whether it should become a free State or a slave State.

Squier, Ephraim G. (1821-1888), was chargé d'affaires to the Central American States in 1849, and U. S. Commissioner to Peru in 1863. He made valuable historical and geographical investigations in Central and South America.

Stamp Act. In 1765 George Grenville, Chancellor of the English Exchequer, proposed a bill for taxing the colonies through a stamp duty. No serious opposition was expected. But the measure aroused great excitement in America as an attempt at taxation without representation.

Stamp Act Congress, a body of delegates from all the colonies except New Hampshire, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, which met at New York October 7, 1765, and adjourned October 25. The action of this Congress consisted of an address to the king, petitions to Parliament and a declaration of the rights and grievances of the colonies. It protested that the colonies could only be taxed by their own representatives in the colonial assemblies; claimed the inherent right of trial by jury, and declared the Stamp Act to have a manifest tendency to subvert the rights and liberties of the colonies. The House of Commons objected to the declaration as that of an unconstitutional gathering.

Stanbery, Henry (1803-1881), was Attorney-General in Johnson's Cabinet from 1866 to 1868, when he resigned to become leading counsel for the President in the impeachment trial.

Standish, Myles (1584?-1656), came to America with the Pilgrims in 1620. He led the exploring expeditions to discover a suitable place for settlement. He was appointed military captain in 1621, being the first commissioned military officer in New England. He rendered valuable service in repelling Indian hostilities. He visited England in 1625 as agent for the colony and returned with supplies in 1626. He founded

Duxbury in 1632. He was a member of the executive council, and for many years treasurer of the colony. His courtship of Priscilla Mul-lens was commemorated by Longfellow in his "Courtship of Miles Standish."

Stanford, Leland (1824-1893), became a successful merchant in California. He was Governor of California from 1861 to 1863. As president of the Central Pacific Railroad he superintended its construction over the mountains. He served in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1884 to 1893. He founded Leland Stanford, Jr., University in California with \$20,000,000, which offers all branches of education.

Stanley, David S., born in 1828, led a division at Island No. 10 and Corinth in 1862. He was active in Sherman's Georgia invasion. He fought at Murfreesboro, Nashville and Franklin.

Stanley, Henry M., explorer, born in 1840, came to the United States from Wales in 1855. He has made exploring expeditions in Africa in 1870-72, 1874-77, 1879-82 and 1887-89, accounts of which he has published.

Stannard, George J. (1820-1886), fought at Bull Run and Harper's Ferry. He led a brigade at Gettysburg in 1863. He led the advance on Petersburg and Richmond, and captured Fort Harrison in 1864.

Stanton, Edwin McMasters (1814-1869), the great War Secretary of the Civil War, built up a large legal business in Ohio and Pennsylvania before the Rebellion, but held no offices except reporter to the Ohio Supreme Court. President Buchanan called him to his Cabinet as Attorney-General in 1860. In 1862 President Lincoln selected him to succeed Cameron as Secretary of War. His conduct of this department was very energetic; he was, however, embroiled at times with politicians and officers; especially notable were his controversies with McClellan and Sherman. Continuing in Johnson's Cabinet, he differed seriously with the President, and was suspended in August, 1867. This action brought to a head the quarrel between Congress and the President. Stanton was restored in January, 1868, removed in February. The President's impeachment followed. By President Grant Stanton was nominated as Justice of the Supreme Court, but he died soon afterward.

Stanton, Elizabeth Cady, born in 1815, has been prominent as an advocate of woman suffrage. She has addressed legislatures, com-

mittees and conventions. She was a candidate for Congress in New York in 1868.

Stanwix, John (1690-1765), came to America from England in 1756 as commander of a battalion and was assigned command in the Southern District. In 1758 he constructed the important fortress called Fort Stanwix at the Oneida carrying-place on the Mohawk River. In 1759 he repaired old Fort Du Quesne at Pittsburgh. He returned to England in 1760.

Stanwix, Fort, erected in 1758 on the Mohawk River, at what was called "the great carrying-place," by Brigadier-General Stanwix. The name was afterward changed to Fort Schuyler. It was built to protect the country from the depredations of the Six Nations, and treaties were concluded there between those Indians and the English, determining the boundaries of the Indian Territory in 1768. In 1777 Peter Gansevoort was placed in command of the fort and was besieged for nearly a month by the English under St. Leger. He refused to capitulate, however, and St. Leger was compelled to withdraw. The fort was abandoned in 1781, being partially destroyed by the floods of that year.

"**Star of the West**," a steamer sent by the Federal Government from New York, January 5, 1861, laden with reinforcements and supplies for Fort Sumter. She appeared off the Charleston bar January 9, but was promptly fired upon by the batteries of Fort Moultrie and Morris Island, and being struck by a shell put back to New York. She was afterward, April 20, 1861, seized by the Confederates in the harbor of Indianola.

Star Routes, the name applied to postal lines over which the mail cannot be carried by railroad or steamboat. In 1881 the second assistant Postmaster-General, Thomas J. Brady, and others, including Senator S. W. Dorsey, of Arkansas, were accused of combining with certain mail contractors to defraud the Government. The combination had originally 134 routes, upon which the compensation for service under the contract amounted to \$143,169. By increasing the number of trips per week, shortening the contract time for each trip and allowing therefor, the compensation was raised to \$622,808. Dorsey was brought to trial in 1882. Dorsey denied all charges and the first jury failed to bring a decision. A second trial took place in 1883 and Dorsey was acquitted. Brady's trial was postponed, and no decision was found against him. But the corrupt combination was broken up, though not before several therein concerned became enormously enriched from the spoils.

Stars and Stripes, see appendix, page 410.

"Star-Spangled Banner." This song was composed September 13, 1814, during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, by Francis S. Key, a young Baltimorean, who had gone down the harbor in a cartel vessel. It was published and sung at the theaters to the air of "Anacreon in Heaven," and immediately became popular.

Stark, Major John, a veteran of the French and Indian War, who gallantly defended the western frontier of Vermont against the British. On August 16, 1777, at the head of a regiment of New Hampshire militia, he attacked a body of British that had intrenched themselves on Walloomscoick Heights, near Bennington. The fighting was desperate for several hours when the British, or, rather, Hessians, tried to break through the American lines. In this attempt General Baum, their leader, was killed, and his followers, seven hundred in number, surrendered. General Breyman, second in command, abandoned his artillery and escaped, leaving his wounded and guns in the hands of the Americans. This was one of the most complete and brilliant victories of the war, for the Americans lost less than one hundred men, while the casualties to the enemy was twice as great besides the loss of their artillery.

Stars and Bars, the flag of the Confederacy. March 5, 1861, the Flag Committee appointed in the Provisional Senate of the Southern States recommended that "the flag of the Confederate States shall consist of a red field with a white space extending horizontally through the center, and equal in width to one-third the width of the flag." It was first displayed March 4, 1861, simultaneously with the inauguration of Lincoln, being unfurled over the State House at Montgomery, Ala. In 1863 the Confederate Senate adopted a white flag with one blue star in the center, the Stars and Bars bearing too close a resemblance to the Stars and Stripes. Johnston and Beauregard also adopted a "battle flag," a red ground with a blue diagonal cross and white stars.

"Starving Time." In 1609, after the departure of Captain John Smith for England, the settlers of Jamestown, Va., were, during many months, reduced to the last extremities, being obliged to eat rats, snakes, toads and even dead bodies to prevent starvation. This was known as the "starving time."

State, Department of. Under the Continental Congress, foreign affairs were at first managed by a committee. January 10, 1781, the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs was instituted. Livingstone held it till 1783, Jay from 1784 to 1789. In the First Congress a Department

of Foreign Affairs and a Home Department were at first planned, but on July 27, 1789, the Department of State was formed, uniting the functions of the two.

Staten Island, N. Y., was bought from the Indians by Michael Pauw in 1631 and later transferred to the Dutch West India Company. It was settled by colonists under De Vries in 1637, and two years later burned and ravaged by the Raritan Indians. The West India Company acquired the patroon titles on the island, but in 1665 it was confiscated by the Duke of York.

States. The Declaration of Independence declared "that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." Thirteen States thenceforth existed. Whether they were from the beginning independent and sovereign, or whether the primary allegiance of the citizen was from the first due to the United States, has been much debated. The fact is, that both views can find countenance in public and official expressions of that early time, and that the Union has come to be supreme in all men's minds only by historic processes. Ardent advocacy of "State-rights" was associated with the theory that the Constitution was a voluntary compact, and led to the doctrines of nullification and secession.—The States at once organized governments modeled on those of the colonial period, with strict severance of the legislative, executive and judiciary departments. It has been one of the chief causes of the success of the American Union that, from the beginning, its scheme provided for the admission of new States. On October 10, 1780, the Continental Congress resolved that the western territory to be ceded to the United States "shall be settled and formed into distinct, republican States, which shall become members of the Federal Union, and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence, as the other States." The first States so admitted were Vermont and Kentucky. The act admitting Kentucky was passed on February 4, 1791, to take effect June 1, 1792; that admitting Vermont was passed February 18, 1791, to take effect March 4, 1792. The date usually regarded as the date of admission of a State is that on which the act took effect.

States, Admission of. (The date given is that when admission took effect.)

Delaware	ratified the Constitution	.....December 7, 1787
Pennsylvania	do. do.	.....December 12, 1787
New Jersey	do. do.	.....December 18, 1787

Georgia	ratified the Constitution	.....January	2, 1788
Connecticut	do. do.	.....January	9, 1788
Massachusetts	do. do.	.....February	6, 1788
Maryland	do. do.	.....April	28, 1788
South Carolina	do. do.	.....May	23, 1788
New Hampshire	do. do.	.....June	21, 1788
Virginia	do. do.	.....June	25, 1788
New York	do. do.	.....July	26, 1788
North Carolina	do. do.	.....November	21, 1789
Rhode Island	do. do.	.....May	29, 1790
Vermont	was admitted to the Union	.....March	4, 1791
Kentucky	do. do.	.....June	1, 1792
Tennessee	do. do.	.....June	1, 1796
Ohio	do. do.	.....November	29, 1802
Louisiana	do. do.	.....April	30, 1812
Indiana	do. do.	.....December	11, 1816
Mississippi	do. do.	.....December	10, 1817
Illinois	do. do.	.....December	3, 1818
Alabama	do. do.	.....December	14, 1819
Maine	do. do.	.....March	15, 1820
Missouri	do. do.	.....August	10, 1821
Arkansas	do. do.	.....June	15, 1836
Michigan	do. do.	.....January	26, 1837
Florida	do. do.	.....March	3, 1845
Texas	do. do.	.....December	29, 1845
Iowa	do. do.	.....December	28, 1846
Wisconsin	do. do.	.....May	29, 1848
California	do. do.	.....September	9, 1850
Minnesota	do. do.	.....May	11, 1858
Oregon	do. do.	.....February	14, 1859
Kansas	do. do.	.....January	29, 1861
West Virginia	do. do.	.....June	19, 1863
Nevada	do. do.	.....October	31, 1864
Nebraska	do. do.	.....March	1, 1867
Colorado	do. do.	.....August	1, 1876
North Dakota	do. do.	.....November	2, 1889
South Dakota	do. do.	.....November	2, 1889
Montana	do. do.	.....November	8, 1889
Washington	do. do.	.....November	11, 1889
Idaho	do. do.	.....July	3, 1890
Wyoming	do. do.	.....July	10, 1890
Utah	do. do.	.....January	4, 1896

States' Rights. All parties have, of course, professed to be friendly to all the rights of the States under the Constitution. But the term "States' rights" as a political watchword in U. S. history has meant the rights of the States as interpreted by those who have held the theory that the States are partners to a constitutional compact, that their rights include essential rights of sovereignty, and that the paramount allegiance of the citizen is due to his State rather than to the Federal Government. It was State rights conceived in this sense which were made the basis of the movements for nullification and secession.

Steamboat. Rumsey and Fitch invented the steamboat before Fulton, but he was the first to make a practical success of it. His boat, the "Clermont," made a successful trip up the Hudson in 1807. The "Clermont" was a paddle-wheel boat, of twenty horse-power. Fulton and R. R. Livingston obtained from the State of New York a monopoly of the use of this invention on New York waters during thirty years. (See *Gibbons vs. Ogden*.) In 1819 the steamboat "Savannah" sailed from America to Liverpool. Almost immediately steamboats began to be used on the Mississippi and other Western rivers, and contributed enormously to the development of population and agriculture in the great central valley. In 1818 the first steamer appeared on the Great Lakes,—the "Walk-in-the-Water." By 1830 there was a daily line from Buffalo to Detroit. Steam navigation across the Atlantic was established in 1838.

Stedman, Edmund Clarence, born in 1833, contributed many poems to the *New York Tribune* after 1859. He was war correspondent of the *New York World* from 1861 to 1863. Since 1865 he has been a stock-broker in New York. He wrote "The Diamond Wedding," "How Old John Brown took Harper's Ferry," "Alice of Monmouth," "Poets of America," "Gettysburg," and edited a "Library of American Literature."

Stedman, Fort, Va., garrisoned in 1865 by troops from Grant's army, then operating around Richmond and Petersburg. It was assailed on the night of March 25 by two divisions of Lee's army under Gordon. The assault was a surprise, and the fort was quickly captured. The assault was intended as a ruse, under cover of which Lee planned to retreat from Petersburg. The plan failed, however, for the Federals, quickly recovering themselves, retook the fort, March 27.

Steedman, Charles (1811-1890), in command of the "Bienville," led a column of vessels at Port Royal. He commanded the "Paul

Jones" at Fort McAllister in 1862, and the "Ticonderoga" at Fort Fisher in 1864.

Steedman, James B. (1818-1883), commanded a regiment with distinction at Philippi and Perryville. He led a brigade at Chickamauga, and a division in the Atlanta campaign in 1864. He served at Nashville.

Steele, Frederick (1819-1868), served with distinction during the Mexican War at Contreras and Chapultepec. He commanded a brigade at Dug Spring and Wilson's Creek in 1861. He led a division at Round Hill and Helena, and a corps in the Yazoo Expedition, and captured Arkansas Post in 1863. He commanded a division at Vicksburg, and served at Little Rock and Mobile.

Stephens, Alexander Hamilton (February 11, 1812-March 4, 1883), Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, was born in Georgia, and graduated at Franklin College in 1832. He practiced law, served in the Legislature of Georgia, and from 1843 to 1859 was a Whig member of the national House of Representatives. He supported Douglas in his slavery policy, but opposed secession strongly in 1860. Nevertheless, when the step had once been taken, he sided with the Confederacy, and was its Vice-President, 1861-1865. He differed with President Davis as the war progressed. In 1864 he favored peace, and in 1865 he took part in the Hampton Roads Conference. He was imprisoned in 1865, but was shortly afterward released. Having been elected U. S. Senator, he was refused a seat. From 1875 to 1882 Stephens was again a Congressman from Georgia. In the latter year he was elected Governor of his State, but died soon after entering upon the duties of the office. Of his works the most valuable is his "Constitutional View of the War Between the States," in two volumes.

Stephenson, Fort (Fremont, O.), garrisoned by 160 men under Major Croghan, was attacked August 1, 1813, by General Proctor and Tecumtha with 4,000 men. After a heavy bombardment, a charge was made but gallantly repulsed. The British lost 121, the Americans only one killed.

Sterett, Andrew (1760?-1807), was executive officer of the "Constellation," which captured the French frigate "L'Insurgente" in 1799 and "La Vengeance" in 1800. In command of the "Enterprise," he captured "L'Amour de la Patrie" and a Tripolitan cruiser after a desperate encounter. The Tripolitan vessel three times renewed the con-

flict after surrendering, and was completely dismantled, while the "Enterprise" did not lose a man.

Sterne, Simon, born in 1839, has been prominent in political reform in New York. He has written "Representative Government and Personal Representation," and a "Constitutional and Political History of the United States."

Steuben, Friedrich Wilhelm August Heinrich Ferdinand von, called Baron Steuben (1730-1794), the disciplinarian of the American Revolutionary army, was born at Magdeburg. He fought in the war of the Austrian Succession and through the Seven Years' War. He was then an aide to Frederick the Great and held a lucrative position, which he exchanged in 1778 for service on the side of the Americans. Congress appointed him inspector-general, and his services in drilling the troops were invaluable. He commanded the left wing at the battle of Monmouth, and took part in the siege of Yorktown. He was a member of the board which decided the fate of André. He identified himself even more than Lafayette with the country to which he had given his aid, settling in New York and receiving from Congress in his last years a grant of land near Utica.

Steunenberg, Frank, populist, Governor of Idaho for term January 1, 1897, to December 31, 1900, came into special prominence in March, 1900, during an investigation of the House Committee on Military Affairs into the causes and results of a strike among Cœur d'Alene miners. It was brought out in the examination that the governor had issued a proclamation declaring that a state of insurrection existed in Shoshone County, and that he had pronounced against labor unions as being criminal organizations dominated by criminals.

Stevens, Henry (1819-1886), of Vermont, was an authority on the early colonial history of America. In 1845 he went from Vermont to England in search of Americana, and remained there until his death. He was agent of the British Museum for procuring books of all kinds regarding America, and assisted in forming libraries in America. He wrote "Bibliotheca Americana," "Notes on the Earliest Discoveries in America," and other such books.

Stevens, Isaac I. (1818-1862), was Governor of Washington Territory from 1853 to 1857, when he became a delegate to the U. S. Congress, serving till 1861. He commanded a division at Newport News, and fought at Manassas and Chantilly, where he was killed.

Stevens, John (1749-1838), made valuable discoveries in steam navigation. He constructed a boat propelled by screws in 1804. He conceived the idea of a railroad system and devised the first locomotive in America.

Stevens, John Austin, of New York, born in 1827, was founder of the *Magazine of American History*. He wrote "Colonial Records of the New York Chamber of Commerce" and "Albert Gallatin" in the *American Statesmen Series*.

Stevens, John L., of Maine, was envoy extraordinary to Sweden and Norway from 1877 to 1883, and to Hawaii from 1889 to 1893. He was prominent in the deposition of Queen Liliuokalani, and in the negotiations for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. Died 1895.

Stevens, Robert, a native of New Jersey and famous as a civil engineer. In 1842 he presented to the Government plans for an armored vessel having a sloping battery protected by iron. His plans being accepted in 1844 the keel of the Stevens battery was laid. This was the first use ever made of armor on a ship.

Stevens, Thaddeus (1792-1868), a Republican politician of influence, was graduated at Dartmouth, and settled to the practice of law in Pennsylvania. He was a Whig member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and as Congressman in 1849-1853 he opposed the Compromise of 1850. He was again in Congress from 1859 to 1868 as a Republican, of the radical type, and advocated drastic measures. He urged emancipation and the Fourteenth Amendment, as well as acts of confiscation; he was chairman of the important Committees of Ways and Means and of Reconstruction, proposed the impeachment of President Johnson, and was chairman of the board of managers of the impeachment proceedings.

Stevens, Thomas H., born in 1819, fought at Port Royal and commanded the leading vessel at Fort Clinch. He captured many prizes, and was engaged at Petersburg, Charleston and Mobile. Died 1896.

Stevenson, Adlai Ewing, born in 1835, Vice-President of the United States, was a lawyer, practicing at Bloomington, Ill. From 1875 to 1877 and 1879 to 1881 he was a Democratic Congressman from Illinois, and from 1885 to 1889 he was First Assistant Postmaster-General in President Cleveland's first administration. He received, in 1892, the

Democratic nomination for the second place on the ticket with Cleveland, was elected, and entered office in 1893.

Stevenson, Andrew (1784-1857), was a member of the Virginia Legislature from 1804 to 1820. He represented Virginia in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1823 to 1834, when he resigned. He served as Speaker of the House from 1827 to 1834. He was Minister to England from 1836 to 1841.

Stevenson, John W. (1812-1886), represented Kentucky in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1857 to 1861. He was Governor of Kentucky from 1867 to 1871, and a U. S. Senator from 1871 to 1877.

Stewart, Alexander (1740?-1794), born in England, served in the Southern campaign during the Revolution. He was defeated by General Greene at Eutaw Springs in 1781, and retreated to Charleston.

Stewart, Alexander T., (1803-1876), came to America from Ireland in 1823. He conducted at New York at the time of his death the most extensive dry goods business in the world.

Stewart, Alvan (1790-1849), of New York, won distinction as an advocate of temperance and slavery reform. He was the first to earnestly advocate a political party to promote the abolition of slavery.

Stewart, Charles (1778-1869), entered the U. S. navy in 1798. He captured the French ships, "Deux Amis," "Diana" and "Louisa Bridger," while commanding the "Experiment" in 1800. During the Tripolitan War he was executive officer of the "Constitution," and commanded the "Siren" from 1803 to 1806. While commanding the "Constitution" he captured the "Pictou" and the British brigs "Catherine" and "Phoenix" in 1813. In 1814 he captured the "Lord Nelson" and the "Susan." In 1815 he took the British ships of war, "Cyane" and "Levant." He received the sobriquet of "Old Ironsides," and died a rear-admiral. He was the grandfather of Charles Stewart Parnell.

Stewart, Gideon T., born in 1824, was active in organizing the Prohibition party, and has been prominent in Ohio politics. He was the Prohibition candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with G. C. Smith in 1876.

Stewart, William M., born in 1827, discovered the celebrated
Vol. VI.—17

Eureka diggings in California. He was chosen a member of the Nevada Territorial Council in 1861, and represented Nevada in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1864 to 1875. In 1887 he was again elected to the U. S. Senate. His present term expires in 1899. He has been prominent in coinage legislation.

Stiles, Ezra (1727-1795), was president of Yale College from 1778 to 1795. He was one of the most learned Americans of his time. He wrote an "Account of the Settlement of Bristol, R. I.," and a history of the regicides in America.

Stille, Charles J., of Pennsylvania, born in 1819, has written "How a Free People Conduct a Long War," "Northern Interests and Southern Independence," "The Historical Development of American Civilization," a "History of the U. S. Sanitary Commission," and lives and letters of John Dickinson and General Anthony Wayne. Died 1899.

Stockbridge, Mass., was formerly the home of the Stockbridge or Housatonic Indians, among whom an interesting mission was established, and who removed westward in 1788.

Stockbridge Indians, a band of Connecticut Mohegans, who were collected by Rev. Mr. Sargeant at Stockbridge in 1736. Like the rest of their tribe, they always continued in friendly relations with the English colonists. Between 1820 and 1830 they emigrated from New York to Wisconsin; here the majority soon became citizens.

Stockton, John P., born in 1826, was U. S. Minister to Rome from 1857 to 1861. He represented New Jersey in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1865 to 1866 (when his election was declared illegal), and from 1869 to 1875.

Stockton, Richard (1730-1781), was admitted to the bar in 1754 and attained great reputation. He became a member of the New Jersey Executive Council in 1768 and a Judge of the Provincial Supreme Court in 1774. He hoped for a reconciliation between the colonies and England, and wrote "An Expedient for the Settlement of the American Disputes," in which he proposes a plan of colonial self-government. He was a delegate from New Jersey to the Continental Congress from 1776 to 1777, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was appointed to inspect the Northern army, but was captured by Loyalists.

He never recovered from the effects of the ill-usage to which he had been subjected.

Stockton, Robert Field (1795-1866), grandson of Richard Stockton, was in the navy in the War of 1812, and was distinguished in the ensuing Algerine War. He was engaged in the establishment of Liberia and in the capture of slavers and pirates. He was the chief promoter of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. As captain he commanded a squadron on the California coast in the Mexican War, and co-operated with Frémont in the conquest of that province. He captured Los Angeles and organized a government. Commodore Stockton left the navy in 1850 and was U. S. Senator from New Jersey in 1851-1853. He was a delegate to the Peace Congress of 1861.

Stoddard, Richard H., of New York, was born in 1825. He has been a literary reviewer for periodicals since 1880. His reputation as a poet is considerable. He wrote "Abraham Lincoln," an ode; "Putnam the Brave," etc.

Stodert, Benjamin, of the District of Columbia, was appointed by Washington, April, 1798, to the newly-created office of Secretary of the Navy, the first to hold that position.

Stone, Charles P. (1824-1887), served with honor during the Mexican War. He led a brigade in General Patterson's Shenandoah campaign in 1861. While commanding the "corps of observation" in the Army of the Potomac from 1861 to 1862, he was defeated at Ball's Bluff. He served at Port Hudson in 1863, and was chief of staff to General Banks from 1863 to 1864.

Stone, David M., born in 1817, has been connected with the *New York Journal of Commerce* since 1849, and its editor-in-chief since 1866. He is regarded as an authority on commercial matters. Died 1895.

Stone Fleet. The expedient was resorted to by the Confederates in 1862 of protecting Charleston from a fleet attack by sinking twenty old wooden ships laden with rough blocks of granite in the four channels of the entrance to Charleston harbor. The sinking was successfully accomplished, but was of no effect because of the quicksands that soon swallowed up the obstruction.

Stone, Lucy (1818-1893), was prominent as an ardent anti-slavery

advocate. In 1869 she aided in forming the American Woman's Suffrage Association. She edited the *Woman's Journal* in Boston from 1872 on.

Stone, Thomas (1743-1787), was a delegate from Maryland to the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1779, and signed the Declaration of Independence. From 1779 to 1783 he was a prominent member of the Maryland Senate. He again served in the Continental Congress from 1784 to 1785. He was a member of the committee to draft a plan of confederation.

Stone, William (1603?-1695?) was appointed Governor of Maryland in 1649, and founded the settlement of Providence, now Annapolis. He was removed from office in 1653.

Stone, William L. (1792-1844), an editor of the *New York Commercial Advertiser* from 1821, wrote many tales of border life, a "History of the N. Y. Convention of 1821" and "Border Wars of the American Revolution."

Stoneman, George, born in 1822, graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1846. He refused to surrender Fort Brown to the Secessionists in 1861 by order of his superior officer, General Twiggs. He commanded the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac from 1861 to 1862. He led a division at the second battle of Bull Run, and a corps at Fredericksburg. He commanded a cavalry raid toward Richmond in 1863; was engaged in the Atlanta campaign in 1864; and fought at Salisbury and Asheville. He was Governor of California from 1883 to 1887. Died 1894.

Stonington, Connecticut. Before this place, on August 9, 1814, Sir Thomas M. Hardy appeared with a considerable force for service on sea and land, on three large vessels and a bomb-ship. He sent word to the magistrates of the borough that he intended to destroy the village and gave the inhabitants one hour in which to leave it. The magistrates replied: "We shall defend the place to the last extremity; should it be destroyed we will perish in the ruins." Most of the inhabitants left the town, and at night the bomb-ship "Terror" rained shells and rockets on the village, but without doing much damage. During the bombardment some bold spirits of Stonington erected redoubts on the peninsula and placed upon it a battery of 6-pound and 18-pound iron cannon. With these the enemy's ships were assailed until all the ammunition was exhausted. Some then proposed to surrender, but a magistrate acting as captain declared that the American flag should

not be hauled down in submission to a foe. Some powder was found in a place of concealment and the defense was renewed with such spirit that the British were forced to retire.

Stony Creek, Canada, War of 1812. A body of Americans under General Chandler, while pursuing General Vincent, encamped June 6, 1813, at Stony Creek. During the gloom of night they were surprised and attacked by Vincent. The British, after severe fighting, were repulsed with the loss of 178 killed, wounded and captured; the American loss was 154, including the capture of both General Chandler and General Winder.

Stony Ferry, Attack upon, June 20, 1779. Lincoln's first attempt to dislodge the British at Charleston was made at Stony Ferry. Maitland's 800 men offered a stout resistance to Lincoln's 1,200. The Americans retired, losing 301. The British loss was somewhat less. Three days later the fort was evacuated.

Stony Point, Capture of, July 16, 1779. While the Americans were building a fort at Stony Point in May, 1779, Clinton ascended the Hudson, captured it and increased its strength. Washington detailed General Wayne to regain this position. With 1,200 men he undertook the task. Not a gun was loaded. The troops depended solely upon a bayonet charge. They got so near the fort without being observed that with one rush they entered the fort and soon forced the garrison to surrender. The American loss was fifteen killed and eighty-three wounded. The British lost sixty-three killed and 553 taken prisoners. The humanity of the Americans contrasted favorably with the reckless brutality of the British in their surprises.

Storrs, Richard S., born in 1821, was pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims at Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1846 to 1894. He was one of the most eloquent pulpit orators in America. He wrote "Early American Spirit," "The Declaration of Independence and its Effects," and a life of St. Bernard.

Story, Joseph (1779-1845), jurist was admitted to the bar at Salem, Mass., in 1801. He represented Massachusetts in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1808 to 1809. In 1811 he was appointed an Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court and continued in that office until his death. He was professor of law at Harvard from 1829 to 1845. His success as a teacher and his ability as a jurist place him among the foremost of Americans. He wrote valuable legal treatises, including

his famous "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States" and "Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws."

Story, William W., born in 1819, has written several legal books. He is distinguished as an artist and poet. Among his best known works are statues of his father, Joseph Story, Chief-Justice Marshall, and George Peabody. He published "Life and Letters of Joseph Story." Died 1895.

Stoughton, William (1632-1701), was an agent of the Massachusetts colony in England from 1676 to 1679. He was Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice of Massachusetts from 1692 to 1701, and Acting Governor from 1694 to 1699. He was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court during the witchcraft trials.

Stowe, Calvin E. (1802-1886), was professor of Biblical literature at Lane Seminary from 1830 to 1850, and at Andover Seminary from 1852 to 1864. He was sent by Ohio to examine the European school system in 1836. He was the husband of Mrs. H. B. Stowe.

Stowe, Harriet Beecher, born in 1812, was the daughter of Lyman Beecher, a clergyman of intense intellectual activity and joyous disposition, whose influence upon Mrs. Stowe was very marked. In 1836 she married Calvin E. Stowe. During her residence in Ohio she acquired some knowledge of Southern life and of the condition of the slaves. The passage of the fugitive slave law, and the favor with which it was received, called forth her well-known work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in 1852. She wrote "Dred," "The Minister's Wooing," and other novels. Died July 1, 1896.

Stratford, the old Lee mansion in Westmoreland County, Va. It was erected by Richard Lee, an Englishman, who came to Virginia as secretary to one of the king's council. It was the birthplace of Robert E. Lee.

Stringham, Silas H. (1798-1876), entered the U. S. navy in 1809. He served in the "President" during the engagements with the "Little Belt" and "Belvidere." He served in the Algerine War in 1815. He was executive officer of the "Hornet" from 1821 to 1824 and captured the pirate ship "Moscow." He commanded the "Ohio" at the bombardment of Vera Cruz in 1847, and the squadron which, assisted by the military force under General Butler, reduced Forts Hatteras and Clark in 1861.

Strong, Caleb (1745-1819), Governor, was a member of the Massachusetts Committee of Correspondence and Safety from 1774 to 1775, and of the Massachusetts general court from 1776 to 1778. He aided in drafting the State constitution in 1779. He was a member of the Massachusetts Senate from 1790 to 1789. In 1787 he was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States. He was a Federalist U. S. Senator from 1789 to 1786, and Governor of Massachusetts from 1800 to 1807 and from 1812 to 1816.

Strong, William, born in 1808, represented Pennsylvania in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1847 to 1851. He was a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania from 1857 to 1868, and a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court from 1870 to 1880, when he retired. He was a member of the electoral commission in 1877. Died 1895.

Stuart, Alexander H. H. (1807-1891), represented Virginia in the U. S. Congress as a Whig from 1841 to 1843. He was Secretary of the Interior in Fillmore's Cabinet from 1850 to 1853. He was a member of the Virginia Senate from 1857 to 1861, and zealously opposed the policy of secession. He was a delegate to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia in 1866.

Stuart, Gilbert (1755-1828), born in Rhode Island, studied painting in Europe and painted portraits of many distinguished Europeans. He returned to America in 1793 and painted several portraits of Washington, the first of which was destroyed, and the second is in the Boston Athenæum. His pictures are very numerous and exhibit rare genius in portraying individual character.

Stuart, James E. B. (1833-1864), Confederate cavalry general, was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1854. He commanded the Confederate cavalry at Bull Run in 1861. In 1862 he conducted a daring reconnaissance of McClellan's army on the Chickahominy. He fought at the second battle of Bull Run, and led the advance of Jackson's Maryland invasion. He fought at South Mountain and Antietam. His command formed the Confederate extreme right at Fredericksburg. He temporarily commanded Jackson's corps at Chancellorsville. He was mortally wounded at Yellow Tavern, where he attempted to check Sheridan's advance.

Stuart, Moses (1780-1852), was professor of sacred literature at Andover Seminary from 1810 to 1848. He was an enthusiastic Hebrew scholar, and has been called the father of Biblical science in America.

Sturgeon, Daniel (1789-1878), was treasurer of Pennsylvania in 1838 and 1839. He represented Pennsylvania in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1839 to 1851, and was treasurer of the U. S. Mint from 1853 to 1858.

Sturges vs. Crowninshield, an action brought against the defendant, before the Circuit Court of Massachusetts, 1811, for payment of two promissory notes. Transferred to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1819. The defendant had pleaded a discharge by the insolvency law of New York before the Circuit Court, but judgment was found against him. This judgment was reversed by the Supreme Court, which recognized the insolvency law of New York as constitutional, but with certain limitations.

Sturgis, Samuel D. (1822-1889), served in the Mexican War. He commanded a division at South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, and was chief of cavalry of the Ohio Department from 1863 to 1864.

Stuyvesant, Peter (1612-1662), the last Dutch Governor or director-general of New Netherlands, arrived in 1647. Various controversies arose with the New England settlements, and with the patroons. He was intolerant in religious affairs, and raised a vigorous opposition on account of his contempt for popular rights. Trade, however, flourished during his administration. In 1655 he attacked the Swedish colony of Delaware, and annexed it to the Dutch possessions. When the English fleet came to New Amsterdam in 1664, Stuyvesant could make no effective resistance, and signed a treaty of surrender September 9. He continued to reside in New York, on his extensive farm of Great Bouwerie, and died there.

Subsidies. In early use the word denoted a special tax, then it signified the payment made to an ally for assisting in war. It is now the term applied to pecuniary aid rendered by the State to industrial enterprises of individuals. The granting of monopoly rights was the earliest form of subsidies in the United States. National aid has been in a number of instances tendered to railroad corporations, chiefly in land grants, many millions of acres being granted to the Northern Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Illinois Central, the Mobile and Ohio and the Kansas Pacific Railroads. In the case of the Union Pacific, in addition to a land grant of 33,000,000 acres, the United States pledged itself to \$25,000 per mile, half the cost. Subsidies have been granted for the encouragement of the United States steam marine at various times

since 1850, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company being the chief of these contractors.

Suffrage. Restricted suffrage was the rule in America till well into the present century. Massachusetts and New Haven colonies for a time gave the suffrage to none but church members. In most of the colonies a freehold qualification prevailed, sometimes the "forty-shilling freehold" of English law, sometimes a freehold of so many acres. The constitutions made in the Revolutionary period mostly provided for the former in the Northern States, for the latter in the Southern, while New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Georgia had simply a requirement of tax-paying. The Constitution of 1787 left this matter entirely to the States, allowing all to vote for Congressmen in a given State who could vote for the members of the State House of Representatives. After 1789, the influence of democratic principles led to the abolition of property qualifications in Georgia in 1798; in Maryland in 1801 and 1809; in Massachusetts in 1821; in New York in 1821; in Delaware in 1831; in New Jersey in 1844; in Connecticut in 1845; in Virginia in 1850; in North Carolina in 1854 and 1868; in South Carolina in 1865; in Rhode Island, except in some municipal elections, in 1888. The Fifteenth Amendment forbids any State, or the United States, to deny the suffrage to any citizen because of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The new States have mostly provided for manhood suffrage from the first, often even for the suffrage of aliens in process of naturalization. (For the extension of the suffrage to women see art. Woman Suffrage.)

Sugar Act, an act passed by Parliament in 1733 and renewed in 1763, by which heavy duties were laid upon all sugar and molasses imported into the American colonies from foreign colonies. It was one of the direct causes of the Revolution.

Sullivan, James (1744-1808), born in Maine, was a member of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress in 1775. He was a Judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court from 1776 to 1782, a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1784 to 1785, and Attorney-General of Massachusetts from 1790 to 1807. He was Governor of Massachusetts from 1807 till his death. *Life* by Amory.

Sullivan, John (1740-1795), a Revolutionary general, was a native of Maine and a major of militia before the war. He was a New Hampshire delegate to the First Continental Congress, and was appointed brigadier-general in 1775. He was engaged in the siege of Boston and

in Canada in the unsuccessful attack on Three Rivers. Sullivan became a major-general in 1776, was one of the principal commanders in the battle of Long Island and in the autumn campaign of 1776, fought at Trenton and Princeton, and made a raid on Staten Island. Held the right wing at Brandywine and Germantown, and won the battle of Butts Hill in Rhode Island in 1778. The next year he ravaged the country of the Six Nations. He served in Congress, and was a Federalist in New Hampshire in the contest of 1788.

Sully, Thomas (1783-1872), came to America from England in 1792. He is famous for his paintings, "Washington Crossing the Delaware," Thomas Jefferson, Fanny Kemble, Queen Victoria, Lafayette and "The Capture of Major André."

Sulu Islands, or **Jolo Archipelago**, comprise about 150 small islands, with a total area of 948 square miles, and have an estimated population of 100,000. They lie between Borneo and Mindanao, and were an independent state until their annexation to Spain in 1878. They are still ruled as heretofore by an hereditary sultan and a regular nobility. The inhabitants are all Mohammedans and the Sultan maintains a harem as a religious right. The islands became the property of the United States by treaty with Spain December 10, 1898, and the allegiance of the Sultan was secured by promise of President McKinley that none of his former privileges should be curtailed, and by an annual allowance from the United States treasury of \$8,000 for the maintenance of his court.

Summit Point, Va., a battle of the Civil War during Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley and Early's sortie against Washington. Sheridan was retreating toward Hallowtown with the intention of strengthening his position there, for he had heard that Early was expecting reinforcements under Anderson and that others might come. On the road through Summit Point, he fell in with several detachments of Early's troops. Rodes's and Ramseur's infantry were advanced to the attack, and a fierce skirmish occurred. The Federals lost quite heavily and were decidedly worsted. Getty's division of the Sixth Corps lost 250 killed and wounded.

"**Sumner**," the name of a steamer fitted up for transport service in the carrying of troops and money to the Philippines. Before the steamer sailed from New York, March 31, 1900, it was discovered that her officers' quarters had been fitted up in a style of magnificence that made her a veritable floating palace. A scandal was provoked by the intro-

duction in Congress of a resolution asking that an investigation be made of the gross extravagance. The interior furnishings of the steamer cost the sum of \$748,000.

Sumner, Charles (January 6, 1811—March 11, 1874), an American statesman and orator, was born at Boston, graduated in 1830 at Harvard, and studied law. On returning from an extended European tour, 1837-1840, he became profoundly interested in the anti-slavery question. Without entering into active politics, he became noted as an orator. Among his speeches at this period were those on the "True Grandeur of Nations" in 1846, and on the "Scholar, Jurist, etc.," in 1846. Sumner, who had been a moderate Whig, helped organize the Free-Soil party in 1848, and was defeated for Congress the same year. In 1851, after a prolonged struggle of three months in the Massachusetts Legislature, he was elected U. S. Senator by a coalition of Democrats and Free-Soilers. He speedily became the chief advocate in the Senate of the anti-slavery sentiment. His speech, "Freedom National, Slavery Sectional," gave the signal of his course. That on the "Crime against Kansas," in May, 1856, provoked a personal assault from a Southern Representative, Preston Brooks. Sumner was severely injured, and did not resume his seat until 1859. He was meanwhile re-elected Senator as a Republican, and re-elected twice, serving until his death. In 1861 he became chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs and was one of the chief friends and advisers of President Lincoln. He opposed Johnson, but supported the Alaska purchase. In 1871 he strongly opposed the San Domingo Treaty, broke with President Grant and the Republican Senators, and was removed from his chairmanship. He supported Greeley in 1872, and gave his closing efforts to the furtherance of the civil rights of colored citizens. Complete works in fifteen volumes.

Sumner, Edwin V. (1797-1863), general, led the cavalry charge at Cerro Gordo in 1847, commanded the reserves at Contreras and Churubusco and led the cavalry at Molino del Rey. He was Governor of New Mexico from 1851 to 1853. He succeeded General Johnston in command of the Pacific Department from 1861 to 1862. He commanded the left wing at the siege of Yorktown, led a corps at Fair Oaks, was twice wounded during the Seven Days' battles, and commanded a corps at Antietam. He led a division at Fredericksburg and retired in 1863.

Sumner, Increase (1746-1799), was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from 1776 to 1780 and of the Senate from 1780 to 1782. He was a Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court from 1782 to 1797.

He was a member of the convention that adopted the Federal Constitution in 1788, and was Governor of Massachusetts from 1797 to 1799.

Sumner, William G., born in 1840, became professor of political economy at Yale College in 1872. He has written a "History of American Currency," a "History of Protection in the United States," a life of Andrew Jackson, and "The Financier and Finances of the American Revolution."

"**Sumter**," the name of a celebrated Confederate privateer, commanded by Capt. Raphael Semmes, that ran the blockade at New Orleans and for seven months did great havoc among merchant ships of the United States. In February, 1862, the "Sumter" was chased into the harbor of Gibraltar, where she was sold to escape capture.

Sumter, Thomas (1734-1832), soldier, conducted partisan warfare at the beginning of the Revolution. He defeated a force of British and Tories, made an unsuccessful attack on Rocky Mount and routed the British at Hanging Rock. He severed the communications of Cornwallis and captured his supply train. He was severely defeated by Colonel Tarleton at Fishing Creek. He defeated Major Wemyss at Broad River, and repelled Colonel Tarleton at Blackstock Hill. He represented South Carolina in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1789 to 1793 and from 1797 to 1801, and in the Senate from 1801 to 1809. He was Minister to Brazil from 1809 to 1811.

Sumter, Fort, Charleston Harbor, opening engagement of the Civil War, April 12, 13, 1861, Major Anderson commanding the fort with 129 Union soldiers, General Beauregard the Confederate forces of about 6,000 volunteers. During the early period of secessionist agitation Anderson had commanded the whole of Charleston harbor, including Forts Sumter, Moultrie, Johnson and Castle Pinckney. To obtain possession of these was the chief solicitude of South Carolina. Anderson, fearful of being surprised in unfortified Fort Moultrie, where he was stationed, moved his forces secretly to Sumter on the night of December 26, 1861. On that day a commission of three, deputed by the South Carolina Convention, arrived at Washington to treat with President Buchanan and make complaints against Anderson. Anderson's move caused a postponement of their accorded interview with Buchanan and, upon Governor Pickens' seizure of Fort Moultrie, Castle Pinckney, the Charleston Arsenal, Custom House and Post-Office, the President refused their demand of the withdrawal of the Federal troops. Pickens immediately proceeded to assemble volunteers and strengthen the captured

forts. Beauregard was chosen to command the Confederate troops. Meantime "The Star of the West," a merchant steamer, was chartered and stocked with provisions for Anderson's relief. She sailed from New York January 5, 1861, with 250 recruits. On entering Charleston harbor and showing the United States flag she was fired upon from Fort Moultrie and compelled to put to sea again. Pickens demanded Anderson's surrender, which was refused. On April 8, 1861, President Lincoln notified Pickens and Beauregard that an attempt would be made to supply Anderson with provisions. This decided the Confederates for war, and on April 12, Anderson having again refused to evacuate on terms agreeable to Beauregard, the latter commenced to fire on Fort Sumter. The bombardment continued two days. April 14, Anderson surrendered because of lack of provisions and because portions of the fort were in flames. The firing upon Fort Sumter did more than any of the previous acts of the disunionists to rouse the North to use force. Immense enthusiasm for the cause of the Union was immediately awakened.—Fort Sumter was assailed by Admiral Dahlgren's fleet on the night of September 8, 1863. This attack was led by Commodore Stephens and proved an utter failure, Beauregard's batteries easily driving off the attacking troops. In February, 1865, the Union flag was once more raised over Fort Sumter.

Sunbury. In the autumn of 1778, Sunbury, Ga., had resisted a force sent north from Florida by the British general Prevost. Early in January, 1779, Prevost marched to Savannah, and on his way captured Sunbury and its garrison.

Sunday Laws. In the New England colonies laws were early passed forbidding labor, travel or play on the "Sabbath." A Massachusetts Act of 1649 provided for the beginning of this prohibition on the evening of Saturday. In New York the "Duke's Laws" (1665) forbade the profanation of the Lord's Day by travel or labor. Pennsylvania in the first laws (those of 1682) forbade labor. South Carolina, in 1684, forbade profanation of the Sabbath. Virginia, in 1692, forbade travel or profanation. All the colonies, Puritan or not, seem to have had such laws, and these continued in existence after the Revolution.

Sunday Newspapers. The first started in this country was the *Sunday Courier*, which appeared in New York in 1825 and lived but a few months. Several other Sunday journals, however, followed the *Sunday Courier*. Of these the *Atlas*, started in 1837 by three journey-men printers, was the most successful. Prior to the Civil War about a

dozen of these Sunday papers were begun and discontinued after a short time. They gradually became more successful, many of the dailies issuing a Sunday edition. The public sentiment was strongly against them at first. By 1880 there were 225 Sunday papers, half that number being Sunday editions of dailies.

Superimposed Turrets. Admiral Sampson was the first one to suggest the double turret on a battleship and it was upon his recommendation that superimposed turrets were constructed on the new battleships "Kearsarge" and "Kentucky." By this arrangement four heavy guns, 13-inch and 8-inch respectively, were placed in pairs, the larger pair immediately below the lesser. It was contended by many naval officers that the results of firing such a battery simultaneously would prove disastrous both to the ship and to the men in the lower turrets. The fear was expressed also that such monster turrets and guns would make a ship top heavy and endanger her stability, especially in action. The "Kearsarge" was finished the latter part of March, 1900, and had her trial trip and an exhaustive gun trial at sea March 30, which disproved all predictions of the critics, for the gunners in the lower story of the turret were not in the least affected by the terrific blasts of the heavy guns above, even when the battery was discharged simultaneously. No vessel was ever built, or is likely to be built, that could withstand the impact of four projectiles fired at one time from the superimposed turrets of the "Kearsarge" and "Kentucky."

Superintendent of Finance, an office established by Act of the Continental Congress, February 7, 1781, to supersede the Treasury Board, which was suspected of carelessness. Robert Morris filled this office. He was authorized to examine the state of the finances and report plans for improvement; to direct the execution of orders respecting revenue and expenditure and control the public accounts. In 1784 Morris resigned and the office was abolished.

Supreme Court. The Constitution of 1787 provided for a Supreme Court. The Judiciary Act of 1789 prescribed its times of session and its rules of procedure. Washington appointed Jay Chief Justice and the court began its sessions in 1790. For a dozen years it had little business. John Marshall, Chief Justice from 1801 to 1835, first made the court a great power in the Government. The influence of his decisions in strengthening and nationalizing the Government cannot be overestimated. (For the court's power to set aside State and Federal laws as unconstitutional see art. Unconstitutionality.) The court continued to

be composed of Federalists long after the Federalists lost control of Congress and the executive. At first it consisted of the Chief Justice and five Associate Justices. A sixth was added in 1807, two more in 1837, a ninth in 1863. From 1836 to 1864, under Chief Justice Taney, the court was Democratic, and more inclined to the support of State rights. In the important Dred Scott case it gave a decision favorable to slavery. During the war the Supreme Court was made Republican. During the conflict between Congress and President Johnson, Congress, to prevent him from appointing any judges, enacted laws which reduced the number of Associate Justices to seven. In 1870 an eighth was added, by reason of which the court reversed its decision in the Legal Tender cases. The court has been throughout its history the most powerful tribunal of this century. The leading cases which have appeared before it are treated in separate articles. A list of the Justices follows. History by Carson. (For the reports see next art.)

Supreme Court, Chief Justices and Associate Justices.

Chief Justices.	Associate Justices.	State.	Term of Service.
John Jay .....	.....	New York	1789 to 1795.
	John Rutledge	South Carolina ..	1789. Declined.
	William Cushing	Massachusetts ..	1789 to 1810.
	Robert H. Harrison ..	Maryland	1789 to 1790.
	James Wilson	Pennsylvania ...	1789 to 1798.
	John Blair	Virginia	1789 to 1796.
	James Iredell	North Carolina ..	1790 to 1799.
	Thomas Johnson	Maryland	1791 to 1793.
	William Paterson	New Jersey	1793 to 1806.
John Rutledge ..	(Not confirmed)	South Carolina ..	1795 to 1795.
William Cushing ..	.....	Massachusetts ..	1796. Declined.
	Samuel Chase	Maryland	1796 to 1811.
Oliver Ellsworth ..	.....	Connecticut	1796 to 1800.
	Bushrod Washington ..	Virginia	1798 to 1829.
	Alfred Moore	North Carolina ..	1799 to 1804.
John Jay .....	.....	New York	1800. Declined.
John Marshall ..	.....	Virginia	1801 to 1835.
	William Johnson	South Carolina ..	1804 to 1834.
	Brockholst Livingston ..	New York	1807 to 1823.
	Thomas Todd	Kentucky	1807 to 1826.
	Levi Lincoln	Massachusetts ..	1811. Declined.
	John Quincy Adams ..	Massachusetts ..	1811. Declined.
	Joseph Story	Massachusetts ..	1811 to 1845.
	Gabriel Duvall	Maryland	1811 to 1835.
	Smith Thompson	New York	1823 to 1843.
	Robert Trimble	Kentucky	1826 to 1828.

Chief Justices.	Associate Justices.	State.	Term of Service.
	John McLean	Ohio	1829 to 1861.
	Henry Baldwin	Pennsylvania	1830 to 1844.
	James M. Wayne.....	Georgia	1835 to 1867.
Roger B. Taney..	.....	Maryland.....	1836 to 1864.
	Philip P. Barbour.....	Virginia	1836 to 1841.
	William Smith	Alabama	1837. Declined.
	John Catron	Tennessee.....	1837 to 1865.
	John McKinley	Alabama	1837 to 1852.
	Peter V. Daniel	Virginia	1841 to 1860.
	Samuel Nelson	New York	1845 to 1872.
	Levi Woodbury	New Hampshire..	1845 to 1851.
	Robert C. Grier	Pennsylvania	1846 to 1870.
	Benjamin R. Curtis ...	Massachusetts ..	1851 to 1857.
	John A. Campbell	Alabama	1853 to 1861.
	Nathan Clifford	Maine.....	1858 to 1881.
	Noah H. Swayne	Ohio.....	1862 to 1881.
	Samuel F. Miller	Iowa.....	1862 to 1890.
	David Davis	Illinois	1862 to 1877.
	Stephen J. Field	California	1863 to 1897.
Salmon P. Chase.	.....	Ohio.....	1864 to 1873.
	Edwin M. Stanton*....	Pennsylvania	1869.
	William Strong.....	Pennsylvania	1870 to 1880.
	Joseph P. Bradley	New Jersey.....	1870 to 1892.
	Ward Hunt	New York	1872 to 1886.
Morrison R. Waite	.....	Ohio.....	1874 to 1887.
	John M. Harlan.....	Kentucky	1877 to —.
	William B. Woods	Georgia	1880 to 1887.
	Stanley Matthews	Ohio.....	1881 to 1889.
	Horace Gray	Massachusetts ..	1881 to —.
	Samuel Blatchford	New York	1882 to 1893.
	Lucius Q. C. Lamar ..	Mississippi	1888 to 1893.
Melville W. Fuller	.....	Illinois	1888 to —.
	David J. Brewer.....	Kansas	1889 to —.
	Henry B. Brown	Michigan.....	1891 to —.
	George Shiras, Jr.....	Pennsylvania	1892 to —.
	Howell E. Jackson	Tennessee.....	1893 to 1895.
	Edward D. White	Louisiana	1894 to —.
	Joseph McKenna	California	1898 to —.

* Died before his commission took effect.

Supreme Court Reports begin with the volume numbered 2 Dallas, and consist of the following : Dallas, 3 vols., 1790-1800 ; Cranch, 9 vols., 1800-1815 ; Wheaton, 12 vols., 1816-1827 ; Peters, 16 vols., 1828-1842 ; Howard, 24 vols., 1843-1860 ; Black, 2 vols., 1861-1862 ; Wallace, 23 vols., 1863-1875 ; from this point they are numbered 90 U. S., 91 U. S., etc.

Surplus, Distribution of. The distribution of the treasury sur-

plus among the States in preference to appropriating it to internal improvements was advocated by President Jackson in 1829, the debt having been paid, while the compromise of 1832 forbade the reduction of the tariff. In 1836 a bill to this effect was passed by Congress, and to it was joined a bill to regulate the public deposits. Afterward an attempt was made to separate the two bills, but this failed. The bill provided that all the money in the treasury, January 1, 1837, in excess of \$5,000,000, was to be deposited with the States in the proportion of their membership in the electoral college, and in four installments. The States were to give certificates of deposits, payable to the Secretary of the Treasury on demand. Jackson defended this step on the ground that many of the States were "improvement States," with a growing money market and a large debt, and therefore in urgent need of funds. The States mostly misused the money. Only three of the four installments were paid, when the crash of 1837 came upon the Federal Government, and no more was paid. History by Bourne.

"**Susan Constant**," a vessel sent with the colonists to Virginia in 1606 by the Virginia Company. She was commanded by Christopher Newport, and was accompanied by the "God-Speed" and the "Discovery." The colonists landed May 13, 1607.

Susquehanna Company, a land company formed in 1754, chiefly of Connecticut farmers, for the colonization of the Wyoming country. By a treaty with the Five Nations, July 11, 1754, an enormous tract of country was purchased for £2,000. It began at the southern boundary of Connecticut and followed in a northerly direction the course of the Susquehanna to northern Pennsylvania. In 1785-1786 many disputes arose between the Susquehanna Company and the Pennsylvania claimants of the territory. This was called the "Pennamite War."

Susquehannas, or **Conestogas**, an extinct tribe of Indians, once inhabiting lands on the Susquehanna River. They waged fierce wars with neighboring tribes, and became so troublesome to Maryland that they were proclaimed public enemies in 1642. In 1652 they ceded lands to the colony. In 1675, after a bitter struggle with the Iroquois, they were overthrown. Some, retreating to Maryland, were attacked by the whites. The Indians then ravaged the frontier until completely cut off. A remnant of the tribe, during a period of excitement against the Indians, was butchered at Lancaster, Pa., 1763.

Sutter, John A. (1803-1880), came to America from Baden in 1834. In 1841 he founded a settlement on the present site of Sacramento. The first gold in California was found on his estate in 1848.

Swaanendael, a settlement established in 1632 on the Delaware River at the site of the present town of Lewiston, Del., by Godyn, Blommaert, De Vries and others. A fort was also built. Trouble soon arose with the Indians and the inhabitants were massacred.

Swamp Angel, the name given to a large Parrott gun erected on a redoubt that in August, 1863, fired shells into Charleston five miles distant. One of these entered St. Michael's Church, and destroyed a table on the wall upon which the ten commandments were inscribed—excepting two, "Thou shalt not kill," "Thou shalt not commit adultery."

Swamp Fight, a fight in the Narragansett country, in what is now South Kingstown, R. I., on December 19, 1675, during King Philip's War. Philip and his allies, intrenched in a strong palisade in the midst of a swamp, were attacked by the forces of Massachusetts, Plymouth and Connecticut, and defeated with great slaughter; the stockade was destroyed.

Swamp Lands. In 1849 Congress passed a resolution which led to the grant of enormous tracts of overflowed and swamp lands to the States for their disposal. These were in many instances re-granted to railroad corporations.

Swann, Thomas (1805-1883), was president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from 1847 to 1853, Governor of Maryland from 1865 to 1869, and a Democratic U. S. Congressman from 1869 to 1879.

Swansea, Mass., was attacked by the Indians on June 20, 23, 25, 1675, during King Philip's War. Many houses were burned and terrible atrocities committed.

Swayne, Noah H. (1804-1884), was U. S. District Attorney for Ohio from 1838 to 1848. He was a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court from 1862 to 1881, when he resigned.

Sweden and Norway. Sweden was the first nation to offer voluntarily her friendship to the United States. A treaty of amity and commerce was concluded in 1783. With Sweden and Norway a commercial treaty was concluded in 1816 and another in 1827. An extradition convention was concluded in 1860, and a naturalization convention in 1869. A new extradition treaty was concluded January 14, 1893.

Swedenborgians (New Jerusalem Church). A sect named after its founder, Emanuel Swedenborg, and because they believe that his teach-

ings superseded the old form of Christianity and brought in the "New Jerusalem." Swedenborg himself founded no church, but his followers organized bodies in sympathy with his teachings. The first church in the United States was founded at Baltimore, 1792, and since 1817 a general convention meets annually, which now represents some five thousand members.

Swedes. The Swedish element in U. S. history came originally in the settlement of New Sweden. (See Delaware.) The Swedish language was spoken there until after the Revolution, when the Swedish king ceased to send out a Swedish pastor, as he had hitherto done, because it seemed no longer necessary. Swedish immigration to the United States began to be important about 1846, and increased rapidly after 1876. Immigrants from Sweden and Norway have constituted six per cent. of all immigrants since 1820.

Swedish West India Company, or the South Company, founded in October, 1624, by Willem Usselinx, of Antwerp, under a charter granted by Gustavus Adolphus, of special trading privileges with America. The king subscribed 400,000 daler, and stock was taken by other Swedes, among them Chancellor Oxenstjerna. Combining later with certain Dutch merchants, the company effected settlements along the Delaware River. The charter extended to 1646.

Sweeny, Thomas W. (1820-1892), came to the United States from Ireland in 1832. He served with distinction during the Mexican War. He participated in the actions at Wilson's Creek and Fort Donelson, and led a brigade at Shiloh. He commanded a division in the Atlanta campaign, and fought at Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta. He engaged in the Fenian invasion of Canada in 1866.

Sweet, Benjamin J. (1832-1874), was severely wounded at Perryville in 1861. In 1864 he took command of the prison at Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he defeated two well-planned attempts to liberate the prisoners and burn Chicago.

Swett, Samuel (1782-1866), of Massachusetts, served on the staff of General Izard during the War of 1812. He wrote "History of the Battle of Bunker Hill," "Who was Commander at Bunker Hill?" and "Defense of Timothy Pickering against Bancroft's History."

Swinton, William (1833-1892), became connected with the *New York Times* in 1858 and became a war correspondent in 1862. He trav-

eled in the South in 1867 and collected material for a "History of the Civil War." He wrote the *Times'* "Review of McClellan," "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," "The Twelve Decisive Battles of the War," and an excellent series of school books.

Swiss. In 1711 a number of Swiss and Germans emigrated to South Carolina led by Jean Pierre Purry, and in 1732 an extensive tract was granted to a new body from Neufchatel, along the Savannah River.

Swiss Confederation. The United States concluded, in 1847, with the Swiss Confederation a convention for the mutual abolition of droit d'aubaine and taxes on emigration. In 1850 a convention of friendship, commerce and extradition was concluded.

Sykes, George (1822-1880), served with distinction during the Civil War. He commanded a battalion at Bull Run. He had charge of the infantry in the defense of Washington from 1861 to 1862. He led a division at Gaines' Mills and a corps at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. He commanded a corps in the Army of the Potomac till 1864, when he was sent to Kansas.

Symmes Purchase. John Cleves Symmes and his associates bought in 1787 a tract of land along the Ohio and Miami Rivers. The tract originally contained 1,000,000 acres, but was reduced later to 248,540 acres, because of the partial failure of the colonization plans. The first pre-emption law was passed in 1801 for the furtherance of this scheme.

T.

Taft, Alphonso (1810-1891), of Ohio, was Secretary of War in Grant's Cabinet from March to May, 1876, when he was made Attorney-General and served till 1877. He was Minister to Austria from 1882 to 1884, and to Russia from 1884 to 1885.

Taft, William H., Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit Court (Ohio), was appointed by President McKinley, February 5, 1900, chairman of a commission to inaugurate a civil government in the Philippines. This action by the President was the first official indication that the war in Luzon was practically ended, and that the time had arrived to supplant military rule by civil authority.

Talbot, Silas (1751-1813), rendered brilliant service in the navy during the Revolution, capturing many British vessels. He represented New York in the U. S. Congress as a Federalist from 1793 to 1795.

Talcott, John (1630-1688), was treasurer of the Connecticut colony from 1660 to 1676. He was one of the patentees named in the charter of 1662. He commanded the colonial army during the Indian wars.

Tallaferro, William B., born in 1822, was prominent in the Confederate army of Northern Virginia from 1861 to 1863. He commanded at Morris and James islands in 1863. In 1864 he commanded the district of South Carolina. Died 1898.

Talladega, a village of the Creek Indians of Alabama in 1813. November 7, Andrew Jackson, then conducting a campaign against the Creeks, received a message from Talladega, which was a friendly town, begging aid against the hostile tribes. Jackson replied by marching to Talladega and defeating the Creeks, November 8.

Tallahassee, Fla., was selected as the seat of the territorial government in 1822. It was laid out in 1824, and became a city in 1827. Tallahassee was occupied May 10, 1865, by General McCook and 500 Federal soldiers for the purpose of receiving the surrender of the Confederates in that section, who were commanded by Sam Jones. No fighting of consequence occurred.

Tallahatchee, in Benton County, Alabama, was the scene of a

terrible battle November 3, 1813. General Coffee, with nine hundred men, surrounded two hundred Creek Indians whom he so completely surprised that not one of the savages escaped. Tallashatchee, their village, was also completely destroyed.

Talleyrand-Perigord, Charles Maurice, Prince de (1754-1838), the famous French diplomatist, was Minister of Foreign Affairs in France when Pinckney, Marshall and Gerry were sent from the United States on a special mission in 1797. He demanded (1) a disavowal of President Adams' hostile expressions toward France, (2) a loan, and (3) *douceurs*, which the American envoys refused to concede. The unofficial French negotiators, Hottinguer, Bellamy and Hauteval, were designated as X, Y, and Z in the reports sent to the United States. These X, Y, Z papers aroused great indignation against France. Later, Talleyrand made overtures for more favorable negotiations. He had visited the United States in 1794. He was still Minister at the time of the Louisiana cession of 1803.

Tallmadge, Benjamin (1754-1835), commanded detachments during the Revolution at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Lloyd's Neck and Fort George. He represented Connecticut in the U. S. Congress as a Federalist from 1801 to 1817.

Tallmadge, James (1778-1853), represented New York in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1817 to 1819. He proposed the exclusion of slavery from Missouri as a condition of its admission to the Union as a State, and delivered a widely popular speech in opposition to slavery. He was Lieutenant-Governor of New York from 1826 to 1827. He was one of the founders of the American Institute at New York and its president from 1831 to 1850.

Talmage, Thomas DeWitt, Presbyterian clergyman, author and lecturer, born at Bound Brook, N. J., Jan. 7, 1832. Graduated 1852. He held the position of pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle for more than ten years, and in 1895 was called to the First Presbyterian Church in Washington. He is one of the most eloquent divines of the age, and is equally popular as an author, nearly fifty books bearing his name. His sermons are published weekly by 3,600 newspapers in America and foreign lands, and his weekly audiences, through this means, number many millions.

Tammany (seventeenth century), was chief of the Delaware Indians. He was a brave and influential chieftain about whom there are many

traditions. He is the patron of the Democratic organization called the Tammany Society.

Tammany. In 1789 William Mooney, an Irish-American politician, founded in New York City the Columbian Order, a secret society, which in 1805 was incorporated as the Tammany Society, named after the Indian Tammany, and wearing Indian insignia, especially a buck's tail. In 1800, by careful work under Aaron Burr, the order controlled New York City politics. Next, under Daniel D. Tompkins, it became the administration wing of the Democratic party in New York City, upholding Madison and opposing the Clintons. The Bucktails and the Albany Regency controlled the State for a long period. In 1822 the power over the society had gone into the hands of its general committee. Stricter and stricter organization followed, and Tammany developed into a machine for securing success in elections and power and plunder for its chieftains. Always indifferent to principles, it grew worse after the influx of foreigners into the city, till after the war its corruption culminated in the scandalous performances of the Tweed Ring. (See art.) Since the defeat of the Tweed Ring in 1871, Tammany, under the control of John Kelly, Richard Croker and others, has been famous for strict control over a large body of voters, strict devotion to the spoils system, looseness of allegiance to the Democratic party, and indifference to the welfare and interests of the great city which it has almost constantly ruled.

Taney, Roger Brooke (1777-1864), Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, was graduated at Dickinson College, became a member of the Maryland Legislature, and settled in Baltimore. Lawyer and politician, at first Federalist and later Jacksonian Democrat, he was Attorney-General 1831-1833, and was appointed by President Jackson as Secretary of the Treasury in 1833, to take the place of a less subservient official. Taney was not confirmed by the Senate, but in his few months of service he ordered the removal of the Government deposits from the bank. The President nominated him as Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1835, and he was confirmed in the following year. In his long service, until his death, various important questions were decided, chief of which in interest was the Dred Scott case in 1857.

Tappan Patent, a grant of land in what is now Orange County, N. Y., made in 1686 by Governor Dongan, of New York, to six Dutch patentees. The land was to be held in free and common socage of King James II.

Tariff. Before 1789 colonies and States occasionally levied tariffs on imports, sometimes of a protective nature. The diversity of these tariffs and the consequent hindrances to commerce formed one cause of the cementing of a stronger union in 1787. The new Constitution gave Congress power to regulate commerce. In 1789 the First Congress passed a tariff act which imposed on imports duties averaging about eight per cent. ad valorem. In 1790, and again in 1792, the rates were slightly increased. They were in large part so adjusted as to give protection to American industries. This policy Hamilton and the Federalists constantly advocated, largely for political reasons. The War of 1812 gave artificial stimulus to American manufactures, which was accordingly continued by the tariff of 1816, which imposed duties of about twenty-five per cent. on leading manufactures, the agricultural South and commercial New England protesting. In 1824 a new tariff act was passed, increasing duties on metals and agricultural products. Clay now made himself the leader in advocacy of the "American system," so-called, the combination of a higher protective tariff with Federal expenditures for internal improvements. A protectionist convention at Harrisburg urged higher duties. In 1828 a tariff called the "tariff of abominations" imposed duties on raw materials. It was passed by reason of political intrigues, rather than by reason of economic considerations. The South protested violently, urging not only the injustice of a high tariff from which exporting States received no benefit, but also its unconstitutionality. Calhoun and South Carolina took the lead in this remonstrance. Though the tariff of 1832 went back nearly to the rates of 1824, it retained the principle of protection. South Carolina then proceeded to nullify the act. Though Jackson met nullification with vigorous repression, Congress compromised in the tariff of 1833, which provided for a gradual reduction of duties to a uniform revenue rate, to be reached in 1842. In 1846 a new tariff was enacted, which, though not quite a tariff "for revenue only," was rather a revenue than a protective tariff. A still lower tariff came in in 1857. This remained until 1861, when the Morrill Tariff went into effect, in accordance with the policy of the Republicans, now in power, who favored high protective duties. The Civil War caused large increase of the rates to meet Government expenses and stimulate manufactures. These continued long after the war. In 1882 a Tariff Commission was appointed to consider readjustments, and the Republicans made some slight reductions. Since then they have returned to advocacy of high protection, while the Democrats, since President Cleveland's message of 1887, have favored reduction of the rates. The McKinley Act of 1890 maintained and strengthened the protective system. A Democratic bill for

moderate reduction was introduced into the House in December, 1893, known as the Wilson bill, which passed after many modifications, but it proved unsatisfactory, as even Democrats predicted. After the inauguration of President McKinley the Dingley high protective bill was passed (1897), which is still in operation.

Tariff Commission, a commission appointed by an Act of Congress of March 28, 1882, to consist of nine members appointed from civil life by the President. The duty of this commission was to investigate questions relating to the commercial, mercantile, agricultural, manufacturing and mining interests of the United States and make suggestions for the establishment of a judicious tariff, or a revision of the existing tariff and the internal revenue laws.

Tarleton, Sir Bannastre (1754-1833), colonel, came to America from England with Lord Cornwallis in 1776. He engaged in Colonel Harcourt's raid upon Baskingridge, N. J. In 1779 he organized the "British Legion," or "Tarleton's Legion," in South Carolina, with which he conducted partisan warfare. He slaughtered Colonel Buford's regiment at Waxhaw Creek and fought bravely at Camden and Fishing Creek. He was defeated at Blackstock Hill by General Sumter and his force was almost annihilated at Cowpens by General Morgan. He surrendered with Cornwallis at Yorktown. He wrote "A History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in the Southern Provinces of North America."

Tattnall, Josiah (1795-1871), served in a seamen's battery on Craney Island during the War of 1812. He served in Decatur's squadron during the Algerine War. He was given command of the "Spitfire" at the outbreak of the Mexican War and commanded the Mosquito division at the siege of Vera Cruz. In 1861 he entered the Confederate service and was given command of the naval defenses of Georgia and South Carolina. He led an attack on Port Royal in 1861. In 1862 he commanded the "Merrimac." He was active in the defense of Savannah.

Taxables, in the Southern colonies, meant persons upon whom a poll-tax was paid (called tithables in Virginia). In Maryland, for instance, taxables included all males and all female slaves of sixteen years or more, excepting beneficed clergymen of the Church of England, paupers and disabled slaves.

Taxation. In the earlier days of the American colonies there was little need of taxation; quit rents satisfied the proprietary or company

Voluntary contributions, forfeitures, fines and payments for land defrayed the greater part of the colonial expenses. By the year 1653, however, we find the colonists complaining of the injustice of chimney and head money, tithes on grain, flax, hemp, tobacco, butter, cheese and excessive export duties. In 1796 most of the States passed laws to regulate taxation, adopting various methods of apportionment and collection, and varying often in the objects taxed. All levied a tax on land except Delaware, and there was a uniform poll tax in nine; other things taxed were horses and cattle and farm stock, stock in trade of merchants, money on hand or at interest, houses, slaves, carriages, billiard tables, processes of law and official papers. The period between 1796 and the Civil War was the transition period as regards taxation, the modern system of taxation being gradually developed. About 1851 a uniform rate of taxation began to be introduced in some States. The Federal Government has raised little money by direct taxes (see art. Direct Taxes), and has used the income tax only in the Civil War. It has raised its revenue through indirect taxation. (See Excise, Internal Revenue, Tariff.)

"Taxation no Tyranny," a famous pamphlet against the cause of the American colonies, written by Dr Samuel Johnson, and published in London in 1775.

Taylor, Bayard (1825-1878), author, came into prominence by his accounts of a pedestrian tour in Europe from 1844 to 1846. In 1847 he became an editor on the staff of the *Tribune*. He made extensive travels through Europe, Asia and Africa. He was Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg from 1862 to 1863 and Minister to Berlin in 1878. He wrote an admirable translation of Goethe's *Faust*.

Taylor, George (1716-1781), came to America from Ireland in 1736. He served in the Pennsylvania Legislature from 1764 to 1769. He represented Pennsylvania in the Continental Congress from 1776 to 1777, and signed the Declaration of Independence.

Taylor, John (1750-1824), called John Taylor of Carolina, represented Virginia in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1792 to 1794 and from 1822 to 1824. During the interval he served in the Virginia House of Delegates, where he moved the celebrated Virginia Resolutions of 1798. He wrote "Inquiry into the Principles and Policy of the Government of the United States," "Construction Construed and the Constitution Vindicated" and "New Views of the Constitution of the United States," leading works of the State-rights school.

Taylor, John (1770-1832), was admitted to the bar in 1793. He was a member of the South Carolina Legislature for a number of years, represented South Carolina in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1807 to 1810, when he became a U. S. Senator and served until 1816. He was a U. S. Congressman from 1816 to 1817, and Governor of South Carolina from 1826 to 1828.

Taylor, John (1808-1887), came to Canada from England in 1832. He became a Mormon apostle in 1838, and succeeded to the presidency of the Mormon Church in 1877. He was indicted for polygamy in 1885.

Taylor, John W. (1784-1854), represented New York in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1813 to 1833. He was Speaker of the House from 1820 to 1821, during the passage of the Missouri Compromise, and from 1825 to 1827. He delivered the first speech in Congress plainly opposing the extension of slavery. He aided in organizing the National Republican and the Whig parties.

Taylor, Richard (1826-1879), son of President Zachary Taylor, was a member of the Louisiana Legislature from 1856 to 1860. He was a member of the Louisiana Secessionist Convention. He commanded a Louisiana regiment at Bull Run, and a brigade in General Jackson's Virginia campaign. He distinguished himself at Middletown, Winchester, Cross Keys, Port Republic and the Seven Days' battles before Richmond. In 1863 and 1864 he commanded the department west of the Mississippi. He defeated General Banks at Sabine Cross-Roads in 1864. In 1864 he commanded the East Louisiana Department. He wrote "Destruction and Reconstruction."

Taylor, William R. (1811-1889), commanded the "St. Mary's" during the Mexican War and served at the siege of Vera Cruz. He commanded the "Housatonic" from 1861 to 1863, and the "Juniata" at Fort Fisher.

Taylor, Zachary (September 24, 1784-July 9, 1850), twelfth President of the United States, was born in Orange County, Va. He received an appointment to the U. S. army as first lieutenant in 1808. In 1812 he conducted a defense of Fort Harrison against the Indians. After the long period of comparative peace he served in the Black Hawk War, and becoming colonel, was appointed to command against the Seminoles in Florida. There, in December, 1837, he won the battle of Okeechobee. When war with Mexico was approaching, Taylor was ordered to the disputed Texan frontier. He gained the victory of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, Resaca de la Palma, May 9, and occupied Matamoras.

He was made major-general, and stormed Monterey in September. In the following campaign General Taylor, who had been compelled to detach some of his best troops, was attacked by vastly superior forces under Santa Anna, and gained a brilliant victory at Buena Vista, February 22-23, 1847. "Old Rough and Ready" was now the national hero. The following year the Whigs nominated him as candidate for President over such competitors as Clay and Webster, and he was elected and entered on his duties in 1849. The California question complicated with the absorbing slavery topic was the chief matter in President Taylor's administration ; he died before the compromise was completed.

Taylor vs. Reading, a New Jersey case, memorable because one of the earliest cases in which a court took upon itself to pronounce upon the constitutionality of a legislative enactment. The Legislature of New Jersey passed an act in 1795, upon the petition of the defendants in the case of *Taylor vs. Reading*, declaring that in certain cases payments made in Continental money should be credited as specie. The Court of Appeals deemed this an *ex post facto* law, and as such unconstitutional and inoperative.

Tazewell, Littleton W. (1774-1860), was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates from 1796 to 1800, a Congressman from 1800 to 1801. He heartily supported the War of 1812. He was appointed a commissioner to Spain in 1819 under the treaty for the purchase of Florida. He represented Virginia in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1825 to 1833. He was a prominent member of the convention to revise the Virginia constitution in 1829, and was Governor of Virginia from 1834 to 1836. In 1840 he received eleven electoral votes for Vice-President.

Tea. June 29, 1767, at the instance of Lord North, Parliament passed an act levying a high duty on tea imported into the colonies. In 1769 the citizens of Boston sent vigorous resolutions to the King denouncing this act. It was partially repealed in 1770, but the East India Company was later assisted by the Government in shipping a surplus quantity of tea to Boston. December 1, 1773, the citizens of Boston held a meeting to consult concerning the most effectual method of preventing the landing of this tea. Another meeting was held December 10, and parties of citizens, disguised as "Mohawks," made a raid upon the vessels and threw the tea overboard. In several of the other colonies the landing of tea was prohibited and the cargoes sent whence they came.

Tecumseh, or **Tecumtha** (1768 ?-1813), chief of the Shawnee Indians, joined his brother Ellskwatawa, "the Prophet," in an attempt to organize the Western Indians in a confederacy against the whites. The scheme was defeated by the battle of Tippecanoe in 1815. He aided the British in the War of 1812, serving at Raisin River and Maguaga. He was joint commander at Fort Meigs, where he protected the American forces from massacre. He served at Lake Erie, and led the left wing at the battle of the Thames, where he was killed.

Telegraph. The telegraph was first brought into practical use in the United States by Professor S. F. B. Morse. He began his experiments in 1832, aided by L. D. Gale and George and Alfred Vail. In 1837 he filed a caveat in the Patent Office at Washington, and in 1840 obtained a patent covering the improvements he had made in the meantime. The first line established was between Baltimore and Washington, it being successfully operated May 27, 1844. In October, 1842, Morse had attempted to operate a line from Governor's Island to the Battery in New York, but this experiment failed. Samuel Colt, in 1843, laid a submarine cable from Coney Island and Fire Island, at the mouth of New York harbor, up to the city, and operated it successfully for a time. In 1860 it was estimated that there were over 50,000 miles of telegraph lines in operation in the United States, and at present the lines extend over 190,000. In 1857 Cyrus W. Field attempted to connect Europe and America by means of an Atlantic cable. The first attempt failed, but the laying of the cable was finally accomplished August 5, 1858. (See Atlantic Cable.)

Telephone. The invention of the telephone is claimed by Gray, of Chicago ; Bell, formerly of the Institute of Technology, of Boston, now of Washington, and several others. The possibility of such an instrument was discovered previous to 1873, but the first satisfactory results were not obtained until 1877, when Bell completed and put into practical use a telephone line between Salem and Boston, Gray achieving a like result the same year in a line set up between Chicago and Milwaukee, a distance of eighty-five miles. By 1880 there were in existence 148 telephone companies and private concerns, operating 34,305 miles of wire (1893, 308,000 miles). Conversation can now be carried on easily between New York and Chicago, and for even greater distances. The Bell Company is the most extensive. Two suits were brought against the patent, but both failed.

Teller, Henry M., born in 1830, was major-general of Colorado militia from 1862 to 1864. He represented Colorado in the U. S. Senate

as a Republican from 1876 to 1882. From 1877 to 1878 he was chairman of the special committee on election frauds. He was Secretary of the Interior in Arthur's Cabinet from 1882 to 1885. He was again elected to the U. S. Senate in 1885, 1891 and 1897.

Ten-Forties, bonds bearing five per cent. interest, redeemable at any time after ten years from the date of issue, and payable in full at the end of forty years, issued by the U. S. Government in 1864.

Ten-Hour Law. In the early years of manufactures the working day sometimes extended to thirteen or fourteen hours. After the passage of the ten-hour law in England in 1847, the working classes in this country demanded a similar law. In 1853 the manufacturing companies in Lowell, Lawrence and Fall River voluntarily reduced the working day to eleven hours. In 1874 Massachusetts enacted a law prescribing a ten-hour day for all females and all males under eighteen years of age employed in textile factories. Similar laws have been passed elsewhere.

Tennessee was originally a part of North Carolina. The first settlements were made by a company of hunters on the Watauga in the eastern part of the State in 1769. When North Carolina proposed to surrender the territory to the U. S. Government, these settlers protested, and formed a separate State Government under the name of Frankland or Franklin. They elected a Governor, John Sevier, and a legislature which requested admission to the Union as a State. In 1788 the State Government was overthrown by the inhabitants of the State who were favorable to North Carolina, an act of amnesty was passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, and Sevier was admitted as a Senator. In 1794 a Territorial Government was organized under provisions like those of the Ordinance of 1787, except that slavery should not be abolished. The State was admitted into the Union June 1, 1796. Knoxville was the capital until 1802, when it was changed to Nashville. The vote of the State was cast for Democratic candidates until 1835. The Legislature nominated Jackson for the Presidency in 1824, and the State supported him almost unanimously. In 1835 the Whigs elected Cannon Governor, and in 1836 cast the electoral votes for Hugh L. White, the candidate of the Southern States'-Rights faction of the Whig party. The Whigs secured the electoral votes of the State at each election until 1856, when Buchanan carried the State. In January, 1861, a popular vote defeated a proposal for the State to secede from the Union. June 8, 1861, the Secessionists carried the State. During the war the State furnished 31,092 to the Union army. The State was the scene of some of the fiercest

battles, as Island No. 10, Nashville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. July 24, 1866, the State was restored to the Union. The present Constitution was made in 1870. Since 1874 State politics have been shaped by the problem of the State debt. In 1880 this resulted in the election of a Republican Governor. The population of the State in 1796 was 77,202 ; in 1890 this had increased to 1,767,518. History by Ramsey and by Phelan.

Tennessee Bond Cases, seventeen causes decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1885, wherein it was held that the statutory lien upon railroads created by an act of the Tennessee Legislature in 1852 was for the benefit of the State and not of the holders of State bonds issued under that act.

Tennessee Historical Societies. One was founded at Nashville in 1847. Another was organized at Knoxville more recently.

Tenure of Office Act. By the Constitution the Senate is associated with the President in the making of appointments to office. But it was concluded in 1789 that removals were entirely in the discretion of the President. This remained the rule until 1867, when Congress, in the course of its quarrel with President Johnson, passed over his veto the Tenure of Office Act. This act provided that, with certain exceptions, every officer appointed with the concurrence of the Senate should retain his office until a successor should be in like manner appointed. During the recess of the Senate the President might, for specified causes, suspend an officer until the Senate could act. If the Senate approved, the officer might then be removed, otherwise not. Johnson's ignoring of the act in the case of Secretary Stanton, in 1868, led to his impeachment. The act was repealed in 1887.

Terra Marisæ, the Latin equivalent of Maryland. The charter of Maryland, alone among the colonial charters, was written in Latin.

Territories. Several States had extensive claims to Western lands. They were also claimed for the United States, as won by all in common, through the Revolutionary War. New York ceded her claims in 1781, Virginia in 1784, Massachusetts in 1785, Connecticut in 1786 and in 1800, South Carolina in 1787, North Carolina in 1790, Georgia in 1802. Subsequent additions of territory have been made by annexation (see art.). Preparatory to their admission as States, the separate regions of this domain have been organized as Territories, the first organized being the Northwest Territory, by the Ordinance of 1787. The Southwest Territory was organized in 1790. The history of each Terri-

tory can be found under its name or that of the State of the same name. At first the form of government of a Territory was modeled on that in the Ordinance for the Government of the Northwest Territory. Afterward two types were developed. In those of the second class, the Governor, Secretary, Judges and Legislative Council of thirteen were all appointed by the President. In those of the first class, to which lately all organized Territories have belonged, there is a bicameral Legislature, the House of Representatives being elected by the people. Convening, the House nominates eighteen persons, from among whom the President chooses a Legislative Council of nine. A delegate represents each Territory in Congress, but without vote.

Terry, Alfred Howe (1827-1890), an American general, was one of the most successful of the civilian officers in the War of the Rebellion. Before the struggle he had been a lawyer, paying some attention to militia matters. During the first year he commanded a regiment at the capture of Port Royal and Fort Pulaski. Being made a brigadier-general, he served in 1862-1863 in the operations near Charleston. He commanded a corps in the Army of the James, and fought at Chester Station, Drewry's Bluff and the siege of Petersburg. He was intrusted with the military part of the second attempt on Fort Fisher, January, 1865, co-operating with the admiral. The successful storming of the fort on January 14 made Terry a brigadier-general in the regular army. He captured Wilmington, and was a departmental commander after the war. General Terry became major-general in 1886, and retired in 1888.

Texas, the largest State in the Union, popularly known as the "Lone Star State," formed originally a part of the Spanish possessions in America. The United States surrendered her claim that Texas was included in the Louisiana purchase, by the treaty of 1819-1821 with Spain, whereby the United States obtained possession of Florida and settled the eastern boundary of Texas. Meanwhile Mexico had declared her independence of Spain, and Texas with Coahuila formed a State of Mexico, and in 1827 adopted a State Constitution which forbade the importation of slaves and provided for the gradual abolition of slavery. Moses Austin, an American, obtained a large grant of land in Texas in 1820, and formed a settlement of Americans, which increased rapidly. A new State Constitution was formed in 1833 by a convention of the 20,000 settlers, but Mexico refused to recognize it. When Santa Anna, the President of Mexico, attempted to reduce the Mexican States to the condition of departments in 1835, Texas immediately seceded, March 2, 1836, and proclaimed her independence, which she maintained by the

defeat of Santa Anna at the head of 1,500 troops by General Sam Houston with only 700 or 800 Americans, in the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836. A constitution was adopted favoring slavery. Houston was elected President. The United States, England, France and Belgium recognized the new government as independent (1837). From this time until December 29, 1845, when Texas was finally annexed to the United States, the question of its annexation was the Gordian knot of American politics. Treaty negotiations failing, annexation was accomplished by joint resolution of both Houses of Congress. The dispute over the western boundary of Texas led to the Mexican War (*q. v.*). March 25, 1850, Texas ceded all claims to territory outside of her present limits to the United States for \$10,000,000. February 1, 1861, an ordinance of secession was passed. During the war there was a large influx of slaves from the other States. The State was restored to its place in the Union March 30, 1870. The State has been uniformly Democratic except for a brief period prior to 1873. The population of Texas in 1850 was 212,592; in 1890, 2,235,523. The present constitution was made in 1876. History by Yoakum.

"Texas Gazette and Brazoria Advertiser," first newspaper of Texas. It was established at Brazoria in 1830. September 4, 1832, it was merged in the *Constitutional Advocate and Texas Public Advertiser*, which was suspended in 1833.

Texas vs. White et al. This case was tried before the Supreme Court of the United States on the original bill in 1868. In 1851 the United States issued to the State of Texas 5,000 coupon bonds for \$1,000 each, payable to State of Texas or bearer, in arrangement of certain boundary claims. Part of these bonds were seized during the Civil War by the revolutionary government of Texas and sold to White & Chiles and others of New York and other States, though said bonds were only payable if indorsed by a recognized Governor. In 1866 a bill was filed for an injunction to recover these bonds. This was granted on the ground that the action of a revolutionary government did not affect the right of Texas as a State of the Union, having a government acknowledging her obligations to the National Constitution. The Court pronounced the Union an indestructible Union of indestructible States and the act of secession void.

Thames, Canada. At this river a final stand was made by General Procter and Tecumtha, when pursued by General Harrison in the War of 1812. The position chosen was poor and very favorable to the American advance. October 5, 1813, Harrison with 3,000 men attacked and

by a vigorous charge of cavalry under Colonel Johnson drove the British in great confusion from the field. Tecumtha was slain and General Procter himself barely escaped capture. This defeat ended his disgraceful career. The Americans lost forty-five and the British forty-eight, besides thirty-three Indians; 477 prisoners were captured. The results of the battle were: The Indian Northwestern Confederacy was destroyed; the British power in Upper Canada was broken, and practically all that had been lost by General Hull at Detroit was regained.

Thatcher, Henry K. (1806-1880), commanded the "Constellation" on the Mediterranean station from 1862 to 1863. In command of the "Colorado" he led the first division of Commodore Porter's fleet in both attacks on Fort Fisher. He succeeded Farragut in command of the Western Gulf squadron at Mobile, whose surrender he secured. He was promoted rear-admiral and retired in 1868.

Thayer, Eli, born in 1819, of Worcester, Mass., founded the Emigrant Aid Company which settled Lawrence, Topeka, Manhattan and Ossawatimie. These settlements in Kansas exerted a powerful influence for the anti-slavery cause. He represented Massachusetts in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1857 to 1861. He wrote "The Kansas Crusade."

Thayer, John M., born in 1820, led a brigade at Donelson and Shiloh and commanded a division at Vicksburg and a column at Chickasaw. He represented Nebraska in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1867 to 1871, and was Governor of Nebraska from 1886 to 1891.

Thayer, Sylvanus (1785-1872), was superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point from 1817 to 1833. During his administration the academy became one of the best in the world. From 1833 to 1863 he fortified Boston Harbor.

Theater. The first theater in the United States was opened at Williamsburg, Va., September 5, 1752. This was followed by others at Annapolis, Md., and at New York, in Nassau Street, in 1753. Theaters were opened at Albany in 1769, at Baltimore in 1773, at Charleston, S. C., in 1774, at Newbern, N. C., in 1788, and at Boston in 1792.

Thomas, George Henry (July 31, 1816-March 28, 1870), a distinguished American general, was born in Virginia, and graduated at West Point in 1840. He fought against the Seminoles, and in the Mexican War was distinguished at Monterey and Buena Vista. In the summer of 1861 he had charge of a brigade in Virginia, and later in the

year was promoted to the command of a division in the Western army. At Mill Spring, in Kentucky, January 19, 1862, General Thomas gained the first marked Union success in the war. He led the right wing at Perryville, and the center of Murfreesboro'. At the battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1860, Thomas' ability prevented a serious disaster, and earned for him the title of the "Rock of Chickamauga." He fortified Chattanooga, received command of the Army of the Cumberland, and was made brigadier-general in the regular army. In command of his army he had a prominent share in the battle of Missionary Ridge and in the hard fighting of Sherman's campaign in 1864. In September, 1864, he was detached from Sherman's army, and was ordered to oppose General Hood. This service culminated in his decisive victory of Nashville, December 15, 16, 1864. General Thomas received the thanks of Congress, and was promoted to be major-general in the regular army. After the war he was a departmental commander. Life by Van Horne.

Thomas, Isaiah (1749-1831), edited the *Massachusetts Spy* from 1771 to 1801. He earnestly supported the Revolutionary movement by his paper. From 1775 to 1801 he published the celebrated *New England Almanac*. He founded the American Antiquarian Society, to which he gave valuable books, files of newspapers and estates. He wrote "A History of Printing in America."

Thomas, Jane (eighteenth century), was the wife of John Thomas, colonel of the Spartan regiment of South Carolina. She distinguished herself by aiding in repelling an attack upon her house by the Tories.

Thomas, Jesse B. (1777-1850), was territorial delegate to Congress from Indiana from 1808 to 1809. He represented Illinois in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1818 to 1829. He introduced the Missouri Compromise in 1820.

Thomas, John (1725-1776), of Massachusetts, commanded a regiment under General Amherst at Crown Point in 1760, and aided in the capture of Montreal. He was appointed a brigadier-general by the Provincial Congress in 1775. He had charge of the fortification of Dorchester Heights, which led to the evacuation of Boston by the British. In 1776 he was given command in Canada, but died of small-pox.

Thomas, Lorenzo (1804-1875), was chief of staff of General Butler during the Mexican War. He was adjutant-general of the army from 1861 to 1863. He organized colored troops from 1863 to 1865. In 1868 President Johnson, in the course of his quarrel with Secretary Stanton,

appointed Thomas Secretary of War. This led directly to the impeachment of Johnson.

Thomas, Philip F. (1810-1890), represented Maryland in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1839 to 1841. He was Governor of Maryland from 1848 to 1851, and Comptroller of the State Treasury from 1851 to 1853. He was Secretary of the Treasury in Buchanan's Cabinet from December, 1860, to January, 1861. He was refused a seat in the Senate in 1868, as having given aid and comfort to the Rebellion. He was a U. S. Congressman from 1875 to 1877.

Thomas, Theodore, born in 1835, came to America from Germany in 1845. He has been influential in introducing a higher class of music in America. He has been leader of the Philharmonic Society, and for a time director of music at the World's Fair.

Thompson, George, the abolitionist (born in Liverpool, England, in 1804, died in Leeds, England, in 1878), was active in the anti-slavery agitations respecting the British colonies, and came to this country in 1834 at the request of William Lloyd Garrison and others, to speak in behalf of abolition. He spoke in different parts of the country and his efforts led to the formation of 150 anti-slavery societies. He was finally threatened by mobs in Boston and fled to England in 1835. He aided greatly in preventing the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the British Government.

Thompson, Jacob (1810-1885), represented Mississippi in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1839 to 1851. He was Secretary of the Interior in Buchanan's Cabinet from 1857 to 1861, and used that position to aid schemes of secession. He was Governor of Mississippi from 1862 to 1864. In 1864 he was sent as a Confederate commissioner to Canada, where he promoted the scheme to release the prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and burn the city.

Thompson, John R. (1823-1873), of Virginia, was editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger* from 1847 to 1859. He exerted a great influence upon Southern literary tastes. He wrote "The Burial of Latané," "The Death of Stuart," and other poems popular in the South.

Thompson, Richard W. Born in Culpepper Co., Va., June 9, 1809. Removed to Indiana 1834, where he was admitted to the bar in Lawrence Co. He was frequently a member of the Legislature, also several times a Presidential elector and national delegate, a member of

Congress two terms, Judge of the Fifth Indiana Circuit Court and Secretary of the Navy in President Hayes' Cabinet 1877-81. At the close of his term he accepted the chairmanship of the American Committee of the Panama Canal Co. When De Lesseps Co. secured control of the Panama Railroad, Mr. Thompson became a director, was acquitted of any guilty knowledge of corruption charged against the management of the Canal Co., but retired to engage in the more congenial profession of authorship. He wrote three important works, "Papacy and the Civil Power," "Footprints of the Jesuits," "History of the Tariff," "Personal Recollections of sixteen Presidents." Died at his home in Terre Haute, February 9, 1900.

Thompson, Smith (1768-1843), was a Judge of the New York Supreme Court from 1802 to 1818. He was Secretary of the Navy in Monroe's Cabinet from 1818 to 1823, and a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court from 1823 to 1843.

Thomson, Charles (1729-1824), came to America from Ireland in 1740. His influence during the Revolution was such that he was called "the Sam Adams of Philadelphia, the life of the cause of liberty." He was Secretary of the Continental Congress during its entire history, from 1774 to 1789. He made careful records of the proceedings and took valuable notes.

Thoreau, Henry D. (1817-1862), of Massachusetts, was a poet and author, of idealistic aspirations, a fine scholar, a transcendentalist and a lover of nature. He wrote "Walden, or Life in the Woods," "The Maine Woods," "A Yankee in Canada," etc.

Thorfinn, died after 1016. He went to Greenland from Norway in 1006. According to the Sagas, in 1007 he sailed for Vinland with three ships and 160 persons, sighted Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, sailed along the New England coast and landed upon some island, where they spent the winter. The next three years were spent in a bay which some have identified with Mount Hope Bay, where they traded with the Esquimaux. They returned in 1011.

Thornton, Sir Edward, born in 1817, was Minister from England to the United States from 1867 to 1881. He was a member of the commission on the Alabama claims in 1871, and an arbitrator of the American and Mexican Claims Commission in 1873.

Thornton, Matthew (1714-1803), came to America from Ireland about 1717. He was Judge of the New Hampshire Supreme Court from

1776 to 1782. He represented New Hampshire in the Continental Congress from 1776 to 1778 and signed the Declaration of Independence.

Thorvald Ericsson, died in 1004. He is said to have come to America (Rhode Island ?) from Iceland with thirty men in 1002, in 1003 to have explored the southern coast of New England and in 1004 the northern coast.

Three-Cent Piece, a silver coin issued in 1851, having been authorized the same year. Its weight in grains was 12.375. In 1853 its weight was changed to 11.52. The coinage was discontinued by an Act of Congress of 1873. This coin was a legal tender to the amount of thirty cents. Nickel three-cent pieces began to be coined in 1865.

Three-Dollar Piece, a gold coin, authorized in 1853; coinage begun 1854. This coin has always been a legal tender to an unlimited amount.

Throckmorton, James W., born in 1825, was a member of the Texas Legislature from 1851 to 1861, and Governor of Texas from 1866 to 1867. He was a Democratic U. S. Congressman from 1875 to 1879 and from 1883 to 1887. Died 1894.

Throop, Enos T. (1784-1874), represented New York in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1815 to 1816. He was Governor of New York from 1829 to 1832, Minister to Naples from 1838 to 1842.

Thurman, Allen Granbery, born in 1813, an American statesman, is an eminent lawyer, settled in Columbus, Ohio. He is a life-long Democrat; from 1845 to 1847 he was Congressman from Ohio; he was Justice of the State Supreme Court 1851-1854, and its Chief Justice 1854-1856. In 1867 he was defeated for Governor by General Hayes. From 1869 to 1881 he was a U. S. Senator. While his party was in the minority Senator Thurman was its leader, and afterward he had the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee. He was at one time president *pro tem.* of the Senate. He was the sponsor for the Thurman Act, which compelled the Pacific railroads to fulfil their obligations to the Government. President Garfield appointed him a delegate to the Paris Monetary Convention of 1881. Thurman received votes in the Democratic National Conventions of 1876, 1880 and 1884. In 1888 he was nominated by acclamation for second place on the ticket with Cleveland, but was defeated in the election. Died 1895.

Thwaites, Reuben G., born in 1853, was an editor of the *Wiscon-*

sin State Journal from 1877 to 1886. He has given much attention to Western history. He wrote "Historic Waterways," and a small history of the colonies.

Ticknor, George (1791-1871), of Massachusetts, was admitted to the bar in 1813. From 1815 to 1819 he was in Europe engaged in philological study and collecting a library which was unsurpassed in Spanish literature. He was a professor of modern languages and literature at Harvard from 1819 to 1835. He wrote a "History of Spanish Literature," which is recognized as a masterly work. His letters have been published.

Ticonderoga. During the French and Indian War, in June, 1758, a British and Provincial force of 15,000 men advanced upon Ticonderoga, then occupied by the French. Montcalm had only 3,600. After some indecision he retired to the site of the fort and threw up earthworks. During their advance the English lost Howe, and the command fell to the incompetent Abercromby. Without support of artillery he attempted to carry the fort by a bayonet charge. He was disastrously repulsed with a loss of 1,944 to 277 on the side of the French. He retreated precipitately. On July 22, 1759, General Amherst appeared before Ticonderoga. He met little opposition and placed his artillery in position. On the night of the 23d, Bourlamaque retired from the fort with the best troops. The garrison kept up a brisk fire until the night of the 26th, when they abandoned the place and fired a train to the magazine. The fort was blown up and the place fell into English hands.—In the Revolutionary War also the strategic importance of Ticonderoga was recognized. A force under Ethan Allen arrived on the shore of Lake Champlain in the early morning of May 10, 1775. There were not enough boats to carry over all his forces, and so with only eighty-three men he descended upon the little garrison, who surrendered without a blow. Thus the colonists gained the key to the route to and from Canada, and captured a number of cannon and a considerable quantity of powder and ball, which they much needed. On July 1, 1777, Burgoyne in his march south appeared before Ticonderoga. The British seized a position which commands the fort and compelled the garrison, 3,000 in number, to evacuate. These retired into the Green Mountains, the women and wounded to Fort Edward (July 5, 1777).

"**Tidal Wave**," the term applied to the unprecedented success of the Democratic party in elections, State and Congressional, from 1872 to 1876. This was due to the corruption of the Republican administration. The tidal wave resulted in the contested election of 1876-77.

Tiffin, Edward (1766-1829), came to America from England in 1784. He was Governor of Ohio from 1803 to 1807, and represented Ohio in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1807 to 1809.

Tilden, Samuel Jones (February 9, 1814—August 4, 1886), an American statesman, was educated at Yale and the University of New York. He acquired a high position at the New York bar, became famous as a counsel for corporations, and amassed wealth. Though interested in New York politics and very influential in the counsels of the Democratic party, Mr. Tilden held no office for many years, except in 1845 in the Assembly, and the next year in the State Constitutional Convention. By about the close of the war he had become the recognized leader of the New York Democracy. He was one of the most expert party managers of modern times. In strenuously opposing the Tweed Ring in 1871 and the following years, as well as in antagonizing other abuses, Tilden acquired such prestige that in 1874 as candidate for Governor he was elected over Dix by 50,000 majority. He served from 1875 to 1877. His success caused his nomination for President by the National Convention in 1876. In the remarkable election Tilden had a substantial popular majority, but the result of the electoral vote was in doubt. (See Electoral Commission.) The extra-constitutional Electoral Commission admitted 184 votes for Tilden and 185 for Hayes. Governor Tilden, the "sage of Gramercy Park," continued to be regarded as the party adviser, the "great defrauded." He wrote letters declining in advance the nomination in 1880 and 1884. By the provisions of his will a large sum was left for a free public library in New York.

Tilghman, Matthew (1718-1790), was a member of the Maryland General Assembly from 1751 to 1774. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1777. He was president of the Revolutionary Convention which directed the State Government from 1774 to 1777. To him was largely due the drafting and organizing of the government of Maryland.

Tillman, Benjamin R., see appendix, page 412.

Timber Culture. March 3, 1873, Congress passed the Timber Culture Act, granting to settlers 160 acres of treeless lands for the encouragement of tree culture. An act of June 3, 1878, authorized the sale at \$2.50 per acre of forest lands on the Pacific Coast, and at the same time prohibited timber depredations on the public lands.

Timrod, Henry (1829-1867), of South Carolina, became popular in the South for his war lyrics written during the Civil War. He was a poet of genius and delicate imagination.

Tingey, Thomas (1750-1829), came to America from England and served in the Continental navy during the Revolution. He commanded the Washington Navy Yard from 1804 to 1829.

Tippecanoe, a nickname of President William Henry Harrison, originating in his victory over the Indians on the Tippecanoe River, in Indiana, in 1811.

Tithables, in Virginia, all persons liable to poll-tax, to wit, all males and all female slaves of more than sixteen years.

Tithingman, a sort of Sunday constable, who preserved order in meeting and discharged various police functions of a similar nature. The office was peculiarly a New England institution, though rare instances of tithingmen were to be found in Maryland and elsewhere. In towns where there were Indian inhabitants, it was the duty of the tithingman to preserve order among them.

Tobacco, introduced to the knowledge of civilized nations on the discovery of America, where it was found in use by the Indians on the islands and on the mainland as far north as Virginia. It was cultivated in Portugal and France early in the sixteenth century. Its cultivation was begun by the earliest settlers in Virginia and Maryland, to whom it was frequently the sole, yet lucrative, source of income. It was used as a legal tender in Maryland in 1733, during a period of depreciation in the colonial currency, and was widely used as a medium of barter and exchange and payment of debt. Virginia led in the production of tobacco during many years, her annual production frequently reaching 20,000,000 pounds. Kentucky now leads. Tobacco is at present widely cultivated in the Southern, Middle, Western and even the New England States, that of the Connecticut valley being deemed especially adapted for cigar wrappings. In 1889 there was a total production of 565,795,000 pounds in the United States, valued at \$43,666,665. During the years 1865-1892 the total internal revenue receipts from tobacco amounted to \$896,512,367.

Tocqueville, Alexis Charles Henri Clerel de (1805-1859), a French publicist and politician, visited the United States in 1831-1832 on a mission to examine the penitentiary system. He published in 1835-40 "Democracy in America," the most important commentary on American affairs by a foreigner until the appearance of "Bryce's American Commonwealth." De Tocqueville was afterward member of the Chamber of Deputies and of the French Academy, and in 1849 was Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Tod, David (1805-1868), was Minister to Brazil from 1847 to 1852. He was a champion of the "peace policy" in 1861, but when Governor of Ohio from 1862 to 1864 was a firm supporter of the Government.

Todd, Thomas (1765-1826), a prominent Kentucky jurist, was an Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court from 1807 to 1826.

"**Toledo War**," a boundary controversy between Ohio and Michigan, which came to a head in 1835, just previous to Michigan's application for admission to the Union. The controversy was over that territory which contained the City of Toledo, and its history may be traced back to the ordinance of 1787 respecting the division of the Northwest Territory. In 1835 Ohio proposed to assume control of the disputed tract. Michigan responded by making such action highly penal, and appealed to the Federal Government. An armed collision seemed imminent. Finally it was agreed that Michigan should be admitted to the Union and awarded certain territory in the north, provided she would give up her clearly rightful claim to the Toledo country.

Tom the Tinker, the popular watchword of the rebels of western Pennsylvania during the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794, originating in the destruction of the house of an obnoxious official by a mob, which gave out that it was being tinkered.

Tompkins, Daniel D. (1774-1825), Vice-President of the United States, was graduated at Columbia, and became a leading lawyer and Democratic politician in the State of New York. He was a Judge in the Supreme Court of the State, and its Governor from 1807 until 1817. While holding this office he opposed the Bank and gave an efficient support to the War of 1812. Governor Tompkins was elected Vice-President in 1816 on the ticket with Monroe, and re-elected in 1820, serving from 1817 to 1825.

Tonga. The United States concluded a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with Tonga in 1886.

Tonty, Chevalier Henri de (1650?-1704), accompanied La Salle to Canada in 1678 and explored with him the Mississippi. Later he twice descended to the mouth of the Mississippi in search of La Salle.

Toombs, Robert (1810-1885), one of the most influential Secessionists, was graduated at Union College and rose to distinction as a lawyer in Georgia. He served in the Creek War, in the Legislature, and as a State-Rights Whig in Congress from 1845 to 1853. While in Con-

gress he favored and took part in the compromise measures of 1850. He was U. S. Senator from Georgia 1853-1861. Senator Toombs was one of the most active champions of the slave power, and when the crisis occurred in 1860 he was second to none in energy as a disunionist. He aided powerfully in forcing his State to secede. During the war he was at different times Congressman, Secretary of State, and a brigadier-general. Afterward he practiced law, and refused persistently to take the oath of allegiance to the Government. In his last years he devoted himself to a contest with the railroad power.

Topeka, Kan., was founded in 1854, received a city charter in 1857 and became the State capital in 1861.

Topeka Constitution. On October 23, 1855, a constitutional convention, representing the anti-slavery population of Kansas, met at Topeka. This convention adopted the boundaries set by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, prohibited slavery after July, 1857, and conferred the right of suffrage on "white male citizens" and on "every civilized male Indian who has adopted the habits of the white man." This free State convention was dispersed by Federal troops. The bill to admit Kansas to the Union under the provisions of the Topeka constitution passed the House, but failed in the Senate.

Torbert, Alfred T. A. (1833-1880), led a Federal brigade at Manassas, Crampton's Gap and Gettysburg in 1862. In 1864 he was placed in command of a division of cavalry in the Army of the Potomac. He fought at Cold Harbor, Trevillian Station, Winchester and Cedar Creek. He commanded at Tom's River, Liberty Mills and Gordonsville. He was Consul-General at Paris from 1873 to 1878.

Tories. (See Loyalists.) The name Tory had been employed in England from 1679 to designate those who were desirous to increase the power of the king. The term had become odious by reason of the Jacobite conspiracies, and was revived in America as a term of reproach.

Torn Mountain, near Haverstraw, New York, is celebrated for being the place where General Arnold and Major André met Sept. 20, 1780, and after a lengthy interview the plot was conceived whereby Arnold was to distribute the garrison at West Point so as to weaken it and to surrender the post to General Clinton and destroy Washington's army.

Totten, Joseph G. (1788-1864), was chief engineer of the army on the Canadian frontier during the War of 1812. During the Civil War he had charge of the engineering bureau at Washington.

Toucey, Isaac (1796-1869), represented Connecticut in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1835 to 1839. He was chosen Governor of Connecticut by the Legislature in 1846. He was Attorney-General in Polk's Cabinet from 1848 to 1849, and a U. S. Senator from 1852 to 1857. He was Secretary of the Navy in Buchanan's Cabinet from 1857 to 1861, and was charged with favoring the seceding States by dispersing the navy.

Tourgee, Albion W., born in 1838, served in the national army during the Civil War. He prepared a report on the condition of the Southern States for the Loyalists' Convention in 1866. He published "The North Carolina Code" and "A Fool's Errand," and other books on the Reconstruction period. Appointed Consul to Bordeaux May, 1897.

Toussaint L'Ouverture (1746-1803), leader of the revolted negroes of Hayti and President of the Haytian Republic, is connected with the history of the United States through Bonaparte's San Domingo expedition. The First Consul intended, after conquering the island, to make it the basis of an expedition which should create in Louisiana a French colonial empire. Toussaint's resistance and the destruction of French troops by yellow fever balked this plan, and Napoleon sold Louisiana to the United States. He died in the prison of Joux, France, a victim to treachery.

Towle, George M. (1841-1893), was U. S. Consul at Nantes, France, from 1866 to 1868, and at Bradford, England, from 1868 to 1870. He wrote "Glimpses of History," "Heroes of History," and other popular historical books.

Town. In New England the word town has constantly been used in the sense of township, meaning the primary subdivision of the county, a large area, rural or urban. In the Middle colonies and the South it meant, as in England, an incorporated municipality of greater or less size. Thus in Massachusetts nearly all the territory of the colony was occupied with towns, while in the South there were a few towns here and there. As to the origin of the New England town various theories have been held. To some it has seemed an original creation of the early settlers, to others an imitation of the English parish.

Towne, Charles A., see appendix, page 412.

Town-Meeting, the meeting of all freemen of a town in primary assembly for the discussion of local affairs and the election of local officers. This has been one of the most characteristic of New England institutions, and one of the most valuable, because of the education it has afforded in politics. Jefferson on this account wished that some-

thing similar might be introduced into Virginia. In the type of local government which has been instituted in the northernmost row of Western States, the township usually has a town-meeting. In the row of States west of the Middle States this is not usual.

Townsend, Edward D., born in 1817, was the principal executive officer of the War Department, under Secretary Stanton, during the Civil War. He wrote "Anecdotes of the Civil War in the United States." Died 1893.

Townsend, George A., born in 1841, reported the Peninsular campaign for the New York *Herald* in 1862. He was war correspondent for the *World* in 1864 and 1865. He wrote "The Real Life of Abraham Lincoln" and various tales of Maryland life.

Townshend, Charles (1725-1767), English statesman, was made Commissioner of Trade and Plantations in 1749, and made a careful study of the American colonies. In 1763 he was made First Lord of Trade and Plantations. He ardently supported Grenville's Stamp Act in 1765 and was in favor of imposing upon the colonies heavy burdens. He advocated the annulling of the colonial charters and the establishment of a uniform system of Government. In 1766 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer. He secured the passage of an act in 1767 which levied burdensome duties on such articles as tea, paper and glass. He was a man of ready wit and brilliant oratory, but unwise.

Townshend Acts, two acts proposed in Parliament, April 16, 1767, at the instance of Charles Townshend, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. They were to go into effect November 20. They provided for the appointment of commissioners to enforce more effectually the laws of trade with the colonies; granted duties on glass, paper, colors and tea, and legalized writs of assistance. The revenue was to defray the charge of the administration of justice and support the civil government in the provinces. The people of Massachusetts opposed them by renewing their non-importation agreements.

Tracy, Benjamin F., lawyer, born in 1830, was elected a district attorney in New York in 1854 and 1856. He led a regiment at the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and had charge of the prison camp at Elmira. He was a U. S. District Attorney from 1866 to 1873, and was Secretary of the Navy in Harrison's Cabinet from 1889 to 1893.

Trade Dollar, a silver coin issued in 1873-1874 for use in China, in

competition with Spanish and Mexican dollars. It was not intended for circulation in the United States, though it was made a legal tender to the amount of five dollars at the time of its issue; this provision was repealed in 1876. Its actual value was less than that of the standard dollar.

Trades' Unions. These associations of workingmen, for concerted action upon questions of wages, hours of labor and for mutual relief, were begun in this country in 1852 by the formation of the International Typographical Union, followed in 1859 by the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' International Union, and the Iron Moulders' Union of North America. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was organized in 1863, the Journeymen Tailors' National Trades Union in 1865, the Coopers' International Union in 1870, the Cigarmakers' International Union about the same time, the Miners' National Union in 1873. There are beside numerous other lesser and local associations.

Transcendentalism. This movement derived its name from the German philosophy of Schelling, and signified the philosophy of those who deemed the objective realities of the world to be best studied by interrogating the subjective consciousness. The school of the transcendentalists prevailed in New England, especially at Concord, Mass., in and after 1830. Emerson was its leader, but many of his followers were unpractical and visionary men, whose philosophy was of little value to the actual world. The movement exercised great influence on Unitarian religion, on various reforms and especially on the anti-slavery cause.

Transylvania Company, a colonization company, organized in North Carolina in 1775. Its grants were obtained directly from the crown, no colonial government being permitted to issue land warrants.

Travis, William B. (1811-1836), while fighting for the independence of Texas, was besieged at Fort Alamo by the Mexicans in 1836. After desperate fighting, when only six men were left, they surrendered on promise of protection, but were slaughtered by command of Santa Anna.

Treason against the United States is defined in the Constitution as consisting "only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." A motion to give Congress the sole power of defining the punishment of treason was lost in the convention of 1787. Most of the States have inserted in their constitutions a provision regarding treason similar to that of the National Constitution. There has been practically no instance of an indictment for

treason against a State except that of Dorr in Rhode Island. At the end of the Civil War there were no prosecutions for treason, because the idea of State allegiance had in many States so long predominated over that of national allegiance. April 30, 1790, an act was passed making treason punishable by death. Burr's case was the principal one under this act. July 17, 1862, an Act of Congress provided that treason should also be punishable by the liberation of the guilty person's slaves.

Treasury Board, established by the Continental Congress February 17, 1776, to consist of a standing committee of five Congressmen who should have control over minor officials and act as a Ways and Means Committee. The Committee of Claims and the Treasury Office of Accounts were the principal bureaus under the Board's supervision. September 26, 1778, an Act of Congress provided for securing a house for the various offices of the department, thus forming the germ of the present treasury system. Provision was also made for the annual appointment of a comptroller, auditor and treasurer, thus doing away with the Treasury Office of Accounts. The Treasury Board ceased to exist in September, 1781, when a Superintendent of Finance was instituted. After Robert Morris resigned this office, from 1785 to 1789 the Treasury was again under a board of commissioners.

Treasury Department. Under the Continental Congress financial matters were at first managed by a committee. The Treasury Office of Accounts was created in 1776. In 1778 the department was given an organization much like that of the present time. In 1781 the office of Superintendent of Finance was created, and the department put under a single head. In 1785 the Board was restored. The First Congress, by Act of September 2, 1789, established the present Treasury Department.

Treasury Notes. Treasury notes, receivable for all dues to the Government, but not made a legal tender, were first issued to meet the expenses of the War of 1812. In 1812 issues of five millions were authorized, in 1813 of five millions more, in 1814 of eighteen millions, in 1815 of eight millions more. The rate of interest was 5 2-5 per cent. The financial panic of 1837 caused further issues of sixteen millions in 1837 and 1838, \$4,000,000 in 1839, \$6,000,000 in 1840, \$8,000,000 in 1841, \$11,000,000 in 1842, and \$2,000,000 in 1844. The Mexican War caused issues of \$26,000,000, under Act of 1846. The panic of 1857 was met by issues to the amount of \$53,000,000. These notes usually had but a short time to run. The Civil War required the issue of enormous quantities of treasury notes. Those which bore a legal tender character

are treated of under Greenbacks. The Government also met temporary exigencies by the issue of demand notes and fractional and postal currency. The chief variety of notes resembling the treasury notes hitherto issued, receivable for dues to Government, but not legal tenders, was the 7.30's, of which \$830,000,000 were issued. These were nearly all paid by the end of 1869. The Sherman Act of 1890 provided for the issue of treasury notes wherewith to make the monthly purchases of silver bullion required by that Act.

Treasury Office of Accounts, an office created in April, 1776, by the Continental Congress. It was under the supervision of the standing committee of the treasury, and was under the immediate direction of an auditor-general, assisted by clerks, whose business it was to audit accounts and report to Congress through the Treasury Board.

Treat, Robert (1622-1701), came to Connecticut from England early in the seventeenth century. He was a deputy from 1653 to 1659, and an assistant from 1659 to 1664. He opposed the union of New Haven and Connecticut. He commanded the Connecticut forces in King Philip's War. He was Deputy-Governor of Connecticut from 1676 to 1683, and Governor from 1683 to 1698, except two years under Sir Edmund Andros from 1687 to 1689. He was again Deputy-Governor from 1698 to 1708.

Treaties. The first treaty negotiated by the United States was the treaty of alliance with France, February, 1778. Other treaties negotiated under the Continental Congress were with the Netherlands (1782), with Great Britain, treaty of peace (1783), with Sweden (1783), with Prussia (1785), and with Morocco (1787). The Constitution of 1787 gave the President the power of making treaties, with the consent of two-thirds of the Senate. In 1795, in the matter of the Jay Treaty, the House attempted to claim for itself a control over the treaty-making power, through the power of making appropriations. An account of individual treaties may be found under the name by which each is familiarly known, or the country with which it was concluded.

Trenchard, Stephen D. (1818-1883), commanded the "Rhode Island" during the Civil War and was active in both attacks on Fort Fisher. He was promoted rear-admiral and commanded the North Atlantic Squadron from 1876 to 1878.

Trent Affair. In 1861 the Confederate Government sent John Slidell and J. M. Mason as commissioners to France and Great Britain

respectively. They ran the blockade to Havana and embarked thence in the British merchant ship "Trent." November 8, the "Trent" was stopped in the old Bahama channel by Captain Wilkes of the United States ship "San Jacinto." Mason and Slidell were seized and taken to Boston as prisoners. Wilkes' action was generally approved in the North; yet it involved a breach of international law, and Mason and Slidell were surrendered to Great Britain because its neutral rights had been transgressed, and to prevent the war which that country threatened.

Trenton, N. J., was first settled in 1680 and received its name in 1720 in honor of Colonel William Trent. It was chosen as the capital of the State in 1790 and became a city two years later.

Trenton, Battle of, December 26, 1776. After retreating across the Delaware, Washington received reinforcements and determined to strike a blow upon the British center at Trenton. Neither his right wing nor center was able to cross the river. However, with only 2,500 men he crossed the stream filled with floating ice, marched nine miles in a blinding snowstorm and took Trenton by surprise. The commander, Rall, and seventeen of his men were slain. One thousand Hessians were taken prisoners. Only four Americans perished, two killed in action, and two frozen to death.

Trescot, Wilham H., born in 1822, was Secretary of Legation to England from 1852 to 1853. He was assistant U. S. Secretary of State from 1857 to 1860. He served in the South Carolina Legislature from 1862 to 1868. He was U. S. counsel before the Fisheries Commission at Halifax in 1877. He was a Plenipotentiary to revise the treaties with China in 1880, and Special Envoy to the South American belligerents in 1881. He has written several books on diplomatic history. Died 1898.

Trevett vs. Weeden, among the earliest instances of a court's assuming authority to pronounce upon the constitutionality of an act of the legislature. By an Act of the Rhode Island Legislature of 1786, paper money issued by the State was made a legal tender. Weeden refused to receive this currency in payment of a debt. The Superior Court of the State summarily dismissed the case as not within the jurisdiction of the court. Though the record is imperfect, it is deemed virtually certain that the court pronounced the act of the legislature unconstitutional and void.

Trevillian Station, Va. Here during Grant's campaign against
Vol. VI.—20

Richmond, Sheridan, while raiding along the Virginia Central Railroad, met and defeated a strong force of Confederate cavalry under Wade Hampton. Sheridan captured 500 prisoners, June 11 and 12, 1864.

Triangle, a reach of land toward Lake Erie purchased by Pennsylvania from the Government, September 4, 1788. It formerly was part of New York.

Trianon Decree, a secret decree issued at the palace of the Trianon, France, August 5, 1810, by Napoleon, ordering the immediate confiscation of all American vessels and merchandise brought in previous to May 1, 1810, and ordering that, until November 1, American vessels were to be allowed to enter French ports, but not to unload without his permission. At the same time he offered to revoke the Milan and Berlin decrees, November 1. This was a ruse to entrap American vessels, and it succeeded admirably.

Trimble, Isaac R. (1802-1888), commanded a Confederate brigade at Gaines' Mills and Slaughter Mountain, and captured Manassas Junction in 1862. He led a division at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

Trimble, Robert (1777-1828), was appointed Chief Justice of Kentucky in 1810. He became U. S. District Attorney in 1813, and was District Judge of Kentucky from 1816 to 1826. He was a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court from 1826 to 1828.

Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., founded by Episcopalians, was chartered in 1823. Till 1845 its name was Washington College. Besides the usual college course it had a theological department till 1851, when this was merged into the Berkeley School at Middletown.

Tripler, Charles E., physicist-inventor, born in New York 1849. He made a special study of physical science, and after years of experimenting with electricity and gases, discovered in 1898 a means for liquefying atmospheric air, which was accomplished by compression to a temperature of 400° below zero. The product is a power which is applicable for the operation of an engine, and other commercial purposes.

Tripoli. After several ineffectual attempts to come to an understanding with Tripoli the United States concluded a treaty of peace and friendship November 4, 1796. A threat by the Bashaw of further depredations led to a chastisement of Tripoli by the U. S. navy, which resulted in a peace without purchase and favorable commercial privileges by the treaty of June 4, 1805.

Tripolitan War. During the latter part of the eighteenth century the United States had followed the method employed by many European nations of protecting our commerce from the depredations of the Barbary States by the annual payment of tribute money. In 1801 the demands of the Bashaw of Tripoli being unusually exorbitant, President Jefferson determined to abolish this practice. Commodore Dale was despatched with a squadron to make demonstrations along the coast of Tripoli. He captured a large cruiser and for a time overawed the Bashaw. In 1803 Preble was sent to take command, Congress having recognized war with Tripoli. Several captures were made. Captain Bainbridge, of the "Philadelphia," however, ran his vessel on a rock, and she was taken by the Tripolitans with all on board. Decatur in the "Intrepid" ran up the harbor of Tripoli at night and burned the "Philadelphia" under the fire of the batteries on the shore. Tripoli was invested and bombarded during the summer. Finally, June 4, 1805, a treaty of peace and friendship was concluded with the Bashaw, the United States agreeing to pay \$60,000 for the ransom of the officers and crew of the "Philadelphia."

Trollope, Frances M. (1780-1863), visited America from England from 1829 to 1831. She published "Domestic Manners of the Americans," "The Refugee in America," and "Adventures of Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw," which depicted rude and ludicrous phases of American life in a manner much disliked at the time.

Trumbull, Benjamin (1735-1820), was pastor at New Haven from 1760 to 1820. He wrote a "General History of the United States" and an excellent "History of Connecticut from 1630 to 1713."

Trumbull, James Hammond, born in 1821, was Secretary of State for Connecticut from 1861 to 1865. He is one of the leading American philologists in respect to Indian languages. He has published the earlier volumes of the "Colonial Records of Connecticut" and "The Blue Laws of Connecticut."

Trumbull, John (1750-1831), passed the entrance examination at Yale College in 1757. He published in 1772 "The Progress of Dullness," a satire on the prevailing mode of education. In 1773 appeared his "Elegy on the Times," a poem on the Boston Port Bill and other colonial topics. In 1774 he published the first two cantos of "McFingal," in which he described the American character and customs and satirized their extravagances. The popularity of this poem was enormous. With Humphreys, Barlow and Hopkins he wrote "Anarchiad." He was Judge of the Connecticut Supreme Court from 1801 to 1819.

Trumbull, John (1756-1843), is noted for his historical paintings, such as "The Declaration of Independence," "The Battle of Bunker Hill," and "Death of Montgomery." He painted portraits of Washington and Jefferson.

Trumbull, Jonathan (1710-1785), was Chief Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court from 1766 to 1769, and Governor of Connecticut from 1769 to 1783. He was the only one of the colonial Governors who espoused the people's cause. He aided the colonists with all his power, and was one of the principal advisers of Washington. (See "Jonathan, Brother.")

Trumbull, Jonathan (1740-1809), represented Connecticut in the U. S. Congress as a Federalist from 1789 to 1795, and in the U. S. Senate from 1795 to 1796. He was Governor of Connecticut from 1798 to 1809.

Trumbull, Lyman, born in 1813, was admitted to the bar in 1837. He was Secretary of State for Illinois from 1841 to 1842, and a Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court from 1848 to 1853. He represented Illinois in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1855 to 1861 and as a Republican from 1861 to 1873. Died 1896.

Trusts, in the generally accepted sense, signifies a combination of manufacturers, in any particular line, organized with the prime purpose of limiting output and controlling prices; also for reducing cost of production. The organization of trusts ran to an extreme in 1899, during which year the capitalization of new companies, nearly all through charters obtained from the State of New Jersey, aggregated more than \$2,500,000,000. The abuse became so pronounced that all political parties declared in their platforms against them, and called for legislation to control, limit or abolish them. On February 14, 1900, an anti-trust conference was held in Chicago which was participated in by prominent persons identified with all political parties, at which a strong declaration was adopted against combinations of capital. Opposition was concentrated against telegraph, telephone and railroad trusts, and less forceful against privileges of every kind. The banking trust was also denounced and the referendum recommended.

Truxtun, Thomas (1755-1822), was made a lieutenant of the privateer "Congress" in 1776. In 1777 he commanded the "Independence" and captured three large ships. In 1781 he commanded the "St. James," with which he disabled a superior British vessel. In

1798 he was placed in command of the "Constellation," and commanded a squadron to protect the American commerce in the West Indies. In 1799 he captured the French frigate "L'Insurgente" after a severe engagement, and in 1800 he gained a victory over the French frigate "La Vengeance."

Tryon, William (1725-1788), born in Ireland, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of North Carolina in 1764. He was Governor from 1765 to 1771. He suppressed the revolt of the "Regulators" with great cruelty. He became Governor of New York in 1771, and continued in office until 1778. He was detested by the patriots for his inhumanity and the destruction of Danbury, Fairfield and Norwalk, Conn., and his merciless slaughter of a detachment of Wayne's troops at Paoli, Pa., refusing to receive their surrender.

Tucker, George (1775-1861), came to Virginia from Bermuda about 1787. He represented Virginia in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1819 to 1825. He wrote an excellent "Political History of the United States," extending from 1789 to 1841.

Tucker, John Randolph, born in 1823, was Attorney-General of Virginia from 1857 to 1865. He represented Virginia in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1875 to 1887. He was an able orator. Died 1897.

Tucker, Josiah (1711-1799), dean of Gloucester from 1758 to 1799, wrote numerous able works in politics and economics concerning the American Revolution. He strongly urged the recognition of the independence of the American colonies.

Tucker, St. George (1752-1828), jurist, came to Virginia from Bermuda in 1771. He was a lieutenant-colonel at Yorktown, a member of the Annapolis Convention in 1786, and a U. S. District Judge from 1813 to 1827. His edition of Blackstone contained important disquisitions on the Constitution from the point of view of the State-rights school.

Tucker, Samuel (1747-1833), of Massachusetts, while commander of the "Franklin" and the "Hancock" in 1776, captured more than thirty vessels. From 1777 to 1780 he commanded the "Boston" and captured many prizes, including the sloop-of-war "Thorn." He commanded the "Thorn" from 1780 to 1781, when he was captured by the British frigate "Hind." He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from 1814 to 1818.

Tunis. Tunisia, like the rest of the Barbary powers, was early a source of annoyance to the American commerce of the Mediterranean. A treaty was purchased in 1797 by the payment of \$107,000. This treaty was altered by the convention of February 24, 1824.

Tunnel, New York. One of the most stupendous municipal undertakings was begun in New York, March 24, 1900, when with much ceremony the first spadeful of earth was dug by Mayor Van Wyck, in City Hall Park, to inaugurate the construction of a tunnel to connect by rapid transit lower New York with Harlem, Kingsbridge and Bronx Park. The cost of the enterprise is \$35,000,000 and the time of construction three years. The work is wholly municipal, the first of the kind upon an extensive scale ever attempted by an American city, and the experiment is so important as to constitute an epoch in municipal history.

Tunnel Hill, Ga., scene of sharp skirmishing, February 23 and 25, 1864, between Federal and Confederate troops of Grant's and J. E. Johnston's armies, and commanded respectively by Palmer, and Stewart and Anderson. The Confederates were on their way to reinforce Polk's army in Mississippi, and Grant sent Palmer to intercept them. There was no decisive victory for either side, for Palmer, hearing of Johnston's advance, fell back.

Turgot, Anne Robert J. (1727-1781), the famous French statesman, was influential in obtaining the French treaty of alliance with the United States in 1778. He wrote "*Réflexions sur la situation des Américains des États-Unis.*"

Turnbull, Robert J. (1775-1833), of South Carolina, was a leader of the nullification party and published "*The Crisis*" and "*The Tribunal of Dernier Ressort*" in its interests.

Turner, Nat (1800?-1831), a negro slave, was the instigator of the Southampton insurrection in Virginia in 1831. He believed himself chosen by the Lord to free his people. At an appointed time he set out with his followers from house to house to kill all white persons. Fifty-five were killed before the insurgents were dispersed. After hiding for a time in the Dismal Swamp, Turner was captured and hanged.

Turner, Thomas (1808-1883), served in the navy during the Mexican War. He captured two Spanish ships purchased for the secessionist party in 1860 at Vera Cruz. He commanded the "*New Ironsides*" with ability at Charleston in 1863.

Turner's Gap, near Harper's Ferry, was the scene of a bloody engagement between the Union and Confederate forces, September 14, 1862. The battle was a drawn one, in which the Union forces lost about 1,500 men in killed and wounded, and the Confederates suffered as severely. It was here that General Reno lost his life, while leading the Union troops in a charge.

Tuscaroras, originally one of the six nations of Iroquois, migrated toward North Carolina. In 1711 they attempted to massacre the whites, but were defeated in the battle of the Neuse, January 28, 1712. Hostilities were resumed, but they were overthrown in 1713 and 800 taken prisoners. The tribe then fled to New York, except a small part who had remained friendly. These subsequently removed. The Tuscaroras early favored the English, but joined with the colonists during the Revolution.

Tuttle, Herbert H., born in 1846, was engaged in journalism till 1880. In 1881 he became professor of history, politics and international law at Cornell, and has published an important history of Prussia. Died 1894.

Tutuila, one of the islands of the Samoan group, that was given to the United States by the tripartite agreement between Great Britain, Germany and this country in January, 1900. Commander Seaton Schraeder was appointed Naval Governor of the Island February 10, 1900, with headquarters at Pago-Pago, the finest harbor in the South Pacific. Area of the island 54 square miles; population, 4,000.

Tweed, William M. (1823-1878), represented New York in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1853 to 1855. When appointed street commissioner in 1863, he began the organization of the Tweed Ring (*q. v.*). His position as State Senator from 1867 to 1871, grand sachem of the Tammany society from 1869 to 1871, and commissioner of public works from 1863 to 1871, gave him immense political influence, and every officer in the State became under his sway. He was indicted in 1871 and sentenced in 1873 to twelve years' imprisonment for peculation.

Tweed Ring, a political ring, famous for its unscrupulous dishonesty, which governed New York, State and City, from 1860 to 1871. The ring was composed of William M. Tweed, A. Oakley Hall, Peter B. Sweeney and Richard B. Connolly. These men, through bribery and influence among the lower classes, particularly the foreign element, having first gained control of Tammany Hall, so manipulated the mayor-

alty election of 1865 as to secure the city government. In 1866 Hall was elected mayor; Sweeney was made city and county treasurer; Tweed, superintendent of the street department; and Connolly, city comptroller. They carried into effect a new city charter which gave them absolute control of fiscal appropriations. When the Ring was finally overthrown in 1871, through publications of its frauds on the taxpayers, and the untiring efforts of Samuel J. Tilden, a prominent Democrat, it was discovered that the city debt had increased from \$20,000,000 to \$101,000,000. Tweed died in prison, Sweeney and Connolly went into exile, and Hall also left the country.

Twenty-Cent Piece, a silver coin authorized in 1875, and issued chiefly for use in the Pacific States. Its coinage was discontinued in 1878. It was a legal-tender to the amount of five dollars.

Twiggs, David E. (1790-1862), served during the War of 1812. He commanded the right wing at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He fought at Monterey, and led a brigade at Vera Cruz and a division at the capture of Mexico. He was in command of the Department of Texas in 1861 and surrendered his army and military stores to the Confederate General McCulloch. He was dishonorably dismissed from the U. S. army.

Two-Cent Piece was first issued in 1864. Weight in grains, 96. Its issue was discontinued in 1873. Upon the issue of 1864 first appeared the motto "In God We Trust." It was legal-tender to the value of twenty-five cents.

Two-Penny Act, an act passed by the Virginia Assembly in 1755 to endure ten months, permitting that all debts now payable in tobacco should, at the debtor's option, be payable in money, at the rate of sixteen shillings and eight pence for every hundredweight of tobacco. This equals two pence a pound; hence the name. (See Parsons' Cause.)

Two Sicilies. A claims convention was concluded in 1832, which provided for the payment of 2,115,000 Neapolitan ducats to the United States for Napoleonic (Muratist) commercial depredations. A commercial treaty was concluded in 1845, and a commercial and extradition treaty in 1855.

Tyler, John (March 29, 1790—January 17, 1862), tenth President of the United States, was a native of Virginia, and was graduated at William and Mary College in 1806. He early became a lawyer and

member of the Legislature. From 1816 to 1821 he was Congressman, and from 1825 to 1827 Governor of Virginia. He represented his State and the Democratic party in the U. S. Senate 1827-1836. He opposed the Democrats in various points, and received some Whig electoral votes for President in 1836. He served as a Whig member of the Legislature, and received the second place on the ticket with Harrison. They were elected in the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" hurrah campaign of 1840, and one month after the inauguration Tyler, by Harrison's death, succeeded to the office of President. He called an extra session of Congress, vetoed the Bank bills, and broke with the Whig leaders. All the members of his Cabinet, except Webster, resigned in the autumn of 1841. He finally reorganized the Cabinet with Whigs and Democrats both, of whom Calhoun was the most prominent. The tariff of 1842, the Oregon excitement, and the annexation of Texas mark President Tyler's administration. He was nominated by a Democratic Convention in 1844, but withdrew from the contest. After retiring in 1845, he was in retirement until 1861, when he acted as president of the Peace Convention. Soon afterward he was elected to the Confederate Congress.

Tyler, Letitia C. (1790-1842), married John Tyler in 1813. She was especially fitted for the social duties of the White House, but her health was delicate, and she died soon after coming to Washington. In 1844 President Tyler married Julia Gardiner, of New York (1820-1889).

Tyler, Moses Colt, born in 1835, became professor of American history in Cornell University in 1881. He wrote a "History of American Literature" and a life of Patrick Henry.

Tyler, Robert O. (1831-1874), commanded an artillery division at Fredericksburg. He was in command of the artillery reserve at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and in the Rapidan campaign. He led a division at Spottsylvania and a brigade at Cold Harbor.

Tyndale, Hector (1821-1880), commanded a brigade at Chantilly, Bull Run and Antietam in 1862. In 1863 he led a division at Wauhatchie and Chattanooga.

Tyner, James N., born in 1826, represented Indiana in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1869 to 1875. He was Postmaster-General in Grant's Cabinet from 1876 to 1877, and Assistant Postmaster-General from 1877 to 1881. Attorney for the P. O. Department, 1900.

U.

Uncas (1588?-1682) revolted from the Pequot Indians in 1635 and became chief of the Mohegana. He made treaties of peace with the colonists, and in 1637 greatly assisted Colonel Mason's expedition against the Pequots, for which he received part of their land. In 1643 he defeated Miantonomo, chief of the Narragansetts, and put him to death. He was always friendly to the whites and faithful to his treaties.

Uncle Sam. An explanation which has been offered for this phrase is that the "U. S." on some Government supplies in the War of 1812 was humorously declared to be the initials of one Uncle Sam Wilson, a contractor.

"**Uncle Tom's Cabin**," first published in the *National Era*, at Washington, from June, 1851, to April, 1852, and appearing in book form in Boston in 1852. Mrs. Stowe seems to have been at first disappointed as to its success, but during the next five years 500,000 copies were sold through the States. It served to stimulate abolitionists' sentiments in a remarkable degree, stirring to their profoundest depths thousands of minds in the North which could never have been reached by politicians. It played no small part in creating an anti-slavery party, though its delineations of outrages perpetrated upon the slaves were in a great measure misleading and the work of imagination.

Unconstitutionality. The judicial power of declaring laws unconstitutional is sometimes spoken of as if it were a peculiar power specially conferred upon the U. S. Supreme Court. On the contrary, it is a natural and necessary incident of the ordinary judicial function of deciding cases, as this must operate under a system which involves two sorts of laws, the one (called constitutions) superior to the other (called statutes). In case of conflict between the two in any case brought before a judge, he must decide in accordance with the former. This was pointed out as long ago as 1787, by James Iredell. Similarly, in the colonial period, in the case of chartered colonies, the Privy Council acting on appeals, or the colonial courts themselves, might set aside a colonial statute as repugnant to the charter. Soon after the

enacting of the first written constitutions in America, courts began to exercise this function with respect to those constitutions. The first such case observed is the New Jersey case of *Holmes vs. Walton*, in 1779. In *Commonwealth vs. Caton*, in Virginia, in 1782, there was an approach to this. Similar cases followed in Rhode Island (*Trevett vs. Weeden*, 1786) and in North Carolina (*Bayard vs. Singleton*, 1787). The first case in which the U. S. Supreme Court set aside a Federal statute as contrary to the Constitution was that of *United States vs. Yale Todd* (1794), but the first famous one was that of *Marbury vs. Madison* (1803). The first case in which it set aside a State law was that of *United States vs. Peters* (1809). (For particulars, see these cases.) History by Cox.

Underground Railroad, a name given to a mysterious organization which made it its business to aid in the escape of fugitive slaves. The movement originated among the Quakers of Pennsylvania, and the system was gradually extended until a chain of stations was established a day's journey apart and leading from Kentucky and Virginia across Ohio, and from Maryland through Pennsylvania and New York to Canada. The stations were private houses, and the inmates were known to be pledged to the cause. The fugitives reached these stations after nightfall, were fed and clothed when it was necessary and given a night's rest. The sick were provided with a place in which to remain until they were restored to health. Levi Coffin, a Quaker, and the reputed president of the organization, assisted in the escape of about 100 slaves annually for many years. He always had a carriage in readiness to convey the fugitives to a place of safety and organized sewing circles to provide clothing for the destitute. Harriet Tubman, a colored woman, who had escaped North, made nineteen journeys to the South and brought back bands of fugitives always without detection. The greatest secrecy was observed in all of the movements of the organization. The Underground Railroad was formally organized in 1838, but did not reach its perfection until the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law in 1850 aroused the Abolitionists to still greater exertions. History by Still.

Underhill, John, died about 1672. He came to America from England in 1630. He commanded in the expedition against the Pequots in 1637, and was conspicuous in the Dutch and Indian Wars from 1643 to 1646.

Underwood, Francis H., born in 1825, greatly aided the Free-Soil movement. He was clerk of the Superior Court in Boston from 1859 to 1870, and U. S. Consul to Glasgow, Scotland, from 1885 to 1888. He

has written novels and lives of Lowell, Longfellow and Whittier. Died 1894.

Underwood, Joseph R. (1791-1876), was Judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals from 1828 to 1835. He represented Kentucky in the U. S. Congress as a Whig from 1835 to 1843, and in the U. S. Senate from 1847 to 1853.

Union College, Schenectady and Albany, N. Y., was incorporated in 1795 by the regents of the University of New York State. The Dudley Observatory at Albany is a department. The medical school was established in 1838, the law school in 1851.

Union Labor Party, a descendant of the Greenback party. It was organized at Cincinnati, February 23, 1887, and included in its platform some of the principles of the Knights of Labor.

Union Pacific. Congress, in the summer of 1853, sent out four surveying expeditions to explore as many routes along the general course of four degrees of latitude. One of these lines of railway, known as the Union Pacific, was completed in May, 1869, and opened to trans-continental traffic.

Unitarians. The first Unitarian church in the United States, King's Chapel, of Boston, became such by secession from the Episcopal body under Rev. James Freeman. In 1801 the original church of Plymouth, the oldest Congregational church in America, joined the new movement. From 1815 to 1825 the controversy between the two parties among the Congregationalists was carried on with great bitterness, and resulted in the division of many churches. Harvard College about this time came under the influence of the Unitarians. Rev. W. E. Channing, of Newport, R. I., greatly aided the new movement by his tongue and pen. The body has been especially characterized by literary culture, refinement and social virtue, but remains small and confined mainly to New England.

United Brethren in Christ. This sect arose soon after 1752 at Lancaster, Pa., through the labors of Rev. C. W. Otterbein, and afterward of Rev. Martin Boehm. Their purpose was to spread pure and earnest evangelical religion. Conferences began to be held annually, beginning at Baltimore in 1789. In 1800 the societies were united into one body with the above name and elected their two leaders as bishops. At first there was no formulated system of doctrine, but in 1815 a creed

was adopted at the annual conference, which still remains unchanged. The body has always favored radical reforms, an active missionary spirit and democracy in church government. Its membership lies principally in rural districts and numbered, in 1890, 225,000.

United Colonies of New England. In May, 1643, at the solicitation of the Colonial Government of Connecticut, the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven met by delegates at Boston, and bound themselves together under a written constitution for mutual protection against the Indians, and the French and Dutch settlers of Canada and New York. The league existed forty years. Each colony had one vote in controlling the league. Each managed its own internal affairs, the general management of the confederation being intrusted to a board of eight commissioners. After 1664 the confederation languished, and in 1684 it expired.

United Confederate Veterans, an association organized at New Orleans June 10, 1889. Its avowed purpose is strictly social, to gather authentic data for an impartial history of the war between the States, to cherish ties of friendship among those who shared common dangers and privations, and to protect the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers. The number of camps established is 1,170 and of members about 45,000.

United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1894, and is composed of the widows, wives, mothers, sisters and lineal female descendants of men who served honorably in the army and navy of the Confederate States. The organization has about 400 chapters and 8,000 members.

United Empire Loyalists. After the close of the Revolution, of the expatriated Tory exiles, exceeding 30,000 in number, many fled to Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where they formed societies called the United Empire Loyalists. These associations kept burning a bitter hatred toward the Americans, and border disturbances were kept up for a long time.

United Labor Party, organized in New York City in 1886. They ran Henry George as candidate for mayor that year. They proposed the formation of a national organization, and declared that values arising from the growth of society belonged to the community as a whole.

United States. Up to the Declaration of Independence the title

employed had been United Colonies, after that it was United States of America. Their independence was first acknowledged by France, in the treaty of 1778. Great Britain acknowledged it by the treaty of 1783. The government at first consisted simply of the Continental Congress. From March 1, 1781, the constitution in force was the Articles of Confederation; from June 21, 1788, the present Constitution. The area was at first about 850,000 square miles; the population in 1790 less than four millions.

"United States," a frigate of forty-four guns built in 1798, met on October 25, 1812, near the Island of Madeira, the British frigate "Macedonian," likewise of forty-four guns. The fight at first was at long range, in which the "Macedonian" was badly damaged; this vessel, in attempting to draw nearer, lost nearly all its masts and spars. Seeing further resistance to be useless it surrendered. Of its 300 men it lost thirty-six killed, sixty-eight wounded. The "United States" lost five killed and six wounded. The "United States" with its prize then returned home and anchored January 1, 1813, in New York harbor.

"United States Telegraph." The publication of this newspaper was begun in Washington in 1826 by Duff Green. Jackson was then President and the *U. S. Telegraph* was established as the organ of his administration. This journal was afterward suspended, having achieved but little success, and was superseded as official organ in 1830 by the *Globe*, edited by Francis P. Blair.

United States vs. Todd. In 1794 Todd was by decree of the Circuit Court of Connecticut admitted to the U. S. pension list. It was afterward (in 1794) decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that the Circuit Court could not constitutionally make such decrees, nor could it act in the capacity of a commission not of judicial function. This related to the Act of Congress of 1792, relating to pensions, and formed the first instance in which the U. S. Supreme Court pronounced upon the constitutionality of an Act of Congress.

Universalists. The main tenet of their belief was held by some Christians in the third century, but as a modern teaching it owes its development to the founders of the denomination who advocated their views about the middle of the eighteenth century, almost simultaneously in England and the American colonies. The first convention of delegates met in Oxford, Mass., in 1785, and adopted the name of "Independent Christian Society, commonly called Universalists." In 1790

a general convention met in Philadelphia and drew up a platform of government and a confession of faith. Two years later the New England churches organized a convention for New England, and ten years later adopted the Profession of Belief which is still in vogue. This latter convention is now the General Convention. The body numbered about 49,000 members in 1890.

Universities. The first project of a university in America was made by the Virginia Company in 1619, when it made a grant of 10,000 acres of land for a university at Henrico. But the highest educational establishments of the colonial period were no more than colleges, and are more fitly treated under that title. Washington greatly desired the establishment of a national university, and left funds for that purpose, but his plan was never realized. The first true university, in the sense in which that term was used in Europe, was the University of Virginia, chartered in 1819 and opened in 1825. Since then several types of university have developed in the United States, viz., that which is a university in the sense of consisting of an aggregation of several schools, academic and professional, *e. g.*, Harvard; the State universities, of which the University of Michigan was the first to attain eminence; and that which is occupied with advanced or post-graduate instruction primarily, such as Johns Hopkins and Clark Universities.

University Extension. This movement was introduced into the United States in 1890 by the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, founded in Philadelphia by Provost William Pepper, of the University of Pennsylvania. During 1891-92 over sixty lecture centers were established in various towns. A seminary for training University Extension lecturers was opened at Philadelphia in October, 1892. More than 100 colleges now participate in the movement. The movement has spread widely and has flourishing lecture centers in New England and the West.

Upland, the original name of Chester, Pa. It was settled by the Swedes in 1645, and in 1682 possessed a mixed population of Swedes, Dutch and English.

Upshur, Abel P. (1790-1844), was a member of the Virginia Legislature from 1824 to 1826, a Judge of the General Court of Virginia from 1826 to 1841, and a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1829. He was Secretary of the Navy in Tyler's Cabinet from 1841 to 1843, and Secretary of State from 1843 to 1844, when he was killed on

board the "Princeton." He wrote an important exposition of the State-rights theory of the Constitution.

Upton, Emory (1839-1881), commanded a battery at Yorktown and Gaines' Mill and an artillery brigade at South Mountain and Antietam. He led a brigade at Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and in the Rapidan campaign. He fought in the "Wilderness," led a column at Spottsylvania and fought at Petersburg. He led a division at Opequan in 1864. He wrote a "System of Infantry Tactics."

Ursuline Convent. A Roman Catholic nunnery and school for girls, chiefly Protestant, was established in Boston in 1820, and in 1826 was moved to Charlestown. Prejudice transformed several incidents into evidence of forcible proselytism, and on August 12, 1834, a mob of the lower Protestant classes burned the convent. Riots followed but were quieted by Bishop Fenwick, Harrison Gray Otis and others.

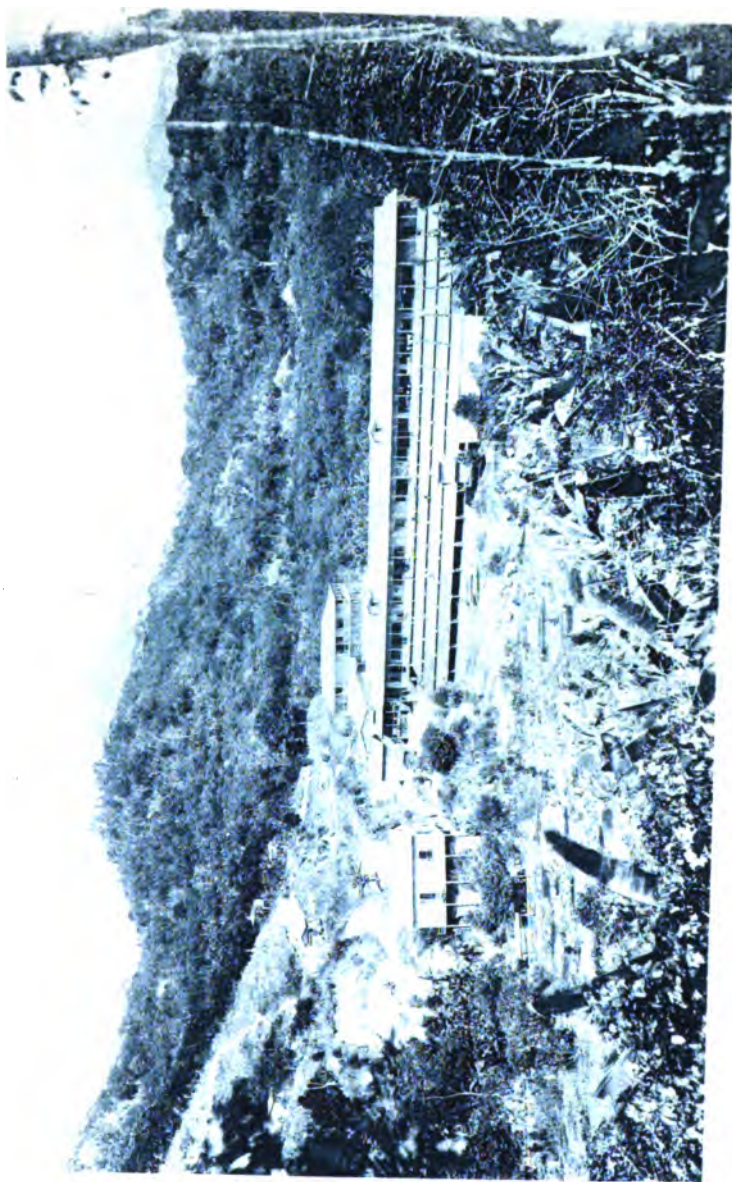
Usher, John P. (1816-1889), of Indiana, was First Assistant Secretary of the Interior from 1862 to 1863, when he became Secretary of the Interior in Lincoln's and Johnson's Cabinets, serving till May, 1865.

Usselinx, Willem (1567-1647), of Antwerp, merchant, planned the Dutch West India Company, which was chartered in 1621, but becoming dissatisfied, went over into the service of Gustavus Adolphus in 1624, and founded the Swedish West India Company, which was chartered in 1626. The remainder of his life was spent in efforts in behalf of that company in various countries of Europe. Life by Jameson.

Utah forms a part of the Mexican cession of 1848. When the Mormons were driven from Illinois and Missouri they migrated to the present territory of Utah, which was inhabited by the Ute or Utah Indians, whence the name of the territory. Salt Lake City was founded, and the following year (1849) a convention asked in vain for admission into the Union for the new State of "Deseret." A territorial government was organized in 1850, with Brigham Young as Governor. In 1857 Federal troops were sent into the territory to compel obedience. Admission into the Union was again demanded in 1862 and again refused. The "Edmunds Bill," passed in 1882, aimed at the suppression of polygamy and disfranchised all polygamists, but failed of its purpose for some time because of the large number of monogamous Mormons who control the Legislature, and the difficulty of securing convictions under the law. The opening of mines has attracted many "Gentiles" into the

A COFFEE PLANTATION IN CENTRAL PORTO RICO.

An exquisite picture from a photograph is here reproduced, that shows the drying house attached to a large coffee plantation near the village of Adjuntas, Porto Rico. Coffee is the largest natural production of the island, exceeding even that of sugar, and the grain is as highly esteemed, especially in England, as the famed product of Mocha. The coffee plant, when first set, requires careful attention, and for the first three years it must be protected from the sun's fierce rays, which is accomplished by shading the young growth with banana trees. The plant reaches maturity in six years and attains a height of about eight feet, at which time it throws out new shoots from the ground that thrive in the shade of the parent tree. The stems of the full-grown coffee tree are numerous and of the size of a lead pencil, bearing berries that are dark green until toward ripening time, in September, when they turn a rich red. When the coffee is gathered it is first washed and then spread out on racks to dry in the open air. These racks are movable so that in case of rain they may quickly be drawn back under shelter, for the coffee would be damaged by getting wet after once it has been exposed to the sun until partially dried.



1952 - 1953 - 1954

territory. The population of Utah, which in 1890 was 207,905, would long ago have been erected into a State had it not been for the existence of polygamy, which would fall under the protection of the State Legislature if Utah were admitted. December 13, 1893, a bill passed the House for its admission, and Utah was finally admitted as a State January 4, 1896.

Utes, a tribe of Indians in New Mexico, Utah, Colorado and Nevada. They have generally been friendly to the whites, but the Utah bands have carried on hostilities with the Mormons. Subsequently disturbances occurred between them and miners at Pike's Peak and they defeated Major Ormsby on Truckee River. In 1865 large tracts of land were ceded to the United States. Later trouble arose with Black Hawk, a chief of the Pah Utes, and for several years bloody warfare followed.

Utrecht, Treaty of, concluded between France, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, Savoy and Holland in 1713, ended the war of the Spanish Succession, called in America "Queen Anne's War." France ceded to Great Britain Hudson's Bay and Straits, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and the adjacent islands. Spain granted to a British company the exclusive right for thirty years of supplying Spanish America with negroes, and engaged not to transfer any land or lordship in America.

Vol. VI.—21

V.

Vail, Alfred (1807-1859), of New Jersey, was associated with Professor Morse in the invention of the telegraph. The alphabetical characters and many of the essential features of the telegraph are his invention.

Vallandigham, Clement Laird (1822-1871), a lawyer and active Democratic politician in Ohio, served in the Legislature of that State, and was Congressman 1857-1863. He bitterly opposed the Government as the war progressed, and became noted as the most extreme of Northern sympathizers with the Confederacy. General Burnside arrested him, and he was banished. From the Confederate States he went to Canada, and while there was nominated for Governor by the Ohio Democrats in 1863. He was defeated by Brough by a majority of 100,000. The following year he was a member of the Democratic National Convention.

Vallandigham's Case. In 1863 Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, was tried, convicted and imprisoned for uttering opinions disloyal to the Union by a military commission appointed by General Burnside. Vallandigham applied to the Supreme Court to review by *certiorari* the proceedings of the military commission, claiming to have been unlawfully convicted. The Supreme Court maintained the decision of the commission on the ground that it had no power to review proceedings ordered by a general officer of the United States army.

Valley Forge, site of Washington's winter encampment, 1777-78, twenty miles from Philadelphia on the west side of Schuylkill. His force at this encampment was 11,000 strong, but in miserable condition for lack of proper food and clothing. There was great suffering, borne with wonderful patience throughout the winter. The men had no shoes and were obliged to forage for supplies.

Valverde, N. M., an engagement, occurring February 21, 1861, between 1,500 Unionists, chiefly volunteers, under Canby, and 2,000 Texan rangers commanded by Sibley and Green. Colonel Roberts, Federal, first routed Major Pryor, but the latter, falling back, was reported by Green. The Texans made a spirited dash upon the Federal lines,

heedless of the volley of grape and canister. The Federal troops fled in the utmost confusion.

Van Buren, John (1810-1866), son of Martin Van Buren, was Attorney-General of New York from 1845 to 1847. He was active in the political canvass of 1848, when his father was a candidate of the Free-Soil party for the Presidency.

Van Buren, Martin (December 5, 1782-July 24, 1862), eighth President of the United States, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y. He rose to eminence in his State both as a lawyer and as a Democratic politician. He is noted as an adroit party manager, and was styled in his time the "Little Magician." He was a State Senator, U. S. Senator 1821-1828, Governor 1828-1829, and Secretary of State under Jackson 1829-1831. President Jackson, in 1831, appointed him U. S. Minister to England, but the Senate refused to confirm the nomination. He was elected with Jackson for the latter's second term, serving as Vice-President 1833-1837, and was the chosen heir to the succession. Elected by 170 electoral votes over the Whig candidate, Harrison, in 1836, he inherited the results of Jackson's measures. The two foremost places in President Van Buren's Cabinet were held by Forsyth in the State and Woodbury in the Treasury Department. Among the features of public interest in his administration were the disastrous panic of 1837, the independent treasury system and the pre-emption law. In 1840 he was pitted against his former antagonist, but with the opposite result; he received only sixty electoral votes. In 1844 ex-President Van Buren had a majority, but not a two-thirds majority of votes in the Democratic National Convention: he opposed the annexation of Texas, and was discarded for Polk. In 1848 he was the Free-Soil candidate, and diverted enough Democratic votes to defeat Cass and elect Taylor.

Van Corlear, Arendt (1600-1667), came to America from Holland in 1630. He became superintendent of a "colony" having jurisdiction from the Hudson to the Mohawk Rivers. He founded the settlement at Schenectady, and had great influence with the Indians.

Van Cortlandt, Oloff S. (1600-1684), came to New Netherlands from Holland in 1638 in the service of the West India Company. He was prominent in political affairs, and from 1655 to 1664 was a burgo-master of New Amsterdam.

Van Cortlandt, Pierre (1721-1814), was a member of the New York Assembly from 1768 to 1775. He was a member of the first Provincial

Congress, and was Lieutenant-Governor of New York from 1777 to 1795.

Van Cortlandt, Stephanus (1643-1700), held every prominent office in the province of New York except the Governorship. He was Mayor of New York almost continuously from 1677 to 1700. His estate was erected into a lordship and manor in 1697.

Van Dorn, Earl (1820-1863), was promoted for gallant service at Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Churubusco, and aided in the capture of the City of Mexico. In 1856 he commanded an expedition against the Comanches. In 1861 he joined the Confederacy and succeeded Jefferson Davis as major-general of the Mississippi forces. He captured the steamer "Star of the West," and received the surrender of Major Sibley and Colonel Reeve. In 1862 he commanded the trans-Mississippi Department. He was defeated at Pea Ridge and Corinth. He captured valuable stores at Holly Springs in 1862.

Van Rensselaer, Kilian (1595-1644), was prominent in forming the Dutch West Indian Company. He sent an agent from Holland to the New Netherlands, who purchased a vast estate comprising the present counties of Albany, Columbia and Rensselaer. He named it Rensselaerswyck and colonized it with emigrants. Under his management through a director the colony became a powerful, almost independent, province.

Van Rensselaer, Solomon (1774-1852), led the attacking party at Queenstown Heights in 1812. He represented New York in the U. S. Congress as a Federalist from 1819 to 1822.

Van Rensselaer, Stephen (1765-1839), was a member of the New York Senate from 1791 to 1795, and Lieutenant-Governor from 1795 to 1801. He served in the New York Assembly from 1808 to 1810. He was appointed commander of the forces on the northern frontier in 1812, and fought the battle of Queenstown Heights. He was a canal commissioner from 1816 to 1839. He represented New York in the U. S. Congress as a supporter of Adams from 1822 to 1829. He founded the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy.

Van Twiller, Wouter or Walter (1580?—after 1646), was chosen Governor of New Netherlands by the Dutch West India Company in 1633, and served until 1637. He ably maintained the commercial interests of the colony, but was an incompetent Governor, and was con-

stantly involved in quarrels with the English in the Massachusetts and Connecticut colonies.

Van Wart, Isaac (1760-1828), was an active supporter of the patriot cause during the Revolution. With John Paulding and David Williams he intercepted Major André in 1780.

Van Wyck, Charles H., born in 1824, represented New York in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1859 to 1863 and from 1867 to 1871. He represented Nebraska in the U. S. Senate from 1881 to 1887. Died 1895.

Vance, Zebulon B. (1830-1894), represented North Carolina in U. S. Congress from 1858 to 1861, and opposed the policy of secession until Lincoln's call for troops. He was colonel of a Confederate regiment from 1861 to 1862; Governor of North Carolina from 1862 to 1864, and greatly aided the Confederate cause. He was again Governor from 1876 to 1879, and was a U. S. Senator from 1879 to 1894. Life by Dowd.

Vancouver, George (1758-1798), British naval officer, took part in the second and third voyages of Captain Cook. In 1791 he was appointed by the British Government to survey the northwest coast of North America from 30° north latitude, northward. He returned to England in 1795. A report of his careful survey was published entitled "Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and Round the World." England's claim to Oregon was mainly founded on it.

Vanderbilt, Cornelius (1794-1877), amassed a large fortune by steamboat transportation. In 1851 he established a steamship line between New York and California via Nicaragua. In 1855 he established a line between New York and Havre. In 1857 he turned his attention to railroads, and became one of the foremost "railroad kings" in America. He founded Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn.

Vanderbilt, William H. (1821-1885), son of Cornelius, became president of the New York Central and Hudson River and New York and Harlem Railroads in 1877, and at his death was probably the richest man in America.

Vane, Sir Henry (1612-1662), a noted Puritan statesman, came to Boston in 1635, and was Governor of the Massachusetts colony the next year. He sided with Mrs. Hutchinson in the celebrated Antinomian controversy. He was a member of the General Court, but soon returned to England. He was knighted, entered Parliament, became

treasurer of the navy, and was prominent in the impeachment of Strafford, as commissioner to Scotland, and member of the Westminster Assembly. In the Commonwealth he sat in the Council of State, was a Republican leader, and frequently opposed to Cromwell. He presided over the State Council in 1659, and at the Restoration was excepted from the general pardon. Although not one of the Regicides, yet as a strong Republican he was executed by Charles II. on general charges of treason. He is supposed to have invented the "previous question" and the constitutional convention.

Varick, Richard (1753-1831, was secretary to General Schuyler in the Northern Department from 1776 to 1780. He was Washington's recording secretary from 1781 to 1783, and was Mayor of New York from 1789 ~~1797~~ to 1801.

Varnum, James M. (1748-1789), commanded a regiment at White Plains, led the troops at Red Bank, and served under Lafayette in Rhode Island. He represented Rhode Island in the Continental Congress from 1780 to 1782 and from 1786 to 1787.

Varnum, Joseph B. (1750-1821), was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from 1780 to 1787, of the Massachusetts Convention of 1788, and of the Governor's Council from 1787 to 1795. He represented Massachusetts in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1795 to 1811, acting as Speaker from 1807 to 1811. He was a U. S. Senator from 1811 to 1817.

Vassar, Matthew (1792-1868), came to America from England in 1796. In 1861 he founded Vassar College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with an endowment of \$778,000.

Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., an institution for the higher education of women, was first chartered in 1861, but opened four years later. It was named after Matthew Vassar, its founder.

Vaudrenil, Louis P. de R. (1721-1802), entered the French navy in 1740 and became chef d'escadre in 1777. He participated in the capture of Grenada under Count d'Estaing. He assisted at the siege of Savannah in 1779, assuming command of the fleet during the assault. He commanded a division under Count de Grasse in the Chesapeake engagement with Admiral Graves and in the siege of Yorktown.

Vaudrenil, Philippe de R., Marquis de (1640-1725), came to Canada from France in 1687 as commander of the forces. He defended

Quebec against the English in 1690 and in 1710. He became Governor of Montreal in 1702 and of Canada in 1703.

Vaudreuil, Pierre F. de R. (1698-1765), Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnal, born in Canada, was made Governor of Three Rivers in 1733 and of Louisiana in 1742. He was appointed Governor of Canada in 1755. He was estranged from Montcalm, the commander of the Canadian troops, but did all in his power to avert the capture of Quebec. He capitulated for the surrender of Quebec in terms distasteful to the authorities, but an investigation exonerated him.

Vaudreuil, Pierre F. de R. (1704-1772), captured Fort Massachusetts and gained a victory on Lake St. Sacrament and took many prisoners. He organized the Canadian army that besieged the forts at Oswego and Ontario.

Vaughan, Benjamin (1751-1835), was prominent in the negotiations for peace between England and the United States in 1783. He was not officially connected with the transaction, but as a friend of Franklin and Lord Shelburne. He was a member of Parliament from 1792 to 1796. He came to America in 1796. He accumulated a large library and wrote many political articles.

Vaughan, Sir John (1738-1795), British soldier, came to America from England in 1775. He led the grenadiers at Long Island, and commanded a column at Forts Clinton and Montgomery. In 1779 he captured Stony Point.

Venezuela. The United States concluded a treaty of peace, friendship, navigation and commerce with Venezuela in 1836. By the Convention of 1859 Venezuela agreed to pay claims of \$130,000. A commercial and extradition treaty was concluded in 1860.

Venezuelan Award. A contention arose between the Republic of Venezuela and Great Britain as to the boundary line between the former country and British Guiana, the dispute having its origin in the discovery of rich gold deposits in the territory long recognized as belonging to Venezuela, but which Great Britain now laid claim to. Stern measures would have been adopted by Great Britain to enforce her contention had not President Cleveland intervened and in no uncertain words urged that the dispute be submitted to arbitration. The award of the Boundary Commission, which sat at Paris from June 15 to October 3, 1899, was not entirely satisfactory to Great Britain, though that

country obtained a part of the additional territory which it sought. The arbitrators were Chief Justice Fuller, Associate Justice Brewer, Lord Chief Justice Russell, Sir Richard Henn Collins, and Professor Martons. While Great Britain extended her territory to the Corentin River, the award was considered on the whole a victory for Venezuela, as the greater part of the territory claimed was retained by that country.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, deemed the gateway to the heart of Mexico during the Mexican War, was besieged by General Scott with 12,000 men, March 23-29, 1847. General Morales commanded the town with 4,390 men. Scott found no difficulty in landing his soldiers from the island of Lobos, his rendezvous, and in placing his batteries. The town was poorly fortified and Scott's bombardment effected great ruin. On March 25 Morales held a council of war. He was advised to surrender, but refused to do so, and resigned his command to General José Juan Landero. This general surrendered March 29. The Mexican officers were allowed to retain their arms and effects and the soldiers were permitted to retire to their homes. Scott then took possession.

Vergennes, Charles G., Count de (1717-1787), became Minister of Foreign Affairs in France in 1774. He gave efficient support to the American colonies during the Revolution. He counseled Louis XVI. to loan them money, to recognize their independence, and to sign the treaty of 1778, by which France aided them with forces, money and supplies. He was a negotiator of the treaty of Versailles in 1783. The American negotiators suspected him of intending to sacrifice their interests, and, disregarding their instructions, made a separate peace apart from France.

Vermont (the word means Green Mountains) was known during its early history as the New Hampshire grants. The district was claimed by both New York and New Hampshire, but refused to acknowledge the authority of either. New York obtained a decision of the king in her favor (1764), and endeavored to compel the settlers to pay for their land again. The people of Vermont resisted, organized militia, and remained independent. In 1777 Vermont declared her independence, and adopted as her constitution that of Pennsylvania, with some changes, one of which was the abolition of slavery. In 1789 New York agreed to recognize the separation of Vermont, and on March 4, 1791, the State was admitted into the Union. Until 1800 the State supported the Federalist party. After that date the State was Democratic until 1820. Vermont was represented in the Hartford Convention (1814) by one

delegate. Since 1820 the State has been uniformly Anti-Democratic (Whig, then Republican). In 1832 the electors were Anti-Masonic. In 1882 the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors was prohibited. The population of Vermont in 1791 was 85,339 ; in 1890, 332,422.

Vermont, University of, Burlington, was chartered in 1791, but opened in 1800. In 1865 the State added an agricultural department. The medical department was organized in 1809.

"Vermont Gazette." There were two gazettes established in Vermont. The first, called the *Vermont Gazette*, or *Green Mountain Post Boy*, was the first paper of the State, and was begun at Westminster by Spooner and Green, February 12, 1781, and was suspended two years later. In 1783, June 5, Haswell and Russell founded at Bennington the *Vermont Gazette*, or *Freemen's Depository*. With several changes of title, it survived till 1880.

Verona, Congress of (1822), a meeting of envoys of the great European powers to consult respecting the disturbances in Spain. Their project of interference for the sake of restoring Spanish power in the revolted colonies of South America was what led to the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823.

Verplanck, Gulian C. (1786-1870), was a member of the New York Legislature from 1820 to 1822. He represented New York in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1825 to 1833, and was a State Senator from 1838 to 1841. He wrote "The Bucktail Bards," a series of political pamphlets ; "Discourses on American History, Arts and Literature," "The American Scholar," and was joint editor of the *Talisman*.

Verrazano, Giovanni de (1470-1527), Florentine navigator, is said to have visited the north coast of North America in 1508. He engaged in plundering Spanish and Portuguese commerce, and became famous as a corsair. In 1522 he captured a treasure-ship sent from Mexico by Cortés. In 1524 he explored the coast of North America from 30° to 50°, and took possession for the king.

Versailles, Treaty of, a treaty of peace concluded at Versailles between commissions representing the United States and Great Britain. It was arranged in 1782, and was formally ratified September 3, 1783. Jay, Adams, Franklin and Laurens formed the American Commission. By this treaty the absolute independence of the United States was recognized. Florida was returned to Spain ; the Americans relinquished their pretensions to the territory north of Lake Erie ; the St. Lawrence

River system, from the western end of Lake Superior to the forty-fifth parallel, was made the boundary ; from the forty-fifth parallel to the sea, the boundary followed the highlands after an uncertain fashion, and was long a matter of bitter dispute ; British right of navigation of the Mississippi was yielded, England according in return the American right of fishing on the Canadian and Newfoundland coasts ; Loyalists and Tories were to be protected in America ; English troops were to be withdrawn without destroying any property, or taking away any negro slaves belonging to Americans. This treaty was in reality signed in Paris, but is generally known by the above name, which properly belongs only to the treaty between England and France.

Vesey, Denmark (1767?-1822), a negro slave who purchased his freedom in 1800 and lived in Charleston. He maintained the right of slaves to strike for liberty, and organized a plot for a general insurrection around Charleston. Several thousand slaves were in the plot. The attempt was made in 1822, but was promptly suppressed, and U. S. troops guarded against a new attempt. The leaders were hanged.

Vest, George G., born in 1830, was a member of the Confederate Senate from 1863 to 1865. He was elected to the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from Missouri in 1879. His present term expires in 1904.

Vestries. In England every parish had its vestry. In America, wherever there were parishes of the Church of England, there were vestries. Wherever that church was the established church, the vestries had powers of civil government in local matters, as well as powers in ecclesiastical matters. In Virginia, for instance, the vestry, the members of which were self-elected, were the chief authority in local government in less matters than those of the county.

Vetch, Samuel (1668-1732), was adjutant-general of the Port Royal expedition in 1710, and after its capture was made Governor of Nova Scotia. He held office till 1713.

Veto. Except in Connecticut and Rhode Island, colonial Governors had the power of vetoing acts of the colonial Legislatures, and the crown had also a right of vetoing subsequently. None of the original State constitutions gave the executive of the State a veto till that of Massachusetts in 1780. In the Convention of 1787 various other plans for the veto were considered, such as a suspensory veto and one in which the Supreme Court should be associated with the President. The plan

finally adopted resembled that of Massachusetts, Congress being given power to override the veto by a two-thirds vote of both houses. Since then all but four of the States have given their Governors the veto power. A Federal negative on State laws was also discussed, but wisely abandoned. The general feeling is that the veto power has been useful to good government. It was for a long time used but sparingly. Washington vetoed two bills, Adams and Jefferson (and also J. Q. Adams, Van Buren, Taylor and Fillmore) none, Madison six, Monroe one, Jackson twelve, Tyler nine, Polk three, Pierce nine, Buchanan seven, Lincoln three, Johnson twenty-one, Grant forty-three, Hayes twelve, Arthur four, Cleveland (first administration) 301, mostly private pension bills. Of acts passed over the veto, the numbers are: Tyler one, Pierce five, Johnson fifteen, Grant four, Hayes one, Arthur one, Cleveland two. The vetoes most important historically were those by which Madison, Monroe and Jackson checked the "internal improvement" policy, Tyler's bank and tariff vetoes, and those of Johnson upon the Freedmen's Bureau Acts, the Civil Rights Act, the Tenure of Office Act, and the Reconstruction Acts, all of which, save the first Freedmen's Bureau Bill, were passed over his veto.

Veto, Pocket. The constitution provides that, if the President does not either sign or veto a bill within ten days, it shall become law without his signature, "unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law." This gives the President opportunity to prevent a bill from becoming law, if it is passed in the last days of a session, by simply taking no action upon it. This is called the "pocket veto." It was first used by President Madison in 1812 in the case of a naturalization act. But the first conspicuous instances were those by General Jackson, seven of whose twelve vetoes were of this sort.

Vice-Admiral, a grade created by Act of Congress in 1864. It was at the time of creation the highest naval office, but was outranked by that of admiral, created two years later. By the Act of January 24, 1873, Congress provided that when the offices of admiral and vice-admiral became vacant the grades should cease to exist, that of rear-admiral to be then deemed the highest. On the death of Vice-Admiral Rowan in 1890 the grade became extinct. During the colonial period it was usual for the royal governor of a colony to be also appointed vice-admiral, which made him head of the colonial admiralty courts. The rank is now obsolete.

Vice-President. The office of Vice-President was provided by the

Constitution of 1787, which provided that in case of the removal, death, resignation or disability of the President, his office should devolve on the Vice-President, whose only function meantime was to preside over the Senate. At first the electors did not vote for President and Vice-President separately, but he who received the second largest number of votes was made Vice-President. The modern practice was brought in by the Twelfth Amendment in 1804. The Vice-President has succeeded the President on four occasions, in each case by reason of the President's death: Tyler succeeded Harrison in 1841; Fillmore, Taylor, in 1850; Johnson, Lincoln, in 1865; Arthur, Garfield, in 1881. The attempt was made in 1841 to give Tyler only the title and rights of "Acting President," but he claimed the full office of President. A list of the Vice-Presidents follows:

Name.	State.	Political party.	Qualified.
John Adams.....	Massachusetts...	Federalist	June 3, 1789
John Adams.....	Massachusetts...	Federalist	Dec. 2, 1793
Thomas Jefferson.....	Virginia.....	Dem.-Republican ..	March 4, 1797
Aaron Burr.....	New York.....	Dem.-Republican ..	March 4, 1801
George Clinton.....	New York.....	Dem.-Republican ..	March 4, 1805
George Clinton	New York.....	Dem.-Republican ..	March 4, 1809
Elbridge Gerry.....	Massachusetts...	Dem.-Republican ..	March 4, 1813
Daniel D. Tompkins...	New York.....	Dem.-Republican ..	March 4, 1817
Daniel D. Tompkins...	New York.....	Dem.-Republican ..	March 5, 1821
John C. Calhoun.....	South Carolina..	Dem.-Republican ..	March 4, 1825
John C. Calhoun.....	South Carolina..	Dem.-Republican ..	March 4, 1829
Martin Van Buren.....	New York.....	Democratic.....	March 4, 1833
Richard M. Johnson...	Kentucky.....	Democratic.....	March 4, 1837
John Tyler.....	Virginia.....	Elected by Whigs..	March 4, 1841
George M. Dallas.....	Pennsylvania.....	Democratic.....	March 4, 1845
Millard Fillmore.....	New York.....	Whig	March 4, 1849
William R. King.....	Alabama.....	Democratic.....	March 4, 1853
John C. Breckinridge..	Kentucky.....	Democratic.....	March 4, 1857
Hannibal Hamlin.....	Maine.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1861
Andrew Johnson.....	Tennessee.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1865
Schuyler Colfax.....	Indiana.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1869
Henry Wilson.....	Massachusetts...	Republican.....	March 4, 1873
William A. Wheeler....	New York.....	Republican.....	March 5, 1877
Chester A. Arthur.....	New York.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1881
Thomas A. Hendricks..	Indiana.....	Democratic.....	March 4, 1885
Levi P. Morton.....	New York.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1889
Adlai E. Stevenson....	Illinois.....	Democratic.....	March 4, 1893
Garret A. Hobart.....	New Jersey.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1897

Of these Clinton, Gerry, King, Wilson and Hendricks died in office; Clinton in 1812, Gerry in 1814, King in 1853, Wilson in 1875, Hendricks in 1885. Calhoun resigned in 1832.

Vicksburg, Miss., scene of an important battle and siege during the Civil War. The battle occurred December 28 and 29, 1862, while Grant and Sherman were forcing their way down the Mississippi with the Army of the West. The Confederate leader Johnston lay posted along the Yazoo River, holding the hills between Vicksburg and Haines' Bluff. Sherman caused a feint to be made upon the right of the enemy, while his main force attacked the center, crossing the intervening bayou for that purpose. The fight was begun with a heavy play of artillery from both armies, and Sherman's troops were made to face a scathing fire of musketry during their attempt to reach the hills upon which the Confederates were posted. The Federal soldiers were obliged to scoop holes in the sand banks for steps. Every assault was repelled, and Sherman lost heavily. A heavy rain the next day made another attack impossible. By May, 1863, Grant and Sherman had so far been successful in their operations along the Mississippi that, after having defeated the Confederates at Champion Hills and Big Black River, they had compelled Pemberton, the Confederate leader, to retreat into Vicksburg. By May 19 Grant had begun a siege of that town with an army of 30,000 men. Pemberton commanded over 25,000 Confederates. Grant's army was reinforced during the siege until it numbered 70,000. Johnston had telegraphed Pemberton to surrender the town and escape with his army if possible, but it was then too late. Porter held the Federal base of supplies along the Yazoo River. Before the city Grant occupied the center, with Sherman on his right and McClernand on his left. On the Confederate side, Stevenson occupied five miles from the Warrenton Road to the railroad, with Bowen in reserve. The fortifications were bastioned earthworks, and there were provisions for two months. After some skirmishing, Grant ordered a grand assault May 22. But this proved a signal failure and cost him 2,500 men; so he settled down to take the city by regular approaches. There was mining and counter-mining and a constant bombardment from Grant's batteries and the Federal gunboats and bomb-rafts, of which there were a number, both above and below the city. Pemberton held out bravely, for he had a great deal to contend with, both from lack of supplies and from discontent among his men. Finally, July 3, after forty-seven days of siege, perceiving that Grant contemplated a final assault, Pemberton asked for an armistice, and on July 4 he surrendered. The garrison was paroled and allowed to go free.

Vilas, William F., born in 1840, commanded a regiment at Vicksburg in 1863. He was Postmaster-General in Cleveland's Cabinet from 1885 to 1887 and Secretary of the Interior from 1887 to 1888. U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, 1891-97.

Villere's Plantation (near New Orleans). The British, when moving upon New Orleans, encamped here. December 23, 1814, General Jackson made a night attack by land and river. After severe fighting the Americans withdrew. Their loss in all was 213 men: the British lost about 400.

Vincennes, Jean B. B. (1688-1736), Canadian explorer, attained great influence over the Miami Indians, among whom he resided for some time. He rendered valuable services against the Foxes near Detroit in 1712. In 1725 he built a fort and trading post on the present site of Vincennes, Ind. He joined the expedition of D'Artaguette against the Chickasaws, by whom they were finally defeated and burned at the stake.

Vincennes, Ind., oldest town in the State, was settled by the French in 1702. It came into the possession of England on the surrender of Canada in 1763, but was taken from them by the American army under General George Rogers Clark in 1779. It became the capital of Indiana in 1800 and remained the seat of the Government until 1814.

Vinton, Samuel F. (1792-1862), represented Ohio in the U. S. Congress as a Whig from 1823 to 1827 and from 1843 to 1851.

Vlomenil, Antoine C. du H., Baron de (1728-1792), was appointed second in command of the French force under Count Rochambeau to aid the American colonists. He distinguished himself at Yorktown, where he led the assault on the redoubt.

Virginia, the "Old Dominion," was one of the original thirteen States. Its shores were perhaps explored by Sebastian Cabot (1498) and Verrazano (1524), and certainly by Sir Walter Raleigh, who attempted to colonize the territory which he named Virginia in honor of Queen Elizabeth. In 1606 the London Company was chartered and obtained a grant of the land between the thirty-fourth and forty-first degrees of latitude. Three years later new boundaries were given to Virginia. Starting from Old Point Comfort it was to extend two hundred miles north and south, and "west and northwest" to the South Sea or Pacific Ocean. The London Company were to have the profits

of the colony for twenty-one years, after which they were to pass to the crown. The government of the colony was placed in the hands of the two councils, one of which was resident in the colony. All settlers were guaranteed all rights as if living in England. One hundred and forty-three colonists set sail for Virginia and in 1607 founded Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in America. For the first years the colonists were too largely "gentlemen," who were totally unfit to endure the hardships of pioneer life, and the colony was saved only by the exertions of John Smith. In accordance with royal instructions the colonists were burdened by the communal system until 1612. Samuel Argall as Governor in 1617 exercised all the tyranny of martial law until recalled the following year. Under his successor, Yeardley, the first representative assembly in the history of America convened (1619) at Jamestown. This encouraged immigration, and in the same year some women appeared in Virginia. Slavery was introduced (1619) by the sale of twenty African slaves from a Dutch man-of-war. Factions having appeared in the London Company, a writ of *quo warranto* was issued against the charter, and in 1624 Virginia became a royal colony. Virginia remained loyal to Charles I. during his struggle with Parliament, and became the home of many royalist fugitives who were the ancestors of many of the most famous men in the history of the State. Charles II. repaid the loyalty of the people by granting the entire territory to Lord Arlington and Culpepper, and by the enforcement of the Navigation Act, which compelled the colonists to sell all their products in English markets. The discontent was increased by the tyranny of Governor Berkeley and an uprising of the Indians, and Bacon's Rebellion followed in 1676. Upon the death of Bacon his followers were defeated and many hanged. From this time until the Revolution the colony increased in population, wealth and influence, and was recognized as the leading power in the struggle against England. Her militia, under Washington, did good service in Braddock's campaign in the French and Indian War. The assembly was dissolved in 1774 by Governor Dunmore, when a protest was being drawn up against the Boston Port Bill, but the members immediately reassembled in convention. In May, 1776, another convention adopted the first constitution of the State. The delegates in Congress from Virginia proposed the declaration of the independence of the colonies. Virginia took a prominent part in the struggles of the Revolution, which closed on her soil by the capture of Yorktown and Cornwallis, October 19, 1781. Much opposition was made to the Federal Constitution, which threatened to prevent its adoption, but it was finally ratified by a State convention on January 25, 1788. The boundaries have caused much dispute because of the exten-

sive claims made by Virginia. Her western territory was surrendered to the general Government because of the reluctance of Maryland to ratify the Articles of Confederation until that should be done. Kentucky became a separate State in 1792. Virginia has been jealous of all encroachments by the national Government and has uniformly supported the Democratic party. Until 1825, the influence of Virginia in national politics was pre-eminent. In 1798 a protest was made to the centralizing policy of Hamilton and the Federalist party by the famous Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions. From 1806 to 1808, the "Quids," under John Randolph, strenuously opposed the nomination of Madison to the Presidency. The more rapid growth of the western part of the State caused injustice from the old apportionment of representation. A convention assembled in 1820, and a readjustment was accomplished in the constitution of 1830. In 1831 a negro insurrection broke out under Nat Turner, which taught the danger of all agitation of the slavery question. (John Brown and other abolitionists attempted to free the slaves at Harper's Ferry, 1859.) Virginia did her utmost to avoid war in 1860 and 1861, and called a peace convention of all the States. The people of Virginia knew that in case of war their State would be the battle-ground. An ordinance of secession was passed by a State convention April 17, 1861, and ratified by a popular vote May 23, 1861. During the war Richmond was the capital of the Confederacy, and Virginia the scene of many of the greatest battles. The State was readmitted January 26, 1870. The State was Democratic until the union of the Republicans and Readjusters under Mahone, who was elected U. S. Senator in 1879. There have been long-continued agitations respecting the payment of the State debt of \$30,000,000, contracted before the war. In 1891 a settlement was made, the debt being scaled down to \$19,000,000, to bear two and subsequently three per cent. interest. The population of the State in 1790 was 747,610; in 1890, 1,655,980. History by Cooke and by Howison and Maury.

Virginia, University of, Charlottesville, Va., was chartered in 1819 and opened in 1824. Its organization, plan of government and system of instruction are due to Thomas Jefferson, who planned it after the model of European universities, and by the original ideas upon which he founded it made it for a time the most influential school in America. It early developed the elective system. The department of medicine was founded in 1827, that of law in 1851. The university has prospered since the Civil War.

Virginia Company. On April 10, 1606, James I. set apart by

charter the territory between Cape Fear and Passamaquoddy Bay to be settled by two rival companies, the Virginia Company of London, and the North Virginia or Plymouth Company. To the London, or Virginia Company proper, was granted the land between parallels 34° and 41° north, or between Cape Fear and Long Island. This company was composed of London merchants and adventurers. In 1606 an expedition consisting of three vessels and 143 men, commanded by Christopher Newport, was fitted out, and succeeded in founding, May 13, 1607, the first permanent English settlement in America at Jamestown, Va. In 1609 a new charter was granted and the company reincorporated under the name of the London Company of Virginia; still another in 1612. Other colonizing parties arrived in 1609, 1611 and 1619, and by 1620 the colony of Virginia was firmly established. The majority in the company was of the political party in England opposed to the court. It fell into difficulties with the king, who in 1624 caused its charter to be annulled. The company then dissolved.

Virginia Coupon Cases. There were eight of these cases. All related to the legislation of the State of Virginia in 1871, authorizing the receipt of coupons of the State's funded debt, in payment of taxes and debts due the State. These cases came before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1884. The act of the Virginia General Assembly of 1882 required payment of tax dues in "gold, silver, United States treasury notes, national bank currency, and nothing else." Hence the tax collectors refused to receive coupons in payment of taxes as authorized by the Act of 1871. The Supreme Court of the United States decided the Act of 1882 void as impairing the obligation of the contract of the Act of 1871, and judgment was found for the plaintiffs, the taxpayers.

"Virginia Gazette." There were four "gazettes" published in Virginia in the last century and all at Williamsburg. William Parks established the first, August, 1736, it being the first newspaper published in the province. Publication suspended 1750. William Hunter founded the second, February, 1751. Publication was suspended after the Revolution. The third was begun by William Rind, May, 1766. Publication was suspended 1774. Davis and Clarkson published the fourth "gazette," beginning April, 1775, and continuing several years. There was also a *Virginia Gazette* published in Richmond for a very short period about 1804 by A. Davis, a semi-weekly.

Virginia Historical Society, organized in 1831 and chartered in 1834 under the title of "The Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society."
Vol. VI.—22

ciety ; " but its researches have been mainly devoted to history. John Marshall was one of the early presidents. The society has recently published a series of volumes of historical material.

Virginia Judges, case of the Superior Court Judges of Virginia. An act of the Virginia Legislature of 1779 constituted a Court of Appeals to consist of the Judges of the High Court of Chancery, General Court and Court of Admiralty. Afterward from time to time various acts were passed by the Legislature affecting the privileges of the Court of Appeals. In 1788 this court declared that the Legislature could not control the prerogatives of the court under the provisions of the State constitution ; that the judges of this court could not be required to act as district judges ; that the Legislature could not reduce the salaries of the judges, their duties remaining the same, and that the existing judges could not be removed during good behavior. This is one of the earliest instances of a court's pronouncing upon the constitutionality of an act of the Legislature.

Virginia Resolutions, resolutions passed by the Virginia Legislature in 1798, in antagonism to the loose construction view of the Federalists. The passage of the Alien and Sedition laws was the direct cause of their adoption. They were framed by James Madison and sent to the legislatures of the other States, by which they were not approved. They declared the Union to be a compact, each party to which had a right to " interpose " in order to protect and defend itself against infringements of the compact. They regretted the introduction of a broad construction of the constitution, as tending toward a monarchy. They protested against the Alien and Sedition laws as unconstitutional. With the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799, these were the foundations of the later doctrines of nullification and secession.

" Virginus " Massacre. The " Virginus " was a wooden vessel, of 1,500 tons, which for a time was engaged as a blockade runner carrying supplies to Cuban insurgents, but in 1873 she was engaged in legitimate coasting trade. Her registry was American, and with a crew of thirty men she was commanded by Captain Joseph Fry, of Louisiana. Requiring repairs, she put into Kingston, Jamaica, from which port she departed for New York, October 27th, with 130 passengers. The vessel had been under suspicion, and after leaving Kingston she was pursued by the Spanish man-of-war " Torpedo," and after a smart run was overhauled and taken to Santiago. Here the captain and crew were brought summarily before a court-martial on a charge of piracy, and on November 4th all were condemned to death. Despite the protests

of both the American and English Consuls, sentence was executed November 6th, on thirty-four, all but one of whom were American citizens, and on the following day twelve more were shot. Further executions were prevented by arrival of the British ship "Niobe," the commander of which threatened to bombard the city of Santiago in case another of the unfortunates was shot before the matter could be referred to the home authorities. A long diplomatic correspondence ensued, in which Spain disavowed the acts of the officers of Santiago, paid an indemnity of \$80,000 for detention of the vessel, and also surrendered the "Virginus," which sunk during a storm off Cape Hatteras on her voyage to New York. Great excitement was aroused in the United States by the massacre and war was narrowly averted.

Volney, Constantin F. C. B., Count de (1757-1820), traveled in the United States from 1795 to 1799. He conducted a controversy regarding John Adams' work on the U. S. Constitution. He wrote "La loi naturelle" and "Tableau du climat et du sol des États Unis d'Amérique."

Volunteers. On April 15, 1861, after the news of the firing upon Fort Sumter reached Washington, President Lincoln promptly called for 75,000 volunteers. The Northern States eagerly responded. April 19, a Massachusetts regiment, *en route* to Washington, was attacked by a Baltimore mob. Jefferson Davis also called for volunteers, and the Southern States obeyed his call with alacrity. Later in 1861 Congress provided for the calling out of 500,000 volunteers, and throughout the war they continued a chief variety of fighting material.

Voorhees, Daniel W., born in 1827, was U. S. District Attorney for Indiana from 1858 to 1861. He represented Indiana in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1861 to 1866 and from 1869 to 1873. In 1877 he became a U. S. Senator, and has served on the Finance Committee until the present time (1893). He has been prominent as an advocate of free silver coinage, but in 1893 led the opposition thereto. Died April 10, 1897.

W.

Waddell, James I. (1824-1886), entered the U. S. navy in 1841. He served during the Mexican War. He was made a lieutenant of the "Louisiana" in the Confederate service in 1862. In 1863 he took command of the "Shenandoah," with which he preyed upon the U. S. merchant marine, and made thirty-eight captures. He did not learn of the fall of the Confederacy until three months after its occurrence.

Wade, Benjamin Franklin (1800-1878), an American statesman, was a lawyer and Whig politician in Ohio; he had been in the State Senate and served as State Judge before his entrance into the U. S. Senate. His term in that body covers the long period of 1851-1869. He rapidly became known as one of the most outspoken anti-slavery and later Republican leaders. He strongly opposed the Kansas-Nebraska measure, and during the Rebellion he was chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War. Senator Wade opposed President Lincoln to some degree on the Reconstruction problem, and was naturally in the opposition to President Johnson. He was chairman of the Committee on Territories, and was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate in 1867. President Grant appointed him to the San Domingo commission in 1871. Wade was a leading candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1868, and chairman of the Ohio delegation in the convention that nominated Hayes.

Wadsworth, James S. (1807-1864), was a prominent supporter of the Free-Soil party in New York. In 1861 he was a delegate to the Peace Convention in Washington, and was volunteer aide to General McDowell at Bull Run in 1861. He was in command of a brigade before Washington, and was military governor of the District of Columbia in 1862. Afterward commanded a division at Fredericksburg and at Gettysburg, where he lost over half his men. He was killed while leading his division at the Wilderness.

Wadsworth, Peleg (1748-1829), fought at Long Island in 1776, and was second in command of the Penobscot expedition in 1779. He represented Maine in the U. S. Congress from 1793 to 1807.

Wagner, Fort, S. C., in possession of a strong body of Confeder-

ates under Beauregard in 1863 and assaulted without success by General Strong with 11,500 Federals of Gilmore's command. Strong was assisted by Dahlgren with the Federal frigate "Ironsides" and six monitors. The Federals desired to hold Fort Wagner in order to render the destruction of Fort Sumter easier. The Federal troops were secretly landed upon the south end of Morris Island and the Confederate works in that vicinity easily captured. July 17, a brief assault was made, which was quickly repulsed by the Confederates. July 18, the assault was resumed. Strong was mortally wounded and 1,515 men were lost. Putnam, and Shaw, who led a colored regiment, were also killed. The assaults were continued upon Sumter, however, though that upon Wagner ceased. Sumter was practically destroyed by July 23, though Beauregard's force nearly twice outnumbered Gilmore's.

Wainwright, Richard, born in Washington, Dec. 17, 1849, son of Commander Wainwright of Farragut's flag-ship "Hartford," at Mobile. Graduated at the Naval Academy 1868, and promoted respectively ensign 1869, master 1870, lieutenant-commander 1874. Was executive officer of the "Maine" when that vessel was blown up at Havana, Feb., 1898. Commander of the Gloucester in the engagement with Cervera's Spanish fleet before Santiago, July 3, 1898, and at close of the war was made commander of ship at U. S. Naval Academy. On February 10, 1900, he succeeded Rear-Admiral McNair as superintendent of the Academy.

Waite, Morrison R. (1816-1888), Chief Justice, was admitted to the bar in 1839 and soon was acknowledged as a leader. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1849. He won distinction as a counsel for the United States in the Alabama claims before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, Switzerland, from 1871 to 1872. Was elected President of the Ohio Constitutional Convention in 1874, and became Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1874 and served until his death.

Wake Island. A small isolated island on the direct route between Hawaii and Hong Kong, 2,000 miles distant from the latter place. Commander Taussig, of the "Bennington," raised the U. S. flag on the island in February, 1899, so that it became one of our new possessions. It may prove valuable as a coaling station, but is too small and mountainous for other purposes.

Waldo Patent. In 1630, Beauchamp and others of Massachusetts

obtained from the Council for New England a grant of thirty square miles on the Penobscot Bay and River. This was afterward called the "Waldo Patent," and is still in part held by the heirs or assigns of the grantees.

Waldseemüller, Martin (1470?—after 1522), German geographer, published "An Introduction to Cosmography, with the Four Voyages of Americus Vespucius." He advocated the name "America" for the New World, and seems to have been the author of its success.

Walke, Henry, born in 1808, commanded the gunboats at Belmont and the "Carondelet" at Forts Fisher, Donelson and Pillow in 1862. He commanded the "Lafayette" at Grand Gulf in 1863.

Walker, Amasa (1799-1875), was a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1849. Was Secretary of the State from 1851 to 1853, and represented Massachusetts in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1862 to 1863. He was prominent in advocating new and reformatory measures, and was an authority on questions of finance. He published "Nature and Uses of Money and Mixed Currency" and "Science of Wealth, a Manual of Political Economy."

Walker, Francis A., born in 1840, was adjutant-general of the Second Army Corps during the Civil War, and commissioner of Indian affairs from 1871 to 1872. He was professor of history and political economy at the Yale Scientific School from 1873 to 1881, when he became president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He compiled the ninth and tenth censuses, and published "Money, Trade and Industry," several works on political economy and a history of the Second Army Corps. Died 1897.

Walker, Robert James (1801-1869), an American Cabinet officer, was educated in the University of Pennsylvania, studied law, and removed to Mississippi. Was Democratic U. S. Senator from that State from 1836 to 1845. He favored the annexation of Texas, and the same year refused the nomination for Vice-President. In 1845 President Polk called him to the Treasury Department, which he conducted until 1849. He is identified with the "Walker revenue tariff" of 1846, and favored the warehouse system and the creation of the Interior Department. He was Governor of Kansas in 1857-1858, and during the war was U. S. financial agent in Europe.

Walker, William (1824-1860), organized an unsuccessful expe-

dition in 1853 for the conquest of the State of Sonora, Mexico. In 1855 he was induced to aid the "Liberal" party in the Nicaragua troubles, and won a victory at La Virgen, and took possession of Granada. He became Secretary of War and commander-in-chief. He gained undisputed control of Nicaragua and caused himself to be elected President in 1856. His government was recognized by the United States, but was soon afterwards defeated in an insurrection, in 1857. He made two subsequent attempts to overthrow governments in Central America, in one of which he was captured and shot.

Walker vs. Jennison, a case, the decision in which in 1783 was the death-blow to slavery in Massachusetts. A negro servant had been beaten and imprisoned by a citizen who claimed him as a slave. The public would not overlook the offense. The Supreme Court held in Worcester County judged the defendant guilty of assault and fined him forty shillings. The court held that the State Constitution of 1780, in declaring all men free and equal, had abolished slavery in Massachusetts.

Wallace, Lewis, born in 1827, a lawyer and politician in Indiana, volunteered in the war, and commanded a division at the battle of Fort Donelson. He was made major-general of volunteers. Previous to the battle of Shiloh General Wallace's division was stationed at Crump's Landing near the main army; his force could not reach the scene for the first day's fighting, but took part in the second day's work. He commanded the defenses of Cincinnati in anticipation of Kirby Smith's attack; in July, 1864, in the battle of the Monocacy, Wallace, though defeated by Early, gained time to save the capital. He was Governor of Utah 1878-1881, and Minister to Turkey 1881-1885. Besides a life of President Harrison, General Wallace has written three successful novels: "A Fair God," "Ben-Hur" and "The Prince of India."

Wallace, William A., born in 1827, was a member of the Pennsylvania Senate from 1862 to 1867. He represented Pennsylvania in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1875 to 1881.

Wallace, William H. L. (1821-1862), served during the Mexican War. He commanded a brigade at Fort Donelson and at Shiloh, where he was mortally wounded after a gallant stand against the enemy.

Wallace Reports, law reports by John W. Wallace, in twenty-three volumes, of cases in the U. S. Supreme Court, 1863-1875.

Wallack, James W. (1794-1864), first came to the United States

from England in 1818. He was a favorite actor in refined comedy. He established Wallack's Theater in New York in 1861.

Wallack, John Lester (1820-1888), was proprietor of Wallack's Theater, New York, from 1864 to 1888. He was a popular actor of refined comedy. He wrote "The Veteran" and "Rosedale" for the stage.

Walpole Grant. The Walpole Company was formed in 1766. In 1769 the company petitioned for a grant of 2,500,000 acres between 38° and 42' north latitude and east of the Scioto River. August 14, 1772, the grant was finally made by the crown. The Walpole Company was opposed by the Mississippi Company, formed some years later by a body of wealthy Virginia planters.

Walthall, Edward C., born in 1831, commanded a Confederate regiment at Fishing Creek, and a brigade at Missionary Ridge and Nashville. He was elected a U. S. Senator from Mississippi as a Democrat in 1885. He remained in office until his death in 1898.

Walton, George (1740-1804), was prominent in the pre-Revolutionary movements in Georgia. He represented Georgia in the Continental Congress from 1776 to 1781, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He commanded a battalion at Savannah 1778. He was Governor of Georgia in 1779 and 1789, and represented Georgia in the U. S. Senate from 1795 to 1796.

Walworth, Reuben H. (1788-1867), represented New York in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1821 to 1823. He was Chancellor of New York from 1828 to 1848. He was pronounced by Joseph Story "the greatest equity jurist living."

Wampanoags, a tribe of Massachusetts Indians who at first showed great friendliness toward the whites. In 1621 they entered into an amicable compact with the Plymouth settlers and continued in peaceable trade relations with them. Later, Massasoit, the chief of the tribe, was on terms of friendship with Roger Williams. They, however, resisted all attempts to convert them to Christianity. Their last chief, Philip, resided at Mount Hope, and under him a disastrous war was waged with the whites, which in 1676 resulted in the overthrow of the tribe. Their power was broken and they were rapidly dispersed.

Wampum, or **Wompan**, an Indian word meaning "strings of white beads." Wampum was used as money, according to tradition, first by

the Narragansett Indians and was afterward generally adopted by the Indians along the eastern coast as a medium of exchange. It was also used as money by the colonists of New England and the Middle States, being deemed a legal-tender from 1627 to 1661. Wampum was manufactured from beads made from the stems of periwinkle shells, common along the coast. These shells were both white and black, and the value of the latter as a medium of exchange was twice that of the former. The beads were strung together and sewn upon belts, and were also worn as necklaces and wristlets. The black beads were called "Suckanhock." Wampum was also known under the Dutch name "Sewon," or "Zee-wand." Payments were made by stripping off individual beads, or by cutting off portions of the embroidered belts.

Wanamaker, John, born in 1838, of Philadelphia, established a system of co-operation among employes in his store, which is one of the largest in the United States, and in 1896 purchased the A. T. Stewart store in New York City, which he still conducts. He was Postmaster-General in Harrison's Cabinet from 1889 to 1893.

War, Secretary of, an office created by Act of Continental Congress, February 7, 1781. This office was designed to supersede the Board of War. Benjamin Lincoln was the first Secretary (1781-83) Henry Knox the second (1785-89). Under Knox the department was developed and well conducted until the establishment of the present War Department in 1789.

War Democrats, members of the Democratic party who supported the administration during the Civil War, in spite of previous party connections with the secessionists.

War Department. The Continental Congress at first managed military affairs through a committee. In 1776 the Board of War and Ordnance was created, and in 1777 a new Board of War, not composed of members of Congress. In 1781 a Secretary of War was provided for. August 7, 1789, the First Congress established the War Department. Henry Knox, who had been "Secretary of War" since 1785, was continued in the new office.

War Tax. For the purpose of meeting the large government expenses in prosecuting the war against Spain, in June, 1808, an internal tax was laid upon beer, and stamp duties were imposed upon checks, drafts, bonds, deeds, mortgages, and other forms of obligations, by which a very large revenue was produced. After the war was concluded

these onerous taxes continued to be collected until on April 1, 1900, the surplus therefrom had reached more than \$70,000,000. The country thereupon began to memorialize Congress for relief, and the question grew by discussion until it became an issue in the Presidential contest of that year.

Ward, Artemus (1727-1800), became a major in 1755, and served under General Abercrombie against the French and Indians, and was made commander-in-chief of the Massachusetts forces in 1775. He was in nominal command at the battle of Bunker Hill, but was not in the field. He commanded the forces besieging Boston until the arrival of Washington, when he became second in command. He represented Massachusetts in the U. S. Congress as a Federalist from 1791 to 1795.

Ward, Frederick T. (1831-1862), attained high rank as a soldier in the service of the Chinese Emperor. At the time of the "Trent" affair between England and the United States he prepared to seize British vessels in Chinese waters.

Ward, John Q. A., born in 1830, won distinction as a sculptor by his statues, "The Freedman," "The Indian Hunter," "The Pilgrim," and "The Good Samaritan." He has executed statues of Washington, Putnam and Garfield.

Ward, Nancy (eighteenth century), prophetess of the Cherokee Indians, sympathized with the white settlers and saved many from the stake. She gave warnings of every raid of the Cherokees upon the whites.

Ward, Nathaniel (1578?-1652), was charged with non-conformity in England and came to Massachusetts in 1634. He compiled the "Body of Liberties" for the Massachusetts colony which was adopted by the general court in 1641. It was the first code of laws established in New England. He returned to England in 1646. He wrote "The Simple Cobbler of Aggawam in America," a political satire.

Ward, Samuel (1725-1776), was Governor of Rhode Island from 1762 to 1763 and from 1765 to 1767. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1775. He was a zealous patriot.

Ware, Henry (1764-1845), was Hollis professor of divinity in Harvard College from 1805 to 1840. His acceptance caused the separation of the Unitarians, of whom he became a leader, from the Orthodox Congregationalists.

Ware, William (1797-1852), was pastor of the First Congregational Church in New York from 1821 to 1836. He wrote "American Unitarian Biography," "The Works and Genius of Washington Allston" and "Life of Nathaniel Bacon," and also several historical novels, "Zenobia," "Aurelian," etc.

Ware vs. Hylton, a Supreme Court case of importance. In 1796 Ware, a citizen of Great Britain, brought suit against Hylton, of Virginia, for the recovery of a debt. Hylton refused payment on the plea that the act of the Virginia Legislature of 1777 enabled debtors of British subjects to pay such debts to the State loan office. Hylton claimed to have done this. The U. S. Circuit Court in Virginia decreed for the defendant, but the Supreme Court of the United States reversed this decision on the ground that the Legislature had not the power to extinguish the debt, when payment of such debts had been stipulated in the Treaty of 1783.

Waring, George E. (1833?-1898), expert sanitary engineer, head of street-cleaning department in New York from 1895 to 1898, died in 1898 while planning the sanitation of Cuba.

Warner, Adoniram J., born in 1834, served in the Civil War. He represented Ohio in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1878 to 1880 and 1882 to 1886. He has published works upon economic questions.

Warner, Charles Dudley, born in 1829, has been an editor of the *Hartford Press* and *Courant* since 1860, and of *Harper's Magazine* since 1884. He has written "Studies in the South," "Mexican Papers" and "Studies in the Great West," which depict the political and social condition of those territories; "Washington Irving" in the "Men of Letters" series, of which he is editor, and "Backlog Studies."

Warner, Seth (1743-1784), of Vermont, was a leader of the inhabitants of the "New Hampshire Grants" in the conflicts of jurisdiction with New York authorities, by whom he was outlawed. He was second in command at Ticonderoga. He captured Crown Point. He participated in Montgomery's campaign in Canada. He commanded at Hubbardston and was active at Bennington. He retired in 1782 on account of ill-health.

Warner, Susan (1819-1885), wrote "The Wide, Wide World," the most popular novel by an American except "Uncle Tom's Cabin." She also published "Queechy," and other novels.

Warren, Gouverneur Kemble (1830-1882), graduated at West Point in 1850. In the Civil War he was continuously in the Army of the Potomac. He was a colonel at Big Bethel, commanded a brigade in the Peninsula campaign, Second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg, was chief engineer of the army at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; in the latter struggle he seized the important position of Little Round Top. He was distinguished as commander of a corps at Centreville, October, 1863, and led a corps through the Wilderness, North Anna, Cold Harbor and Petersburg campaign, until at the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865, he was removed by Sheridan. In 1879 he reached the grade of lieutenant-colonel in the regular army.

Warren, Joseph (1741-1775), an American patriot, was a graduate of Harvard and a physician of Boston. In the years immediately preceding the outbreak of the Revolution Dr. Warren was foremost among the Massachusetts patriots. He was a noted orator, a member of the Committees of Correspondence, president of the Provincial Congress of 1774, and chairman of the Committee of Public Safety. He was actively engaged in organizing the volunteers in the spring of 1775. The Massachusetts Provincial Congress made him a major-general. Waiving his rank, he fought at the battle of Bunker Hill as a private soldier, and was the chief victim. His life has been written by A. H. Everett and by R. Frothingham.

Warren, Mercy (1728-1814), sister of James Otis, married James Warren in 1754. She wrote a "History of the American Revolution," which is valuable because of her personal acquaintance with many of the characters.

Warren, Sir Peter (1703-1752), was commodore of the fleet which conveyed Sir William Pepperrell's expedition against Louisbourg in 1745 and was promoted rear-admiral for his service.

Warrington, Lewis (1782-1851), entered the U. S. navy in 1800. He served with distinction on the "Vixen," of Preble's squadron, during the Tripolitan War. Was also on the "Essex" and the "Congress" from 1811 to 1813. He commanded the sloop "Peacock," and captured the "Epervier" and fourteen merchantmen during 1814. He was chief of the Bureau of Ordnance from 1842 to 1851.

Warwick, R. I., early known as Shawomet, was settled in 1643 by a party under Samuel Gorton, who purchased the land from Miantonomo. It was one of the four towns which, in 1644, united to form the

colony of Rhode Island. In 1648 the name of Warwick was given the colony. It was attacked by the Indians during King Philip's War and the town destroyed by fire.

Washburn, Cadwallader Colden (1818-1882), was the brother of E. B. Washburne. He settled in Wisconsin as a lawyer and financier. From 1855 to 1861 he was Congressman from Wisconsin. He was a delegate to the Peace Conference of 1861. In the war he commanded a corps, was major-general of volunteers, and served in the West. He was again a Republican Congressman 1867-1871, and Governor of Wisconsin 1872-1874.

Washburn, Emory (1800-1877), was Governor of Massachusetts in 1853 and 1854. He wrote a "Judicial History of Massachusetts, 1630 to 1675," and "Treatise on the American Law of Real Property."

Washburn, Israel (1813-1883), was admitted to the bar in 1834. He was a member of the Maine Legislature from 1842 to 1843. He represented Maine in the U. S. Congress as a Whig from 1851 to 1861. He was Governor of Maine from 1861 to 1863, and Collector of Customs at Portland from 1863 to 1877.

Washburn, William B. (1820-1887), represented Massachusetts in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1862 to 1872. He was Governor of Massachusetts from 1872 to 1874, and a U. S. Senator from 1874 to 1875.

Washburn, William D., born in 1831, was Surveyor-General of Minnesota from 1861 to 1865. He represented Minnesota in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1879 to 1885. He was elected to the U. S. Senate for the term ending in 1895.

Washburne, Elihu Benjamin (1816-1887), was a lawyer in Illinois, Whig Congressman, and afterward Republican Congressman from 1853 to 1869. He was chairman of the Committee of Commerce and of the Impeachment Committee of 1868. His long service and care of public expenditures earned for him the epithets of "father of the house" and "watch-dog of the Treasury." President Grant appointed him Secretary of State, but he held office for a few days only. From 1869 to 1877 Mr. Washburne was U. S. Minister to France. He stayed in Paris through the siege of 1870-1871 and the days of the Commune, and was by the Germans intrusted with the charge of German interests also. His memoirs are published under the title "Recollections of a Minister to France."

Washington, Bushrod (1762-1829), jurist, a nephew of General Washington, was a member of the Virginia Convention in 1788 that ratified the Federal Constitution. He was a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court from 1798 to 1829.

Washington, George (February 22, 1732-December 14, 1799), the first President of the United States, was born in Westmoreland County, Va. Some of the familiar anecdotes of his early life rest on the more than doubtful authority of Weems, one of his first chroniclers. At the age of sixteen he was compelled to leave school, and he became a surveyor. His appointment as adjutant-general and major at the early age of nineteen was preparatory to his selection for the first striking public event of his life, his service as messenger from the Virginian to the French Governor in 1753-1754. How he traversed the pathless forests of Western Pennsylvania is familiar; the following summer a battle at Great Meadows fought by his small force ushered in the long French and Indian War. Washington was obliged to surrender Fort Necessity. He resigned, but the next year served on Braddock's staff at the defeat of the Monongahela, and had a miraculous escape. Colonel Washington continued in the army until 1759, and had a part in the taking of Fort Duquesne in 1758. He married in 1759, and the same year entered the Virginia House of Burgesses. For several years he now led the life of a Virginia planter, at Mount Vernon. He was a delegate to the first and second Continental Congresses; by the latter body he was appointed commander-in-chief, June 17, 1775, and took command of the army under the historic elm at Cambridge, July 3. It was his task to put into the form of an organized force the raw and ill-equipped soldiers. His first enterprise succeeded; Boston was evacuated by the British, March 17, 1776, and the army was transferred to New York. After the Declaration of Independence, a disheartening series of reverses marked the half-year: the battle of Brooklyn, the withdrawal from New York, White Plains, the fall of Fort Mifflin, and the melancholy retreat of the diminishing army across New Jersey. The morale of the troops and of the country was suddenly raised by Washington's brilliant surprise of Trenton and victory of Princeton. In the autumn of 1777 his army, though defeated at Brandywine and Germantown, kept a large British force occupied, and so contributed to the *dénouement* of the year, at Saratoga. Then came the gloomy winter at Valley Forge, and the cabal of Conway and Gates. The battle of Monmouth was won in the summer, but thereafter Washington's part was for some years in other phases of the war than in battles, and active hostilities drifted away principally to the south. The treason of Arnold in 1780 was a se-

vere blow. In the following summer Washington showed the qualities of a great general by his secret and rapid march from the Hudson to Chesapeake Bay, a march which resulted in the fall of Yorktown. His significance in the war was largely moral; there was a widespread confidence in his thorough devotion to the cause. He replied severely to the Newburg address of 1782 (which had hinted at monarchy). After a letter to the State Governors he took leave of the army and officers, and, December 23, 1783, resigned to Congress at Annapolis his commission. Deeply impressed with the need of a more efficient government, he presided over the Federal Convention of 1787. He was the unanimous choice for President, and was inaugurated at New York April 30, 1789. Elected again without opposition, he served until 1797. Of his Cabinet, Jefferson was Secretary of State, Hamilton of the Treasury, Knox of War, and Randolph Attorney-General. Washington-made tours to the North and South. In 1793 he issued a neutrality proclamation. His part in Jay's treaty of 1795 caused a temporary loss of his popularity. On September 19, 1796, he issued his Farewell Address. Perhaps his greatness was even better shown by his conduct as President than by his generalship. When war with France seemed imminent in 1798, he was appointed lieutenant-general, but he died soon after at Mount Vernon. He has been universally deemed the greatest of Americans, and one of the noblest public characters of all time. His writings and life were edited by Sparks, twelve volumes, and more recently by Ford. Of other biographies there are: by Marshall, five volumes; Irving, five volumes; Everett, Hale, H. C. Lodge.

Washington, Martha (1732-1802), born Martha Dandridge, of Virginia, married Daniel Parke Custis in 1749, by whom she had four children. She inherited his vast estates and was one of the wealthiest women in Virginia. In 1759 she married George Washington. She was a competent housekeeper and her wealth enabled them to entertain in magnificent style. She fully sympathized with Washington's patriotic feelings and suffered many privations for the cause of independence.

Washington, Mary Ball (1707-1789), mother of General George Washington, was the second wife of Augustin Washington, whom she married in 1730. George was her oldest son. Left a widow in 1743, she managed her affairs with prudence and discretion, and brought up her six children well. She was an excellent mother to Washington, and was regarded by him with great veneration and affection. She lived many years at Fredericksburg, Va., in great simplicity, and died during the first year of her son's presidency.

Washington, William Augustine (1752-1810), distinguished himself at Long Island, Trenton and Princeton. In 1778 he was lieutenant in Colonel Baylor's dragoons. In 1779 he joined the army of General Lincoln in the South. He defeated Colonel Tarleton at Rantowles. He captured the post at Rudgely's in 1780. He commanded a light corps at Cowpens, Guilford Court House, Hobkirk's Hill and Eutaw Springs. He was a relative of General Washington.

Washington was formed from the Oregon country, which was claimed by England and the United States, and was recognized as belonging to the latter by the treaty of 1846. It was organized as a territory by an Act of Congress of March 2, 1853. Washington became a State November 11, 1889. The State is usually Republican, but in 1884 and 1886 the Democrats carried the State. The population in 1890 was 349,330.

Washington, D. C., capital of the United States, was selected as the seat of the Government in 1790. In 1800 it became the capital. In 1814 it was captured by the British troops and the Capitol and other public buildings burned. In 1871 Congress abolished the charter of the city and instituted a form of territorial government which resulted in a great number of improvements for the city. In 1874 the territorial government was in turn abolished and the city's affairs placed in the hands of three commissioners.

Washington, Fort, Battle of, November 16, 1776. The retreat of the Continental army had made Fort Washington untenable. Greene had orders to withdraw men and stores, but Congress interfered. He accordingly increased the garrison. Howe soon appeared before the fort but gained it only after a severe struggle, which cost him 500 men. One hundred and fifty Americans fell, 3,000 were made prisoners, and great stores of artillery and small arms fell to the enemy.

Washington, Fort, in New York, was attacked November 16, 1777, by the British commander Lord Howe, who cannonaded the northern outworks to cover the landing of attacking troops from a flotilla of flat-boats. The fight was a severe one, but the odds against the Americans were so great that the fort surrendered with 2,500 prisoners. The fort was afterwards named in honor of the victor, Knyphausen, who commanded the Hessians.

Washington, Treaty of, ratified in 1871 and proclaimed in force, July 4, of that year, after thirty-four meetings of commissioners, repre-

senting England and the United States, and assembled at Washington. It provided for arbitration as to the Alabama Claims; as to claims of British subjects against the United States; as to fisheries, and as to the settlement of the Northwest boundary question. The arbitrators upon the Alabama Claims were to be five in number and were to be appointed by the President of the United States, the Queen of England, the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, and the Emperor of Brazil. Their sessions were to be held at Geneva.

Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., Presbyterian, was formed in 1865 by the union of Jefferson College, chartered 1802, and Washington College, chartered 1806.

Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. An academy founded about 1773, and called Liberty Hall, was chartered in 1782, and named in 1796 Washington College in honor of a gift received from George Washington. In 1870, at the death of General R. E. Lee, its president, the name was changed to its present form. A law school was founded in 1867.

Washington Elm, a tree at Cambridge, Mass., beneath which General Washington took command of the Continental army, July 3, 1775. The army there numbered 15,000 men fit for duty. The Washington Elm still stands.

Washington Monument, at Washington, D. C., an obelisk 555 feet high, was begun in 1848 by the Washington National Monument Society, and finished in 1884 by the U. S. Government.

"Wasp," sloop-of-war, eighteen guns, Captain Jones, left the Delaware October 13, 1812, for the West Indies. Five days later it attacked the "Frolic," twenty guns, convoying a fleet of merchantmen. The "Frolic" was soon disabled, boarded and captured, losing ninety of its 108 men. Within two hours after the capture the "Wasp" and its prize were captured by the British frigate the "Poitiers," seventy-four guns, and the Americans taken to Bermuda as prisoners.

"Wasp" (No. 2), eighteen guns, Captain Blakeley. In the British Channel he harassed British merchant-ships, and on June 28, 1814, fought with the "Reindeer." Both vessels were badly damaged, but finally the "Reindeer" was boarded and captured, losing twenty-five killed and forty-two wounded. The Americans lost twenty-seven in all. On September 1 it conquered the "Avon," eighteen guns, but

was driven off by the arrival of several warships. September 21, near the Azores, it captured and sent home a valuable prize, the "Atlanta." On October 9 the "Wasp" was spoken by a Swedish bark, but was never heard of afterward.

Watauga Association, an organization formed in 1769 for the settlement of that territory now comprised in the State of Tennessee. The colonies thus established continued to be known as the settlements of the Watauga Association until 1777.

Waterbury, David (1722-1801), served in the French and Indian War. In 1776 he was second in command at Valcour Bay and was defeated. He commanded a brigade under Washington from 1781 to 1783.

Waterman, Robert W., born in 1826, was prominent in the political campaign in Illinois in 1856 and 1858. He was Lieutenant-Governor of California from 1886 to 1887, when he became Governor and served till 1891.

Watertown, Mass., was settled in 1630 by colonists under Sir Richard Saltonstall. In 1631 the townspeople declined to pay a tax of £60 levied by the "assistants," thus protesting against their autocratic rule, which bore fruit in the establishment of a more popular governmental plan in 1632. In 1775 the Provincial Congress met at Watertown.

Water Works. The first public water works were built in Philadelphia, 1799.

Watson, Elkanah (1758-1842), was a zealous promoter of internal improvements, and conceived the project of the canals of New York. He founded the first agricultural society in New York.

Watson, James C. (1838-1880), was professor of astronomy at the University of Wisconsin from 1859 to 1869. His discoveries in astronomy have been numerous, and he has made valuable contributions to the science.

Watson, John Crittenden, a commodore in the U. S. Navy, born in Frankfort, Ky., August 24, 1842. Appointed to Navy, September 29, 1856. He passed through the various grades to commodore, November 7, 1897. In the Civil War he participated in many engagements; at

Fort Jackson and St. Philip, and Chalmette batteries, ran the blockades at Vicksburg, Port Hudson and Grand Gulf, and was present at the fight in Mobile Bay. He was wounded by a fragment of shell at Warrington. In the Spanish-American War he commanded the blockading squadron before Havana and the North Cuban coast, and June 27, 1898, was appointed commander-in-chief of the eastern squadron, and succeeded Dewey in command of the Philippine fleet upon the latter's return to America, August, 1899.

Watson, Fort, Capture of, April 23, 1781. This post commanded the road between Camden and Charleston, S. C. It was captured by Marion's men, who erected a tower of pine logs so as to command the fort. As the fort had no artillery it was soon forced to surrender.

Watterson, Henry, born in 1840, was a staff officer in the Confederate service from 1861 to 1863 and chief of scouts in General Johnston's army in 1864. He has edited the *Louisville Courier-Journal* since 1868, succeeding George D. Prentice. He represented Kentucky in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1876 to 1877. He is an aggressive advocate of free-trade and revenue reform. He wrote "Oddities of Southern Life and Character."

Wauhatchie, Tennessee. At this place, Hooker's army was savagely attacked by Bragg's forces, on the night of October 29, 1863. Shortly after the fight began two hundred mules, frightened by the noise, broke from their tethers and dashed into the ranks of Wade Hampton's legion, producing a great panic, for the confederates supposed it to be a charge of Hooker's cavalry, and at first they fell back in confusion.

Waxhaw, Battle of, May 29, 1780. After the capture of Charleston, S. C., detachments of British troops set out to seize strategic points in the interior. One of these, 700 cavalry under Tarleton, pursued a Virginian regiment under Colonel Buford and overtook it at Waxhaw, S. C. Buford and 100 infantry saved themselves by flight. Though the rest sued for quarter, 113 of them were killed on the spot and 150 more were too badly hacked to be moved. Only 53 were taken prisoners.

Wayland, Francis (1796-1865), was pastor of the First Baptist Church, Boston, from 1821 to 1826. He was president of Brown University from 1827 to 1855. He was celebrated as an instructor, preacher and author. He possessed a strong personality which was stimulating to his pupils. He wrote "Elements of Moral Science," "Elements of

Political Economy," "The Limitations of Human Responsibility," and "Slavery and Religion."

Wayne, Anthony (1745-1796), a noted general of the Revolution, was a native of Pennsylvania. A surveyor in early life, he became a member of the Legislature and Committee of Public Safety, and commanded a regiment in the Canadian invasion of 1775-1776. Later he had charge of the Ticonderoga forts. Being appointed brigadier-general he was in charge of a division at Brandywine and conducted a successful retreat. He was surprised at Paoli, commanded the right wing at Germantown, and was distinguished at Monmouth. His famous exploit was the storm of Stony Point, July 15, 1779. General Wayne suppressed the mutiny of the troops at Morristown, in January, 1781, had an honorable part in Virginia the same year and in Georgia in 1782. He was a member of the Pennsylvania ratifying convention of 1787. When the Indian affairs required a decisive policy, "Mad Anthony" was made major-general, and inflicted an overwhelming blow at the battle of Fallen Timbers, 1794, which led to an Indian treaty the following year.

Wayne, James M. (1790-1867), was Judge of the Georgia Supreme Court from 1824 to 1829. He represented Georgia in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1829 to 1835. He was a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court from 1835 to 1867.

Waynesboro, Va., scene of a victory in March, 1865, for 10,000 Federals under Sheridan, then commanding in the Shenandoah Valley, over Early, who was intrenched at Waynesboro with 2,500 Confederates. Early was completely routed, losing 1,600 men, eleven guns, seventeen flags and 200 loaded wagons.

Ways and Means, a standing committee first created in the House of Representatives in 1795 (December 21). It has charge of the methods and provisions for collecting the government revenues, including the tariff system, internal taxation, financial measures and the public debt.

Weather Bureau, first suggested in 1817 by Josiah Meigs, then Commissioner of the Land Office, who established a system of meteorological registers in connection with the office. In 1819 a co-operative movement was begun by Surgeon-General Lovell, of the Army, who had weather reports made each month by the officers of different military posts. Some twenty years later the lake system of meteorological

observations was established by the Engineer Department. In 1836 predictions of meteorological phenomena began to be made by the Smithsonian Institution, and the results of these, together with those of the Land Office and War Department, being published in 1839, formed the basis for a scientific meteorological bureau. In 1869 the "Weather Bulletin of the Cincinnati Bureau" appeared. In 1870 Congress made a money appropriation for the establishment of a Weather Bureau at Washington and ordered arrangements to be made for telegraphic communications between posts of observation all over the country. Until 1891 the Bureau was a bureau of the War Department; in that year it was transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

Weathersford, William (1770?-1824), Indian chief, led the Creeks against the U. S. forces during the War of 1812. In 1814 he voluntarily surrendered to General Jackson.

Weaver, James B., born in 1833, attained the rank of brigadier-general during the Civil War. He was a district attorney of Iowa in 1866. He became an editor of the *Iowa Tribune*. He was elected to Congress from Iowa as a Nationalist in 1879. In 1880 he was the candidate of the National party for the Presidency. He was again elected to Congress in 1884 and 1886. In 1892 he was the Presidential candidate of the People's party.

Webb, Alexander S., born in 1835, fought at Bull Run and commanded a brigade at Gettysburg, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. He was chief of staff at Petersburg. He wrote "McClellan's Campaign of 1862."

Webb, James W. (1802-1884), edited the New York *Courier and Enquirer* from 1829 to 1861, which was the chief organ of the Whig party. He was Minister to Brazil from 1861 to 1869.

Webster, Daniel (January 18, 1782—October 24, 1852), a distinguished American orator and statesman, was born at Salisbury, N. H., was educated at Phillips (Exeter) Academy and at Dartmouth, where he was graduated in 1801. He taught school at Fryeburg, in Maine, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1805, and began the practice of law in Boscawen, N. H. In 1807 he removed to Portsmouth. He was soon a leader of the bar, and from 1813 to 1817 was Congressman. In views he was then a moderate Federalist. He now settled in Boston, and in 1818 rose to the front rank of lawyers by his plea before the U. S. Supreme Court in the famous "Dartmouth College case," which in-

volved the obligation of contracts and the powers of the Government. From 1823 to 1827 he was Congressman from Massachusetts, was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and had attracted attention by his speeches on Greece and on free trade. He had become widely known as an orator. Among his great speeches were: at Plymouth, 1820, on the bi-centennial; at the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument, 1825; the eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, 1826. In 1827 Webster entered the U. S. Senate, and ranked chief among the orators, of the "giants" in Congress; Clay, Calhoun, Benton, to mention no others, were his contemporaries. He favored the protective tariff of 1828. Two years later he reached his highest point, in the debate on the "Foote resolution," where his reply to Hayne won for him the title of "Expounder of the Constitution." Webster opposed Nullification, was often pitted against Calhoun, took an active part in the Bank controversy, and was, with Clay, highest in the Whig party. He came within reach of the nomination for President. In 1836 he received the electoral vote of Massachusetts. President Harrison chose him for Secretary of State in 1841, and he—alone of the members of Tyler's Cabinet—refused to resign in September, 1841. He negotiated the Ashburton Treaty with Great Britain in 1842, and resigned in 1843. In 1845 he re-entered the Senate. He spoke on the Oregon question, gave a lame support to Taylor in 1848, and in 1850 in the Compromise excitement he alienated many former friends by his famous "seventh of March speech." He was again Secretary of State in 1850-1852. He received a few votes in the Convention of 1852, refused to support Scott, and died soon after at his home in Marshfield, Mass. Works and life in six volumes, edited by Everett. Life by G. T. Curtis and by H. C. Lodge.

Webster Davis, born in Pennsylvania, June 1, 1861, removed to Missouri with parents 1868, where he learned shoemaking, which he followed for some time, then went to Kansas. He attended Lake Forest (Ill.) University, and State University of Kansas, admitted to the bar in 1886, then went to University of Michigan, where he graduated in law and entered upon the practice of his profession at Kansas City. He was defeated for Congress 1892, but was elected Mayor of Kansas City two years later, and served one year. He was noted for his remarkable eloquence and took such an active part in the Presidential campaign of 1896, that as a reward for his services he received the appointment of assistant secretary of the Interior. In the early part of December, 1899, he visited the seat of war in South Africa, and was so impressed with the justice of the Boer cause that, upon his return to America, the latter

part of March, 1900, rather than offend the administration of which he was a part, he resigned his position in the Interior Department that he might be free to express his opinions and publicly address Americans on the causes of the British-Boer war, his sympathies being thoroughly with the South African Republics.

Webster, Joseph D. (1811-1876), served during the Mexican War. He was chief of staff to General Grant in 1862 and during the Vicksburg campaign and to General Sherman from 1864 to 1865.

Webster, Noah (1758-1843), born in Connecticut, first came to prominence by the publication of a spelling book, of which 62,000,000 copies have been issued. In 1784 he published "Sketches of American Policy," which had influence upon the movement toward a national constitution. In 1787 he published "The Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution." In 1795 he wrote articles signed "Curtius," which were influential in behalf of the Jay Treaty. In 1828 his first "Dictionary of the English Language" was published. He served in the Legislatures of Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Webster, Pelatiah (1725-1795), was an ardent patriot during the Revolution. He was well versed in politics and finance. He wrote "Essays on Free Trade and Finance" and "The Union and Constitution of the Thirteen United States."

Wedderburn, Alexander (1733-1805), Attorney-General of England, was one of the greatest foes of the colonists in the Cabinet of Lord North and violently opposed their claims and advocated unlimited subjection.

Weed, Thurlow (1797-1882), one of the most influential journalists and politicians that the country has ever produced. He was early employed in a printing establishment and as a country journalist. He became connected with the *Rochester Telegraph* and with the *Anti-Masonic Enquirer*. In 1825 he was in the New York Legislature, but afterward avoided office. Already influential in State and National politics, Weed, in 1830, founded the *Albany Evening Journal*, which he conducted until 1856 as a Whig, and later as a Republican, organ. His influence was felt in nearly every nomination of the Whigs and Republicans from 1836 to 1876. For years he was a political partner of Seward, whom he favored for President in 1860. During the Civil War he was in Europe acting as an agent in behalf of the Union cause.

Weems, Mason L. (1760-1825), a wandering Virginian parson, wrote lives of Washington, Francis Marion, Benjamin Franklin and William Penn. They are unreliable. With him originated many anecdotes about Washington, including the story of the cherry-tree.

Weights and Measures, International Bureau of. To secure international uniformity and precision in standards of weight and measure an international bureau was established at Paris by a convention concluded May 20, 1875, between the United States, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, Denmark, Spain, France, Italy, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and Venezuela.

Weitzel, Godfrey (1835-1884), planned the capture of New Orleans in 1862. He commanded a division at Port Hudson and in the La-fourche campaign. He superintended the construction of defenses at Bermuda Hundred, James River and Deep Bottom. He commanded a corps at Fort Harrison in 1864, and was second in command at Fort Fisher. He commanded all the forces north of the Potomac after March, 1865.

Weldon Road, Va. General Grant, during his memorable operations about Richmond and Petersburg, attempted to capture this road from the Confederates under Lee, June 22 and 23, 1864. Hancock's and Wright's corps were detailed to effect this capture. A gap occurred between the two corps during the necessary movements, and into this the Confederate Hill threw a strong column. Both corps were struck upon the flank and thrown into confusion. The attack was finally repelled. On the twenty-third Wright again made the attempt to seize the road and cut the telegraph wires. Hill drove him off, inflicting severe loss upon his troops. Grant lost 4,000 men in these ineffectual attempts. Again, August 18, 1864, during the campaign about Petersburg, Grant seized the opportunity, while the main body of Lee's army was massed toward Richmond, of attacking the Weldon Railroad. Warren moved with the eighteenth and fifth corps and struck the road four miles from Petersburg. A gap occurring between the two corps, Lee thrust Mahone's division into the opening and captured 2,000 prisoners, but was eventually driven back to his lines. Warren spent the next day in fortifying himself, and Lee, having attempted to dislodge him, was severely defeated. On the twenty-fifth Gregg's cavalry were defeated while destroying the road.

Welles, Gideon (1802-1878), was from 1826 to 1854 an editor of

the *Hartford Times* which, became the chief organ of the Democratic party in Connecticut. He was a member of the Connecticut Legislature from 1827 to 1835, and State Comptroller in 1835, 1842 and 1843. He was an ardent opponent of slavery, and identified himself with the Republican party when it was organized. He was Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinets of Lincoln and Johnson from 1861 to 1869. He was an unsparing critic of official conduct. He wrote "Lincoln and Seward."

Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., founded by Henry F. Durant, for the higher education of women, was chartered in 1870, but first opened five years later.

Welling, James C., born in 1825, was an editor of the *National Intelligencer* from 1850 to 1865. This journal exerted great influence during the war. He became president of Columbian University in 1871. Died 1894.

Wells, David A. (1828-1898), suggested the idea of folding newspapers and books by machinery. In 1864 he published "Our Burden and Our Strength," a political essay of great originality. He served on several U. S. commissions of revenue. He has written many pamphlets on economic subjects and "Our Merchant Marine," "A Primer of Tariff Reform" and "The Relation of the Tariff to Wages," and "Recent Economic Changes."

Welsh. The Welsh early began to settle in Pennsylvania and seem to have been a valuable addition to the population. By 1765 several flourishing Welsh colonies had been established.

Welsh Barony, a tract of 40,000 acres granted by William Penn to a Welsh colony. The colonists were granted the right of local self-government. The Barony was conducted after the methods of the English manor.

Wentworth, Benning (1696-1770), was Governor of New Hampshire from 1741 to 1767. His grants of land in what is now southern Vermont, which was claimed by New York, are known in history as the "New Hampshire Grants."

Wentworth, Sir John (1737-1820), went to England as an agent of the New Hampshire colony in 1765 and was appointed Governor, serving till 1775. He was an able Governor and did much to increase the importance and prosperity of the colony. He became unpopular by

complying with a request for aid by the British in Boston and went to England in 1775. He was Governor of Nova Scotia from 1792 to 1808.

Wentworth, John (1815-1888), was, from 1837 to 1861, editor and proprietor of the Chicago *Democrat*, which was the chief daily paper of the Northwest. He represented Illinois in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1843 to 1851, and from 1853 to 1855. He was one of the founders of the Republican party and served as a Republican in the U. S. Congress from 1865 to 1867.

Wealey, Charles (1708-1788), was one of the founders of the society which was the beginning of Arminian Methodism. He wrote 7,000 hymns, some of great merit, many of which are now in use. From 1735 to 1736 he was in Georgia, secretary to Governor Oglethorpe.

Wealey, John (1703-1791), of England, was the founder of the society called in derision the "Methodists," because of their methodical habits. From 1735 to 1738 he labored in Georgia. He formed a Methodist society in London. In 1769 some of his followers introduced Methodism in America.

Wealeyan University, Middleton, Conn., was chartered in 1831. It was founded by the Methodists, especially Wilbur Fisk.

West, Benjamin (1738-1820), born in Pennsylvania, went to Italy in 1760 and settled in England in 1763. He was one of the most famous painters of the day. He was one of the founders of the Royal Academy and was its president from 1792 to 1802 and from 1803 to 1815. He painted many famous religious pieces and "The Death of Wolfe" and "The Treaty of Penn."

West, Lionel Sackville, born in 1827, was British Minister to the United States from 1881 to 1888, when he was recalled for publishing a letter to Murchison giving advice in regard to voting in the United States. In 1888 he became Lord Sackville.

West India Company, Dutch, or Chartered West India Company (Geoctroyeerde Westindische Compagnie). This Company was chartered by the States-General of the United Netherlands in 1621, at the instance of Willem Usselinx. It was given a monopoly of trade with America for twenty-four years, with the right to colonize and to make wars and alliances. It colonized and governed New Netherland (till 1664) and also certain West India islands and a part of Brazil. It was rechartered for twenty-five years in 1647. Its preoccupation with mili-

tary efforts in Brazil prevented its doing much for New Netherland. (For the Swedish company of similar name see Swedish West India Company.)

Westminster, Vermont, claims the distinction of being the place where the first blood of the Revolution was shed, a month before the Lexington affair, when one of the officers of the crown in endeavoring to subdue a mob caused the death of one of the rioters.

West Point, N. Y., the chief of the Continental fortifications in the Hudson River Valley during the Revolution. In August, 1780, Benedict Arnold, already contemplating treason, obtained command of the post from Washington, and immediately entered into communication with Clinton, the British general. Major André was sent to arrange with Arnold for the surprise and surrender of the post. He was captured by three "Skinners," Continental marauders, while returning to New York after his interview with Arnold, having settled upon September 25 as the night for the surprise. When Arnold heard of his capture he immediately fled to the "Vulture," a British warship lying in the river, and Washington was quickly informed of his treason.—The Military Academy of the United States was established here in 1802.

West Point, Va. Here, May 7, 1862, several strong detachments of Federals were landed from gunboats, and, under the command of Franklin and Sedgewick, attacked some Confederates led by Whiting and Wade Hampton. These latter, charging on the Federals from the woods, easily routed them, but were themselves compelled to retreat before the firing from the vessels. The losses were trifling on both sides.

West Virginia. The western and northwestern parts of Virginia refused to be bound by the ordinance of secession of April 17, 1861. A convention was called at Wheeling in May, 1861, which summoned a State convention. This convention refused to recognize the State officers who were in opposition to the National Government, elected Frank Pierpont Governor of Virginia, and called a State Legislature to meet at Wheeling. The convention voted to erect a new State to be called Kanawha, and the State Legislature, which had been called by this convention and which claimed to be the Legislature of the State of Virginia, gave its consent to the division of the State. West Virginia became a State of the Union June 19, 1863. An amendment to the State constitution of date 1866 disfranchised all persons who had aided

the Rebellion. Until 1870 the State was controlled by the Republicans. The "Flick Amendment," 1871, extended the suffrage to negroes and removed the disfranchising clause of 1866. In 1872 Grant carried the State by a small majority, since which time the State has been steadily Democratic. The population of West Virginia in 1870 was 442,014; in 1890 it was 762,794.

Western Reserve, or Connecticut Western Reserve. When Connecticut, in 1786, ceded her western lands to the United States, she reserved a large tract adjoining Pennsylvania, now forming the northeastern corner of Ohio. Hence this name. Complete cession of jurisdiction was made in 1800.

Westminster, Treaty of, negotiated in 1674, concluding a war between England and the Netherlands, is memorable in America from the fact that New Netherland, which had been taken from England by the Dutch, was restored under its provisions.

Weston, Thomas (1575-1624), formed a joint stock company for fitting out the expedition of the Pilgrims to America in 1620, but soon afterward withdrew from it as unprofitable. He organized a company of his own and sent an advance party in 1622 which founded a settlement at Wessagussett under a grant by the king to Sir Ferdinando Gorges. The settlers were improvident and soon returned to England.

Westover, a Virginia parish formed in 1720 of land along both sides of the James River, beginning at the Chickahominy. The famous old Westover mansion, still in existence, was the home of Colonel William Byrd.

Wethersfield, Conn., first settled in 1634, was one of the earliest settlements in the State, and one of the three towns which united in 1639 in framing the "Fundamental Orders" of the colony.

Wetzel Brothers, famous Indian fighters who during the Revolution distinguished themselves by deeds of the most astonishing daring. The father, John Wetzel, an honest Dutch farmer, who settled in the Ohio Valley, was murdered by lurking savages. His five sons thereupon devoted their lives to executing a terrible vengeance. Lewis, who was youngest of the five, was the most implacable and is believed to have slain no less than fifty Indians with his own hand. He opposed the efforts of General Harmar to make a treaty of peace with the Indians in 1778, and to prevent favorable action of the council

he waylaid and shot an Indian who was on the way to the treaty ground. Lewis was often arrested, but as often escaped, and continued his bloody career until his death at Wheeling, 1808.

Whale-fishery began in the New England colonies as early as 1690, where it was prosecuted during nearly fifty years in small boats, since the whale frequented the northern coast during that period. In 1740 the Arctic and Antarctic coast began to be explored in search of whales. In 1758 Massachusetts alone employed 304 vessels in the whale-fishery. The right whale was at first the object of capture, but after 1812 sperm-whales became equally desirable. In 1815 there were only 164 ships engaged in it. In 1830 the products of the fishery were 106,800 barrels of sperm, 115,000 barrels of whale oil, 120,000 pounds of whalebone, and 2,500,000 pounds of sperm candles. Since 1840 the whale-fishery has decreased, chiefly because of the scarcity of whale.

Whalley, Edward (1620-1676), regicide, joined the Parliamentary party in 1642. He led the horse at Bristol, Branbury, Worcester and elsewhere, and was intrusted with the custody of the king at Hampton Court. He sat in the high court of justice that condemned King Charles and signed the death warrant. He was a member of Cromwell's second and third Parliaments and the House of Lords. He fled to America with Goffe in 1660.

Wharton, Francis (1820-1889), was professor of international law at Boston University from 1866 to 1885, and from 1885 to 1889 was examiner of claims in the Department of State. He wrote "The State Trials of the United States during the Administrations of Washington and Adams," and "Digest of International Law," and edited "The Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States."

Wharton, Thomas (1735-1778), was a zealous opponent of the oppressive measures of England toward the colonies. He was chosen a member of the Philadelphia Committee of Correspondence in 1774, and became one of the Committee of Safety in 1775, and in 1776 also president of the Council of Safety, in which the executive authority temporarily resided. He was president of Pennsylvania from 1777 to 1778.

Wheatley, Phillis (1753-1784), was brought from Africa to America in 1761, and purchased in the slave market by John Wheatley. She showed remarkable ability and learned easily. She acquired prominence by her poems.

Wheaton, Frank, born in 1833, of Rhode Island, commanded a

brigade at Antietam, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. He led a division at Cedar Creek and Petersburg, and was promoted to brigadier-general in the U. S. Army.

Wheaton, Henry (1785-1848), of Rhode Island, edited the New York *National Advocate* from 1812 to 1815, in which the question of neutral rights was ably discussed during the war. From 1816 to 1827 he was reporter for the U. S. Supreme Court. His reports are exceedingly valuable, containing carefully prepared notes and citation of authorities on all difficult points. He was Chargé d'Affaires in Denmark from 1827 to 1835, Minister Resident to Prussia from 1835 to 1837, and Minister Plenipotentiary from 1837 to 1846. He wrote "Elements of International Law," which is acknowledged a standard authority, a "History of the Law of Nations," and a "History of the Northmen."

Wheeler, Joseph, born in 1836, entered the Confederate service and commanded a brigade at Shiloh. He commanded General Bragg's cavalry at Green River and Perryville. He led the cavalry at Murfreesboro and at Chickamauga. In a raid in 1863 in Tennessee he destroyed the national stores valued at \$3,000,000. He engaged at Knoxville, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. He harassed General Sherman in his march to Atlanta, and fought at Atlanta and Aiken. He was elected to Congress from Alabama as a Democrat in 1880 and has served continuously since 1885. Major-general and commander of cavalry in the Santiago campaign of the Spanish-American War, and had command of a cavalry force in the Philippines, but served only a few months.

Wheeler, William A. (1819-1827), was U. S. District Attorney in New York from 1845 to 1849. He represented New York in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1861 to 1863 and from 1867 to 1877. He was author of the compromise in settlement of the political disturbances in Louisiana in 1876. He was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1877 on the ticket with President Hayes and served till 1881.

Wheeling Bridge Case, a case of original jurisdiction in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1855. The Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company prepared to rebuild a bridge over the Ohio River, according to the plan of the original bridge, which an Act of Congress had declared not obstructive to commerce. The State of Pennsylvania declared it to be obstructive to commerce and applied to Justice Grier for an injunction to prevent its erection. This was granted, but the bridge was erected in defiance thereof. A majority of the Supreme

Court refused to pass judgment against the Bridge Company for contempt, though acknowledging the right of Grier to issue the injunction. Judgment was given for the defendant on the ground that it was within the jurisdiction of Congress to determine what was and what was not an obstruction to commerce.

Wheelock, Eleazar (1711-1779), established an Indian missionary school at Lebanon, Conn., in 1754, which was removed to Dresden (now Hanover), N. H., in 1770, and became Dartmouth College.

Wheelock, John (1754-1817), was a lieutenant-colonel in the Continental army. He became president of Dartmouth College in 1779, succeeding his father. His quarrel with the trustees, culminating in 1815, led to the celebrated "Dartmouth College Case."

Wheelwright, John (1592-1679), came from England as a Puritan to the United States in 1636. He was banished from Massachusetts in 1637 for sympathizing with Anne Hutchinson, and founded Exeter, N. H., in 1638.

Whigs. The name of Whigs was taken by the party in the colonies which furthered the Revolution, because their principles were but the application to America of those principles which the Whigs of England had advocated, and had secured through the Revolution of 1688. In 1834 the name was revived. The Federal party had virtually come to an end about 1817. Henceforth all American politicians were simply Republicans. But, as will usually happen in such cases, a divergence of views developed itself within the party. Adams and Clay and their followers, on the one hand, advocated a policy of protection and federal internal improvements and a broad or loose construction of the Constitution. Others, on the other hand, construing the Constitution strictly, opposed these things; these found a leader in Jackson. The former took the name of "National Republicans." Adams was their candidate in 1828. After his defeat their chief leader was Clay, whom they nominated for President in 1831. Their opposition to Jackson drew to them various elements and, as opponents of executive usurpation, the coalition took the old name of Whigs (1834). The Whig body always formed rather a coalition than a party. They were united in opposition to Jackson, but the Northern Whigs favored the U. S. Bank, a protective tariff, etc., while the Southern Whigs were strict constructionists. In the election of 1836 these various elements supported various candidates. In that of 1840 they united upon the "available" Harrison, and triumphantly elected him and Tyler in a campaign of unthinking en-

thusiasm. Harrison died, and the Whigs quarreled violently with Tyler. In 1844 they nominated their real leader, Clay, who narrowly missed election. The annexation of Texas and the Mexican War and the Wilmot proviso now brought slavery to the front as the leading issue of politics. This was fatal to the Whigs, for it was sure to divide the Northern and the Southern Whigs. In 1848 they preserved themselves temporarily by passing over Clay and Webster and nominating a military candidate, Taylor. He was elected. But when similar tactics were tried in 1852 (with Scott), the party was decisively defeated. It was disintegrating because of its inability to maintain any opinion on slavery. The Northern Whigs became Free-Soilers, and by 1856, Republicans; the Southern Democrats. Many Whigs went temporarily into the American party. A small portion of them formed the Constitutional Union party, which nominated Bell and Everett in 1860. Parties became sectional, and the Whig party ceased to exist. Its chief leaders were, beside those mentioned, in the North, Winthrop, Choate, Seward, Weed and Greeley; in the South, Mangum, Berrien, Forsyth, Stephens, Toombs, Prentiss and Crittenden; in the West, McLean, Giddings, Ewing and Corwin.

Whipple, Abraham (1733-1819), of Rhode Island, commanded the privateer "Gamecock" during the French War from 1759 to 1760. He headed the expedition which burned the "Gaspé" in Narragansett Bay in 1772. In 1775 he was placed in command of two Rhode Island vessels and fought one of the first naval engagements of the Revolution. In 1776 he commanded the "Providence," which captured more prizes than any other American vessel.

Whipple, Edwin P. (1819-1886), was a frequent contributor to periodicals. He was famous as a lecturer, and his portraits of eminent men were keen and critical. He was superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange in Boston from 1837 to 1860. He wrote "Recollections of Rufus Choate," "Character and Characteristic Men," "Washington and the Principles of the Revolution," and "Outlooks on Society, Literature and Politics."

Whipple, Henry B., born in 1822, became Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota in 1859. He has attained great influence with the Indians of the Northwest and is often consulted by Government authorities concerning the "Indian problem."

Whipple, William (1730-1785), was a delegate from New Hampshire to the Continental Congress in 1775, 1776 and 1778, and signed

the Declaration of Independence. In 1777 he commanded a brigade at Saratoga and Stillwater, and he participated in General Sullivan's Rhode Island campaign in 1778. He was a member of the State Assembly from 1780 to 1784, and Judge of its Supreme Court from 1782 to 1785.

Whisky Insurrection, a revolt against the execution of a Federal excise law, which came to a head in western Pennsylvania in August, 1794, and was suppressed the same year. Scarcity of cash in the wild districts of North Carolina, Virginia and Pennsylvania had made distillation the chief means of support among the mountaineers, whisky being used as a medium of exchange. The excise law was passed March 3, 1791. During the next three years there were constant protests and insurrectionary mass meetings headed by one Bradford. William Findley, John Smilie and Albert Gallatin were the quieter leaders. Revenue officers were tarred and feathered by Bradford and his followers, and there was a general state of lawless opposition despite the efforts of Findley and Gallatin. In October, 1794, 15,000 militia were ordered out by President Washington, and under General Henry Lee marched into western Pennsylvania, and the revolt was promptly suppressed. Bradford fled the country, but a number of the ringleaders were arrested and imprisoned. The affair was important as exhibiting the power of the new Federal Government.

Whisky Ring, the name applied to an association of revenue officers and distillers, formed in St. Louis in 1872 to defraud the Government of the internal revenue tax on distilled liquors. By 1874 it had spread into national proportions. Distillers were often forced to enter the ring or expect ruin in their business. There were branches of the ring at Chicago, Milwaukee, Peoria, Cincinnati and New Orleans, and an agent at Washington to corrupt the Treasury agents. In 1874 about \$1,200,000 of taxes were unpaid. In 1875, at the suggestion of Mr. George Fishback, editor of the *St. Louis Democrat*, the Secretary of the Treasury appointed Mr. Myron Colony, of the Cotton Exchange, to make a secret investigation of the frauds. Through his efforts indictments were brought against 238 persons, and the Government was shown to have been defrauded of \$1,650,000 in ten months. Among those concerned was General Babcock, President Grant's private secretary, and many other Government officials, who were tried in 1876. General Babcock was acquitted, but others were convicted, including Joyce, McDonald, McKee and Maguire.

Whitcomb, James (1795-1852), was Commissioner of the General
Vol. VI.—24

Land Office from 1836 to 1841. He was Governor of Indiana from 1843 to 1848, and represented Indiana in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1849 to 1852.

White, Andrew D., born in 1832, was a member of the New York Senate from 1863 to 1866. He was active in legislation for educational improvements and the incorporation of Cornell University. He was president of Cornell from 1867 to 1885. He was one of the commissioners to San Domingo in 1871. He was Minister to Germany from 1879 to 1881 and to Russia from 1892 to 1894. Became Ambassador to Germany May, 1897. Delegate to the Peace Conference 1899.

White, Hugh L. (1773-1840), was a Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee from 1801 to 1807, when he became a U. S. District Attorney. He was again a Judge of the State Supreme Court from 1809 to 1817. He was a commissioner to adjust the claims of American citizens against Spain from 1820 to 1824. He represented Tennessee in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1825 to 1835 and from 1836 to 1839. He received the electoral votes of Tennessee and Georgia for President of the United States in 1836, as a Whig.

White, John (1575-1648), English clergyman, was one of the promoters of the Massachusetts colony. He established a colony of Puritans at Dorchester in 1630.

White, John (1805-1845), represented Kentucky in the U. S. Congress as a Whig from 1835 to 1845, when he became a district judge. He was Speaker of the House from 1841 to 1843.

White, Peregrine (1620-1704), son of one of the Pilgrims, was the first white child born in New England. He became a citizen of Marshfield, Mass., and filled several minor civil and military offices.

White, Richard Grant (1821-1885), critic, was connected with the *New York Courier and Enquirer* from 1845 to 1859. He wrote patriotic articles for periodicals during the Rebellion. He published "Poetry, Lyrical, Narrative and Satirical, of the Civil War," various literary essays and an edition of Shakespeare.

White, William (1748-1836), presided at the first American Episcopal Convention in 1785, and drafted the church constitution then adopted. He was made bishop of Pennsylvania in 1786, one of the first three American bishops. He was chaplain to Congress from 1787 to 1801.

White House, the President's house or executive mansion at Washington, called the "White House" because it is painted white. The cornerstone was laid in 1792, and President Adams was the first President who occupied the mansion. It was completed in 1800. When the British held Washington for a single day in 1814, the White House was burned together with the Capitol and other buildings. Congress authorized its restoration in 1815, and it was again ready for occupation in 1818 and has been occupied by each successive President since that time. Its model was the house of the Duke of Leinster at Dublin.

White House, Va. (near Mount Vernon). In the War of 1812 batteries were erected at this point September 1, 1814, to prevent the British fleet from descending the Potomac. This was successful for several days, but at last the fleet by a heavy bombardment forced the Americans to retire.

White House (on the Pamunkey), Va., a battle of the Civil War during Grant's expedition against Richmond. It occurred June 21, 1864, and the Confederates were defeated. A small Federal force held White House, and upon this Wade Hampton had contemplated an attack with a strong company of Confederates, chiefly cavalry. Just as the assault was about to be begun, Sheridan, who had been absent on an expedition against the West Virginia Central Railroad, came up with 6,000 men. He immediately attacked Hampton's troops. These were utterly defeated and had to retreat with all possible haste. Sheridan captured a considerable number of prisoners.

White League, an organization formed in the South in 1874 to check the growth of political power among the negroes.

White Oak Swamp, Va., a battle occurring immediately subsequent to the battle of Savage's Station, June 30, 1862. Jackson, leading his own command and the brigades of A. P. Hill and Longstreet, had been ordered to sweep around the Chickahominy River and destroy the retreating Federals as they emerged from the swamp. Finding the bridge over this stream destroyed, he changed his course and pursued them through the swamp. Upon arriving at the White Oak Swamp bridge he found that demolished also. There he was met by Smith, Richardson and Naglee, and Ayres and Hazard of Franklin's Federal brigade. These troops immediately offered battle. Hazard was mortally wounded and his force literally cut to pieces. Ayres and the others held out for some time, but retired during the night, leaving 305 sick and wounded.

White Plains, Battle of, October 28, 1776. After his occupation of New York, Howe attempted unsuccessfully to break the blockade by getting in the rear of the American position. Washington at length concentrated at White Plains and Howe tried an attack in front. He succeeded in gaining an unimportant position, losing 229 men to the enemies' 140. He was discouraged and fell back on Dobbs Ferry, making a feint upon Fort Washington and Philadelphia.

White Plains, Battle of. On the 28th of October, 1777, the American army in four divisions, and 13,000 strong, commanded respectively by General Lee, Heath, Sullivan, and Lincoln met the English, under Generals Howe and Knyphausen, at White Plains, New York. The two armies were about equal in forces, but the Americans were intrenched and in the first assault the British were beaten back. The English, however, soon brought twenty field pieces into action; that gave them a distinct advantage, and by use of these the Americans were driven from Chatterton Hill. On the 30th Howe was reinforced and Washington saw the necessity of retreating into New Jersey, which he accomplished without disorder.

Whitefield, George (1714-1770), was influenced by Charles Wesley to join the Methodists, and in 1738 made his first voyage to America. He returned to England after a few months to obtain funds for building an orphanage in Savannah, Ga. The orthodox churches were closed to him, and he addressed vast assemblages in the open air. His eloquence and graceful delivery exerted a powerful influence over his hearers. A considerable sum was collected for his project. In 1740 he made a tour through the colonies. He made seven visits to America, and had immense revivalist success.

Whiting, William H. C. (1825-1865), commanded the Confederate brigade whose arrival won the battle of Bull Run. He constructed Fort Fisher and took command in 1864, defending it until 1865.

Whitman, Marcus (1802-1847), was sent to Oregon as a missionary physician in 1836. He reported to the U. S. Government the value of the then disputed territory. His colonization efforts did much to secure that region for the United States.

Whitman, Walt (1819-1892), was noted for the originality of his poetical writings, both as to thought and style. He wrote "Leaves of Grass," dealing with nineteenth-century American life, "Democratic Vistas," etc.

Whitney, Eli (1755-1825), of Connecticut, was the inventor of the cotton-gin, which so facilitated the preparation of cotton that it increased its exportation from 189,500 pounds in 1791 to 41,000,000 pounds in 1803. In 1798 he established an arms factory near New Haven, Conn., which was the first one in America. He supplied the Government with arms of a superior quality.

Whitney, Josiah D., born in 1819, has made valuable geological surveys of Ohio, the Lake Superior region, Mississippi and California. He became professor of geology at Harvard in 1865. Died 1896.

Whitney, William C., born in 1839, was prominent in the overthrow of the Tweed ring in 1871. He was corporation counsel for New York City in 1875, 1876 and from 1880 to 1882. He has been active in the organization of the Democracy of New York. He was Secretary of the Navy in Cleveland's Cabinet from 1885 to 1889.

Whitney, William D. (1827-1894), became professor of Sanskrit in Yale College in 1854 and of comparative philology in 1870. He was president of the American Oriental Society from 1884 to 1894. He was editor-in-chief of the "Century Dictionary."

Whittier, John G. (1807-1892), poet, was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from 1835 to 1836. He was appointed secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1836. He edited the *Pennsylvania Freeman* from 1838 to 1839. He contributed editorials to the *National Era*, a Washington anti-slavery paper, from 1847 to 1859. With the exception of Longfellow he was the most popular American poet. He was a Quaker, and a man of philanthropic spirit. Prominent among his works are "Legends of New England" and "Snowbound."

Wicker, Lambert (1735-1778), was one of the first naval officers appointed in the Revolution. He conveyed Franklin to France in 1776 in the "Reprisal." He captured fourteen British vessels in five days.

Wickliffe, Charles A. (1788-1869), represented Kentucky in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1823 to 1833. He was Postmaster-General in Tyler's Cabinet from 1841 to 1845.

Wide-Awakes, a political division of the Republican party, organized in 1860 to promote the election of Lincoln; one of the first organizations of uniformed torchlight-parade enthusiasts in American politics.

Wigglesworth, Michael (1631-1705), came to America from Eng-

land in 1638. He was a pastor in Malden, Mass., from 1657 to 1705. He wrote "The Day of Doom," a famous Puritan poem which passed through ten editions.

Wilde, Richard H. (1789-1847), represented Georgia in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1815 to 1817 and from 1827 to 1835. He composed the popular song, "My Life is Like the Summer Rose."

Wilderness, The, Va., a bloody and irregular fight during the Civil War between the Army of the Potomac, 118,000 strong, under Grant, and the Army of Northern Virginia, numbering about 61,000 Confederates, under Lee. The battle occurred March 6 and 7, 1864. Grant's lieutenants were Meade, Burnside and Hancock; Lee's were Ewell, A. P. Hill, Stuart and Longstreet. The Wilderness is an almost impenetrable waste of forest and underbrush, and in this the Confederates were posted. Grant's army crossed the Rapidan River on pontoons the night of March 5. Grant had planned to attack the Confederates, but Lee anticipated him, beginning the fight early March 6. Hancock's and Burnside's corps were hurried to the front. All day the fight continued. Artillery and cavalry were useless in the dense brush, so the fighting was confined to musketry at close range. The night was spent by both armies in constructing intrenchments. Early the next morning Lee feigned an attack upon the Union left, not wishing to make the battle general until Longstreet should come up. Hancock was ordered to assault Lee's right, which was weakest. About midday Longstreet arrived, but was soon wounded by his own men by mistake. At night the battle was undecided. Both sides lost heavily. Grant withdrew, and shifted his general line of attack.

Wilkes, Charles (1798-1877), an American naval officer, was lieutenant and commander of the squadron which in 1838-1842 sailed on an exploring expedition through the Pacific, along its American coast and in the antarctic regions. He became captain in 1855. While in command of the "San Jacinto," November 8, 1861, he stopped the British ship "Trent," and took the Confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidell. This celebrated "Trent Affair," which nearly involved the United States in war with Great Britain, brought to Wilkes the thanks of the Navy Department, approval of Congress and popular praise, but was disavowed by the Government. He commanded the James River squadron, was commodore in 1862, was retired in 1864, and made a rear-admiral on the retired list.

Wilkins, William (1779-1865), represented Pennsylvania in the

U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1831 to 1834 and in the U. S. Congress from 1842 to 1844. He was Secretary of War in Tyler's Cabinet from 1844 to 1845.

Wilkinson, James (1757-1825), served in the Revolutionary War as adjutant-general and brigadier-general and Secretary of the Board of War. In 1794 he commanded the right wing under Wayne in his victory over the Indians. Made general of the army in 1796, he was stationed in the West, and was Governor of Louisiana Territory 1805-1806. For intrigues with Burr and Spain he was court-martialed in 1811, but acquitted, though not innocent. In the War of 1812 he was a major-general, but his efforts on the northern frontier ended in a fiasco. He was discharged from the army in 1815.

Wilkinson, John, born in 1821, commanded the Confederate ram "Louisiana" at New Orleans in 1862. He ran a regular blockade runner from Wilmington to Bermuda in 1863. In 1864 he destroyed merchant vessels with the "Chickamauga."

Willard, Emma (1787-1870), founded the Troy Female Seminary in 1821, which she conducted till 1838. She is considered the pioneer in the higher education of women in America. She wrote many popular school books.

Willard, Frances E. (1839-1898), has been prominent in reform movements. She was president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union since 1879 until her death. She became editor of the *Chicago Evening Post* in 1879.

Willcox, Orlando B., born in 1823, commanded a brigade at Bull Run. He led a division at Antietam and South Mountain and a corps at Fredericksburg. He commanded a division during the Richmond campaign from 1864 to 1865.

Willett, Marinus (1740-1830), of New York, served in the expeditions against Fort Ticonderoga and Fort Frontenac. He defended Fort Stanwix against the Tories and Indians in 1777. He commanded the forces in the Mohawk Valley from 1780 to 1783.

William III. (1650-1702), King of Great Britain from 1689 to 1702 (William and Mary king and queen 1689-1694), attempted in October, 1692, a union of the American colonies for the purpose of carrying on his war with the French. To this end a requisition was made on each colony north of the Carolinas for a fixed quota of men and money for

the defense of New York, "the outguard of his Majesty's neighboring plantations in America." This is memorable as the first form of British regulation of the colonies after the revolution of 1688. William proposed to follow the policy of James II. for consolidating the colonies. In May, 1696, William appointed a board of commissioners for trade and plantations, which had a general supervision of the colonies till 1768.

William and Mary, College of, was founded at Williamsburg, Va., in 1693, upon the basis of a charter granted by King William and Queen Mary. Next to Harvard it is the oldest of American colleges. In colonial times it was of great importance. Jefferson, Monroe and Marshall studied here. The Revolution, the removal of the capital to Richmond, the foundation of the University of Virginia, and finally, in 1862, the destruction of the college buildings by Union soldiers, destroyed its prosperity. It has lately taken a new lease of life.

William Henry, Fort, erected on the shores of Lake George in 1755, during the French and Indian Wars by General Johnson, who then commanded the English and Continental troops in New York. During two years expeditions were sent out against the Canadian border. In 1757 a French expedition against it, under Vaudreuil and Rigaud, failed. The garrison, however, was in a wretched disorganized condition. The fort was again attacked in 1757 by a strong French and Indian force under General Montcalm. The latter besieged and bombarded it for several days, but Colonel Munro, the commanding officer, refused to surrender. Finally the fortifications were carried by storm, the fort was captured, many of the garrison murdered by the Indians, and the rest pursued to Fort Edward, on the Hudson.

Williams, Alpheus S. (1810-1878), commanded a corps at South Mountain, Antietam and Gettysburg and during Sherman's march to the sea. He represented Michigan in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1875 to 1878.

Williams, David (1754-1831), served under Montgomery in the Canadian campaign from 1775 to 1776. He was one of the captors of Major André, with John Paulding and Isaac Van Wat.

Williams, Ephraim (1715-1755), of Massachusetts, Colonel, served in Canada in the French War from 1740 to 1748. He erected Fort Massachusetts in 1751. He bequeathed funds for founding William College, which was chartered in 1793.

Williams, George H., born in 1823, was a District Judge in Iowa

from 1847 to 1852. He was Chief Justice of Oregon Territory from 1853 to 1857, and represented Oregon in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1865 to 1871. He was a member of the joint commission that arranged the Treaty of Washington in 1871. He was Attorney-General in Grant's Cabinet from 1872 to 1875.

Williams, James D. (1808-1880), was almost continuously a member of the Indiana Legislature from 1843 to 1874. He represented Indiana in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1875 to 1876, and was Governor of Indiana from 1876 to 1880. He was a member of the State Board of Agriculture for seventeen years, and its president four years. He greatly improved educational facilities.

Williams, John (1644-1729), became pastor at Deerfield, Mass., in 1686. He was carried away captive to Montreal by Indians with his family in 1704. He wrote "The Redeemed Captive," a very popular account of his experiences.

Williams, Jonathan (1750-1815), was secretary to Benjamin Franklin in France from 1777 to 1785. He was chief engineer of the U. S. army from 1805 to 1812, and planned and constructed Forts Columbus, Clinton and William, in New York harbor.

Williams, Roger (born about 1599, died 1683), founder of Rhode Island, was graduated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, England. He took orders, but soon became a Nonconformist. In 1631 he came to Massachusetts, and was an assistant pastor in Plymouth and Salem. In 1634 he became pastor in Salem. His opinions on civil and ecclesiastical matters did not meet with approval. He withdrew from the Church in 1635; was summoned before the General Court and expelled from the colony. In January, 1636, he left Salem and founded Providence the same year, establishing friendly relations with the Indians. He formed a Baptist church in 1639, but soon withdrew from it. Visiting England he obtained a charter for the colony in 1644. He was at one time president of the colony, was engaged in various religious controversies and exerted his influence generally in favor of toleration and peace with the Indians. Rhode Island's religious freedom was due to him.

Williams, Samuel Wells (1812-1884), went to China as printer to the American Mission in 1833. He was U. S. Secretary of Legation and interpreter in China from 1855 to 1876, and *Chargé d'Affaires* nine times. He wrote "The Middle Kingdom," a standard book on China, and became professor of Chinese at Yale College.

Williams, Thomas, General, commanded the post of Baton Rouge, La., when in August, 1862, it was attacked by a strong force under General J. C. Breckenridge. In a desperate struggle lasting two hours the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment lost all its field-officers, seeing which General Williams placed himself at their head, and while the men were cheering his gallant action a bullet passed through his heart and he fell dead. The line then fell back, but the Confederates were too sorely smitten to follow up their advantage and retired.

Williams, William (1731-1811), accompanied Colonel Williams' expedition to Lake George in 1755. He was a member of the Connecticut Assembly for more than fifty years and a judge of probate for forty years. He represented Connecticut in the Continental Congress from 1776 to 1777 and from 1783 to 1784, and signed the Declaration of Independence.

Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., was first started as a free school in 1791, and incorporated as a college two years later. Dr. Mark Hopkins was its most famous president. At different times it has received aid from the State, the last being a gift of \$75,000, given in 1868.

Williamsburg, Va., formerly capital of the colony, was built under an act of the Colonial Legislature of 1699. The city received a charter in 1722. In 1780 the seat of government was removed to Richmond. A battle between the Union and Confederate forces occurred here May 5, 1862. It was a nine hours' engagement between the rear columns of Magruder's army, retreating from Yorktown, and Hooker's division of McClellan's army, at the opening of the Peninsular campaign. Magruder had been reinforced from Johnston's army. Hooker had been sent in pursuit of the retreating Confederates, and he overtook them at Williamsburg. Longstreet's division had already passed the town, but returned. Hooker held his ground bravely, but was compelled to retreat before such odds.

Williamson, Hugh (1735-1819), while in London in 1774, was examined before the Privy Council regarding the Boston Tea Party. He was a delegate from North Carolina to the Continental Congress in 1784, 1785 and 1786. He was a member of the convention that framed the Federal Constitution in 1787. He represented North Carolina in the U. S. Congress as a Federalist from 1790 to 1793. He wrote a "History of North Carolina."

Willich, August (1810-1878), came to America from Germany in 1853. He commanded a German regiment from 1861 to 1862. He led a brigade at Chickamauga, in the Atlanta campaign and in Sherman's march to the sea.

Willing, Thomas (1731-1821), was head of the firm of Willing and Morris [Robert Morris] from 1754 to 1793, which was an agent of Congress during the Revolution. He represented Pennsylvania in the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1776. He was the first president of the U. S. Bank in 1791.

Willis, Nathaniel P. (1806-1867), poet, was connected with the New York *Mirror* from 1823 to 1842, and the *Home Journal* from 1848 to 1867. He wrote "Scenery of the United States and Canada," etc.

Wilmington, Del., was originally settled by Swedes, who at Christiana Creek, now a part of the city of Wilmington, established the first Swedish colony in America, April, 1638. The town, *i. e.*, its central portion, was founded in 1732, and incorporated as a borough in 1740. It became a city in 1832.

Wilmington, N. C., was founded in 1733. This town was wrested from the Confederates and occupied by the Federal troops 20,000 strong, under Schofield, February 22, 1865. The actual capture of the town itself was accomplished without bloodshed. Its protecting fortifications, Forts Fisher and Anderson, had been captured January 15 and February 18 respectively. After the Confederates Bragg and Hoke, who had held Fort Anderson with 6,000 men, abandoned that stronghold, they retreated, February 20, through Wilmington, burning the steamers, cotton, naval and military stores, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Federals. On February 22, therefore, the town was occupied by Schofield without opposition.

Wilmot, David (1814-1868), represented Pennsylvania in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1845 to 1851. He was author of the "Wilmot Proviso," providing that slavery be excluded from territory to be purchased from Mexico in 1846. He was president judge of the Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania from 1853 to 1861. He presided over the Republican Convention of 1860, and served in the U. S. Senate as a Republican from 1861 to 1863, when he became Judge of the U. S. Court of Claims.

Wilmot Proviso. August 8, 1846, President Polk, in a special

message to Congress, requested "money for the adjustment of a boundary with Mexico," that is, for the purchase of Mexican territory outside of Texas. A bill appropriating \$2,000,000 was at once introduced into the House. David Wilmot, a Democrat, of Pennsylvania, proposed as an amendment the since famous "Wilmot Proviso," which "provided that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted." The bill thus amended passed the House, but failed in the Senate. January 4, 1847, a bill appropriating \$3,000,000 instead of \$2,000,000 was proposed by Preston King. It passed the House with the proviso attached, but the latter was dropped in the Senate. For a number of years the Wilmot Proviso was brought up and debated whenever new territories were to be organized. It was discussed in the case of Oregon, California, Utah and New Mexico, but was not finally established until June 9, 1861, when Congress passed an act prohibiting "slavery in any territories of the United States now existing, or which may be hereafter formed or acquired."

Wilson, Alexander (1766-1813), naturalist, came to America from Scotland in 1794. He made a valuable collection of American birds and published nine volumes of an "American Ornithology." He enjoyed considerable reputation as a poet.

Wilson, Henry (February 16, 1812—November 22, 1875), Vice-President of the United States, was born in New Hampshire. He was in his early life a farmer, and a shoemaker in Natick, Mass. He was a Whig member of the Massachusetts Legislature, but renounced the Whig policy at the convention of 1848, and aided in forming the Free-Soil party. In 1853 he was the defeated Free-Soil candidate for Governor. A coalition of parties sent him to the U. S. Senate in 1855, and he was continued there by Republican votes until 1873. Senator Wilson was one of the principal opponents of slavery. During the war he was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. When President Grant was renominated in 1872, Senator Wilson received the second place on the ticket. They carried the country, and Wilson was Vice-President 1873-1875. He wrote various historical works, chief of which is "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power," in three volumes.

Wilson, James (1742-1798), an American statesman, was born in Scotland, received a university education, and emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1766. He became an able lawyer, and was a delegate to the Continental Congress. He signed the Declaration of Independence,

and was one of the signers who also sat in the Federal Convention of 1787. Of this body he was one of the foremost members, and was on the Committee which drafted the Constitution. On him fell the burden of its defense in the ensuing ratifying convention of Pennsylvania. In 1789 he was appointed by Washington an Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Wilson, James F., born in 1828, represented Iowa in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1861 to 1869. He was chairman of the Judiciary Committee from 1863 to 1869. He became a U. S. Senator in 1883. His present term expires in 1895. Died 1895.

Wilson, James, born in 1835 in Scotland, member of Iowa State Legislature, member of Congress 1879 to 1885, appointed Secretary of Agriculture in 1897.

Wilson, James H., born in 1837, served at Fort Pulaski in 1862. He led a division at the Wilderness and Petersburg. He captured Selma, Montgomery, Columbus and Macon. He took Jefferson Davis prisoner in 1865.

Wilson, John (1588-1667), clergyman, came to America from England with the Puritans in 1630, and organized the first church in Boston, of which he was pastor till 1667.

Wilson, William L., born in 1843, has represented West Virginia in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat since 1883. He was a prominent member of the Ways and Means Committee that prepared the tariff bill of 1888, and as chairman of that committee in 1893 prepared the new tariff bill of that year. Became Postmaster-General in Cleveland's Cabinet February, 1895. Chosen President of Washington and Lee University in 1898.

Wilson, Woodrow, born in 1856, professor at Princeton College, has become prominent for his writings upon political science. He wrote "Congressional Government, a Study in American Politics," and "The State;" also a historical book, "Division and Reunion, 1830-1880."

Wilson's and Kautz's Raid, Va., an expedition against the Confederate railroads and storehouses south of Richmond during Grant's campaign against that city, June 22-30, 1864. Wilson and Kautz, commanding 7,000 cavalry troops from the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James, succeeded in destroying several miles of the Weldon

Railroad, a number of depots on the South Side Road and twenty-five miles of the Danville Road. They also attempted to dislodge Fitzhugh Lee from Roanoke Bridge, but failed.

Wilson's Creek, Mo. The Federal leaders, Lyon and Sigel, were here defeated with great loss by McCulloch and his Missouri and Arkansas volunteers, August 10, 1861. Lyon was killed and Sigel was compelled to retreat to Springfield. Lyon had come upon the Confederates by night, hoping to surprise them. The plan was well executed, but the disparity of force was too great, his army numbering only some 5,000 men, while that of McCulloch was considerably over 12,000. In this fight the Federals lost over 1,200 men, and the Confederates, though victorious, likewise sustained heavy casualties—1,095 killed and wounded.

Wilson's Landing, Va., an outpost of General Butler's Army of the James in 1864. It was held by Wild with two colored regiments. May 24, Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry charged the post, but were defeated and driven back.

Winchell, Alexander (1824-1891), was professor of geology, zoology and botany at the University of Michigan from 1855 to 1873. He made valuable geological investigations in Michigan and Minnesota, and wrote several popular works on geology and paleontology.

Winchester, James (1752-1826), served in the Revolutionary army. He was made commander of Fort Wayne in 1812. He fortified Maumee Rapids in 1813. He was defeated by a superior force of British and Indians under Colonel Proctor at Raisin River in 1813.

Winchester, Va. Here occurred, during the Civil War, three sharp battles. March 11, 1862, Jackson, having evacuated Winchester, where he had been stationed, marched up the valley to be in easy communication with Johnston's army. Learning that Shields, weakened by the withdrawal of part of his force, was pursuing him, Jackson determined to engage that general. He commanded 10,000 Confederates, while Shields had 7,000 Federals. However, the latter concealed his true strength by feigning retreat. The battle took place just outside of Winchester, Shields holding a strong position. The Confederates suffered a severe defeat.—Again, June 15, 1863, the Federal leader, Milroy, lay encamped near Winchester with about 7,000 troops. Hooker was following Lee, who was then supposed to be marching on Washington. Ewell and Longstreet, leading 18,000 Confederates, came upon Milroy as they were hastening to join Lee. Milroy, ignorant of their

superiority in numbers, held his post until it was too late to retreat. Then he defended himself as best he could, but in vain. The Confederate lines closed around him, defeating him utterly. Part of his army escaped to Harper's Ferry and part fled into Pennsylvania. Twenty-nine guns and 4,000 prisoners were captured.—Also during Early's raid through the Shenandoah Valley part of his army encountered near Winchester, July 12, 1864, a small force of Federals under General Averell. The battle did not last long, for Averell was greatly outnumbered. He was easily defeated, losing three guns and about 400 men. Early then marched on Chambersburg, Pa.—In 1864, while Sheridan, commanding 40,000 Federals, and Early with nearly as large an army of Confederates, were maneuvering around Winchester, an engagement occurred near that town, in which the Confederates were defeated, Sheridan capturing nearly 25,000 prisoners. The battle occurred September 19, and is sometimes called the battle of Opequon, from Early's position along the banks of that creek. The Federals opened the fight by charging upon and breaking Early's first line. This attack was repelled, but, being struck upon the flank, the Confederates gave way and fled in confusion to Winchester.

Winder, John H. (1800-1865), served with distinction at Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec and the City of Mexico. He entered the Confederate service and was commandant at Libby Prison, Belle Isle and Andersonville. He is charged with extreme cruelty.

Winder, William H. (1775-1824), led a successful expedition into Canada below Fort Erie in 1812. His brigade repelled the British attack at Stony Creek in 1813. He was in command at Bladensburg in 1814, and was disastrously defeated.

Windom, William (1827-1891), represented Minnesota in the U. S. Congress as a Republican from 1859 to 1869. He served in the U. S. Senate from 1870 to 1881. He was Secretary of the Treasury in Garfield's Cabinet in 1881, again a U. S. Senator from 1881 to 1883, and Secretary of the Treasury in Harrison's Cabinet from 1889 to 1891.

Windsor, Conn., was permanently settled in 1636 by Massachusetts settlers. A "trading house" was erected here by William Holmes and several associates for the Plymouth Colony in 1633. Windsor was one of the three towns which, in 1639, united in framing the "Fundamental Orders" of Connecticut.

Winebrenner, John (1797-1860), seceded from the German Re-

formed Church in Pennsylvania and founded a sect called the "Winebrennerians" in 1830. Their distinctive ordinances are baptism by immersion, washing of feet and the Lord's Supper.

Winebrennerians (Church of God), a denomination organized in 1830 by Rev. John Winebrenner, of Harrisburg, Pa., in order to advocate a more intense Christian life. They have a church government like that of the Presbyterians and hold views like those, partly of the Baptists, partly of the Methodists.

Wines, Enoch C. (1806-1879), was prominent in the reform of penal institutions throughout the world. He secured the assembling of the first National Prison Congress in 1870, and was its secretary from 1870 to 1879.

Wingfield, Edward Maria, was active in colonizing Virginia under the patent of 1606. He came to Virginia from England in 1607. He was named first president of the colony, but was deposed in 1608. He wrote a "Discourse of Virginia."

Winnebagoes, a tribe of Dakota Indians, migrated east early, but were forced back to Green Bay. Early in the seventeenth century an alliance of tribes attacked and greatly reduced them. Later they were nearly exterminated by the Illinois. They joined with the French, and in the Revolution favored the English. They were also active in the Indian War of 1793-4, being reduced by Wayne. In 1812 they were friendly to the English. In 1816 they made a treaty of peace. Treaties in 1826 and 1827 fixed their boundaries. In 1829 they ceded large tracts of land. They made subsequent treaties and were removed from place to place until in 1866 they were given lands at Winnebago, Nebraska.

Winslow, Edward (1595-1655), one of the Pilgrim leaders, joined Robinson's congregation at Leyden in 1617, and was one of the prominent members of the "Mayflower" band. He was the diplomatist and commercial head of the colony. The first year he negotiated a lasting treaty with Massasoit, whose life he saved two years later. He conducted an exploring expedition into the interior, and visited England several times in the interests of the settlement. Winslow was often chosen assistant, and was three times Governor. In 1633 he dispatched a vessel up the Connecticut, whose crew built a house on the site of Hartford, in rivalry with the Dutch claims. He represented his colony in the New England Confederation, and by Cromwell was

appointed head commissioner of an expedition against the Spanish West Indies, which was, however, unsuccessful; Winslow died during its course. He wrote a historical work, the "Relation" or "Good Newes from New England," and several religious works, "Hypocrisie Unmasked," etc.

Winalow, John (1702-1774), of Massachusetts, was a member of the unsuccessful British expedition against Cuba in 1740. He executed the order for removing the Acadians from their homes in 1755. He commanded 8,000 men against the French in 1756 and took command of Fort William Henry. He was a major-general in the Kennebec expedition against the French from 1758 to 1759. He became Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Plymouth County in 1762. He was prominent in the Stamp-Act troubles. He founded the town of Winslow, Maine, in 1766.

Winslow, John A. (1811-1873), of Massachusetts, entered the U. S. navy in 1827. He served with distinction during the Mexican War. While commanding the "Kearsarge," of seven guns and 163 men, he won a brilliant victory over the "Alabama," Captain Semmes, of eight guns and 149 men. The engagement lasted about an hour, at the end of which the "Alabama" sank. The "Alabama" lost forty killed, seventy taken prisoners, and thirty-nine escaped on the British yacht "Deerhound." The "Kearsarge" lost three men wounded, of whom one died. This was the most noted engagement between two vessels during the war.

Winslow, Josiah (1629-1680), was an "assistant" in the Plymouth colony from 1657 to 1673. Was one of the commissioners of the United Colonies from 1658 to 1672, and became commander of the Plymouth forces in 1659. He was Governor of the Plymouth colony from 1673 to 1680, and was elected general-in-chief of all the forces of the United Colonies in 1675.

Winsor, Justin, born in 1831, was superintendent of the Boston Public Library from 1868 to 1878, when he became librarian of Harvard University. He has written much upon American history, and has edited the co-operative works, "Memorial History of Boston" and "Narrative and Critical History of America." He wrote a "Reader's Handbook of the American Revolution" and numerous bibliographies; also, "Christopher Columbus" and "From Cartier to Frontenac." Died 1897.

Wintermoot House, Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, was the
Vol. VI.—25

scene of a terrible massacre by Indians July 3, 1778. The house was fortified and held by a force of British and Indians under command of Colonel John Butler. Colonel Zebulon Butler collected a small band of patriot soldiers and citizens with which he attempted to surprise the place. Report of his plans, however, had preceded him and he found the Tories ready to receive him. A desperate battle ensued, in which the Americans were badly beaten, and when they retreated in rout the Indians fell upon and slaughtered nearly the entire company. In less than an hour two hundred and twenty-five scalps were in the hands of the savages.

Winthrop, John (January 22, 1588—March 26, 1649), one of the chief founders and historians of New England, was born near Groton, in England. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and became a justice of the peace and attorney. His sympathies were with the Parliamentary opposition to the Stuart policy, and in 1629 he was chosen Governor of Massachusetts. He arrived in Salem in the summer of 1630, and soon proceeded to the site of Boston. He continued as the chief magistrate until 1634. In the short following period, when Vane was Governor, and the Anne Hutchinson controversy was the burning question, Winthrop opposed Vane. He was Governor again from 1637 to 1640 and from 1646 until his death. No name stands higher among the colonists in respect to ability and character combined. Governor Winthrop wrote a valuable journal of events in the colony, published by Savage under the title "History of New England." His "Life and Letters" were edited by R. C. Winthrop.

Winthrop, John (1606-1676), son of the preceding, came to Massachusetts from England in 1631. He was an assistant of the Massachusetts colony from 1631 to 1649. He went to England in 1634 and obtained a commission to build a fort at the mouth of the Connecticut River. In 1646 he founded what is now New London, and became a Connecticut magistrate in 1650. He was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1657, and held office till his death, except one year. In 1663 he obtained a charter from Charles II. uniting the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven.

Winthrop, John (Fitz-John) (1639-1707), son of John Winthrop the younger, was a highly efficient agent of the Connecticut colony in London from 1693 to 1697. He was Governor of Connecticut from 1698 to 1707.

Winthrop, Robert C., born in 1809, a descendant of Governor

Winthrop, was graduated at Harvard in 1828. He was a Whig in politics, and was Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. From 1841 to 1850 he represented his State in the lower House of Congress, where he acquired a reputation as a debater and orator. He was Speaker of the House in 1847-1849, and was defeated in 1849 for re-election to the chair. In 1850-1851 he was U. S. Senator, but a coalition of Democrats and Free-Soilers defeated him. The same year he failed as a Whig candidate for Governor. Winthrop received a plurality of votes, but as the law then required a majority the choice went to the Legislature, where he was beaten. Mr. Winthrop has long been noted as a classic orator, particularly on historical themes. His addresses on anniversary occasions, as at the Yorktown Centennial in 1881, were greatly admired. He died November 17, 1894.

Winthrop, Theodore (1828-1861), was military secretary to General Butler at Fort Monroe. He aided in planning the attack on Little and Great Bethel, where he was killed. His posthumous novels attracted wide attention.

Wirt, William (1772-1834), a Cabinet officer, and one of the ablest and most eloquent lawyers in the country. He was a Virginian and sat at one time in the State House of Delegates, but aside from that office he was not active in political life. One of his most celebrated speeches was that delivered in 1807 in the prosecution of Aaron Burr. From 1817 until 1829 Wirt was Attorney-General of the United States. In 1832 he was the Anti-Masonic candidate for President, and received seven electoral votes. Even better known than his addresses and essays were his "Letters of the British Spy" and his "Life of Patrick Henry."

Wisconsin, a State of the Union, was the last State to be formed from the "Old Northwest." It was early explored by Nicolet, La Salle and French traders, who made the first settlement at Green Bay in 1639. In 1763 the treaty of Paris gave the territory to the English, under whose jurisdiction it remained until 1796, when it was ceded to the United States. In 1836 it was formed into a separate territory, and included besides its present area the present territory of Iowa and Minnesota and parts of the Dakotas. May 29, 1848, the State was finally admitted into the Union. The State was Democratic in national politics until 1856, when it was carried by the Republicans as at every subsequent Presidential election until 1892. In 1872 the Graham liquor law was passed requiring a license for the sale of liquor and a bond for

payment of any damages from its sale. In 1874 the Potter law fixed the railroad rates for passengers and freight. In 1890 the Democrats elected the Governor, and in 1892 the Presidential electors. The present Constitution dates from 1848. The population of the State in 1850 was 305,391; in 1890, 1,686,880.

Wisconsin, Historical Society of, founded in 1849 and reorganized in 1854. It has published several volumes of collections, and has formed a large library.

Wisconsin, University of, at Madison, was incorporated in 1838, but not organized till 1848. Grants of land from the nation and State aid have placed it upon a firm foundation. Besides its college course it has a department of law, founded in 1863, and colleges of mechanics and agriculture.

Wise, Henry A. (1806-1876), represented Virginia in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1833 to 1843, but supported the Whig party in opposition to Jackson's bank policy. He was Minister to Brazil from 1844 to 1847. He was elected Governor of Virginia in 1856, after a severe struggle with the Know-nothings, whom he denounced as abolitionists in disguise. He served till 1859. During his administration occurred John Brown's raid. As a member of the Virginia Convention in 1861 he labored for conciliation. He led a Confederate brigade in the Kanawha Valley and defended Roanoke Island. He wrote a book of political history called "Seven Decades of the Union."

Wisner, Henry (1725-1790), was a delegate from New York to the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1776. He rendered valuable service to the patriot cause in the manufacture of munitions. He opposed the adoption of the Constitution as creating too centralized a government.

Witchcraft. The early New Englanders believed that human beings could, by compact with evil spirits, obtain power to suspend the laws of nature and thus injure their fellows. In 1671 Samuel Willard, a minister of Massachusetts, proclaimed that a woman of his congregation, Knapp by name, was bewitched, though her insanity was clearly proven. Between 1684 and 1693 more than 100 persons were tried and convicted of witchcraft and many of them were hanged. Special courts were appointed by Governor Phipps for the trial of witches. Witnesses were frequently guilty of open perjury, for the charge of witchcraft soon came to be used as a means of striking a private enemy. The witchcraft epidemic was especially prevalent at Salem, where a number of persons professed themselves bewitched and singled out those who

had bewitched them. Educated men like Increase Mather finally believed in it. In 1693 the superstition began to weaken chiefly through the writings and protests of Thomas Brattle and Robert Calef, of Boston. The same belief prevailed elsewhere at that time.

Witherspoon, John (1722-1794), came to America from Scotland in 1768 to accept the presidency of Princeton College, N. J. He was a prominent patriot at the beginning of the Revolution, and did much to influence the Scotch and Scotch-Irish to defend the patriot cause. He was a member of the Continental Congress from 1776 to 1779 and from 1780 to 1783. He signed and strongly advocated the Declaration of Independence, and signed the Articles of Confederation. He wrote "Considerations on the Nature and Extent of the Legislative Authority of the British Parliament."

Wolcott, Oliver (1726-1797), was a member of the Connecticut Executive Council from 1774 to 1786. He was Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the Northern Department in 1775. He was a delegate from Connecticut to the Continental Congress from 1776 to 1778, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was placed in command of fourteen Connecticut regiments which he organized for the defense of New York. He led a brigade under General Gates at Saratoga. He served in Congress from 1780 to 1784, and was Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut from 1786 to 1796, when he became Governor.

Wolcott, Oliver (1760-1833), was comptroller of public accounts of the United States from 1788 to 1789, auditor of the U. S. Treasury from 1789 to 1791, and Comptroller from 1791 to 1795. He was Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinets of Washington and Adams from 1795 to 1801, but opposed Adams' policy, being guided by Hamilton. He was a U. S. Circuit Judge from 1801 to 1802, and Governor of Connecticut from 1817 to 1827.

Wolcott, Roger, see appendix, page 413.

Wolfe, James (1727-1759), one of the chief heroes in the "expansion of England," entered the army at an early age and fought in the war of the Austrian Succession and against the rising of the Young Pretender in 1745. He was a brigadier-general and commander of a division under General Amherst in the siege and taking of Louisbourg in 1758, and displayed great gallantry. He was promoted to be major-general and selected by Pitt for the great stroke of 1759, the capture of Quebec. In June with eight thousand troops Wolfe appeared near the city. Strongly fortified by nature and art, and under command of the ablest French general of the time, Montcalm, the Gibraltar of the New

World resisted all attempts, direct and otherwise. Wolfe and the English became discouraged. A steep but practicable path from the river gave Wolfe his opportunity to surprise his enemy. On the heights of Abraham the French were completely defeated, September 13, 1759, and the surrender of Quebec soon followed. But Wolfe was killed in the moment of victory.

Woolley, John G., see appendix, page 413.

Woman Suffrage. Twenty-eight States, a large majority of the Union, have given women some form of suffrage. In Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin, women have various forms of school suffrage. In Wyoming women have had the same vote with men since 1869. This right was confirmed by the Constitutional Convention of 1889, and Wyoming was admitted to the Union in 1890. They have generally voted the Republican ticket, that party having been mainly instrumental in enfranchising them. In Utah women voted from 1870 until disfranchised by Congress in the "Edmunds Law" of 1882. A law was passed by the New York Assembly in 1891 enabling women to vote. This bill had been proposed in 1880. No vote was taken in the Senate. In Kansas they have equal suffrage with men at municipal elections. In Arkansas and Missouri they vote, by signing or refusing to sign petitions, on liquor license in many cases. In Louisiana they vote on allowing railroads to run through their parish. In Mississippi they were admitted, in 1892, to vote on fence questions by the stock law. In Montana they vote on local taxation. In Delaware suffrage is granted them in several municipalities. In Colorado they have recently been allowed the same rights of suffrage with men.

Woman's Rights. The first woman's rights convention in the United States met at Rochester in 1848. (See Woman Suffrage, Equal Rights Party.)

Women's Christian Temperance Union, organized in 1874 for reforming the drinking class and securing the abolition of the liquor traffic. An organization, called the "Non-Partisan W. C. T. U.," was formed at Cleveland in January, 1890, as a protest against the attitude of the W. C. T. U. in politics.

Wood, Fernando (1812-1881), represented New York in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1841 to 1843. He was elected mayor of New York City from 1855 to 1858 and from 1861 to 1863. At the out-

break of the Rebellion he recommended that New York secede and become a free city. He again served in the U. S. Congress from 1863 to 1865. He was a great power in the politics of the city.

Wood, Leonard, Major-General, born at Winchester, New Hampshire, Oct. 9, 1860. Entered Harvard Medical School, August, 1880, graduated third in his class, began practice of medicine in Boston 1884, but in January, 1886, was commissioned surgeon in the U. S. army. The year before, however, he entered the service in Arizona and soon became distinguished for great bravery, and had the honor of capturing the Apache chief, Geronimo, whom he ran down after a chase of 500 miles. When war was declared against Spain he became colonel of the Rough-Riders, whom he led in the gallant charge at Las Guasimas, for which he was made brigadier-general. After the close of the war, General Wood was appointed Governor of Santiago, a city that was redeemed to health and cleanliness by his able rule. In December, 1899, he was promoted to be major-general and appointed to the command of the entire military division of Cuba and to the office of military governor of the whole island.

Wood, Thomas, J., born in 1823, served during the Mexican War. He commanded a division at Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga. He engaged in Sherman's invasion of Georgia, and led a corps at Nashville in 1864.

Wood's Coins (see *Rosa Americana*), coins issued by Great Britain for use in America in 1722 and made by William Wood, after whom they were called Wood's coins, or *Rosa Americana*. They were of a mixed metal resembling brass, and the royal letters patent denominated them two pence, pence and half pence. Obverse stamped with laureated head of George the First; reverse with a double rose from which issued five barbed points. Legend, *Rosa Americana 1722, Utile Dulci*.

Woodbridge, William (1780-1861), was Judge of the Michigan Supreme Court from 1828 to 1832, and Governor of Michigan from 1840 to 1841. He was a Democratic U. S. Congressman from 1841 to 1847.

Woodbury, Levi (1789-1851), was an earnest supporter of the War of 1812. He was appointed a Judge of the New Hampshire Supreme Court in 1817, and was Governor of New Hampshire from 1823 to 1824. He represented New Hampshire in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1825 to 1831. He was Secretary of the Navy in Jackson's Cabinet from 1831 to 1834, when he was transferred to the Treasury Department, and con-

tinued in Van Buren's Cabinet till 1841. He again served in the U. S. Senate from 1841 to 1845, and was of great influence in the Democratic party. He was a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court from 1845 to 1851.

Woodford, Stewart L., born in 1835. Entered the Civil War as a private, rising to rank of general, Lieutenant-Governor of New York in 1866, went to Congress in 1872, became United States District Attorney in 1877, Minister to Spain at the time of the Spanish-American War.

Woods, Charles R. (1827-1885), commanded a regiment at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, a brigade at Corinth and a regiment at Vicksburg. He led a division in Sherman's Georgia campaign.

Woods, William B. (1824-1887), was a member of the Ohio Legislature from 1857 to 1860, serving as Speaker of the House in 1858. He was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel of Ohio volunteers, and fought at Shiloh, Arkansas Post, Resaca, Dallas, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station and Bentonville. He led a division in Sherman's march to the sea. He was a U. S. Circuit Judge from 1869 to 1880, when he became a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Woodworth, Samuel (1785-1842), was engaged in numerous journalistic ventures. He is chiefly memorable for his poems, of which the "Old Oaken Bucket" is the most popular.

Wool, John E. (1784-1869), served with great distinction at Queens-town Heights in 1812 and at Plattsburgh in 1814. He was inspector-general of the army from 1816 to 1841. He was active in organizing troops for the Mexican War. He was second in command to General Taylor at Buena Vista, where he selected the ground and arranged the forces. He commanded the Eastern Department from 1857 to 1860, Fort Monroe from 1861 to 1862, the Middle Military Department from 1862 to 1863, and the Department of the East in 1863.

Woolens Bill, the term applied to a celebrated tariff measure of 1827, because its most important provision was the advancement of the sliding scale, so carefully adjusted in 1824, from 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ to 40 and 45 per cent. on all woolen imports. The bill was introduced in the House in February, 1827, but failed in the Senate.

Woolsey, Melancthon T. (1782-1838), defeated the British at Sackett's Harbor in 1812. He was second in command on Lake Ontario in 1813, and captured several prizes with the "Sylph." He again defeated the British at Sackett's Harbor in 1814.

Woolsey, Theodore D. (1801-1889), was professor of Greek at Yale from 1831 to 1846, and president from 1846 to 1871. His opinions in international law were of great weight. He wrote "Introduction to the Study of International Law," "Political Science," "Communism and Socialism in their History and Theory," a "Manual of Political Ethics," and annotated editions of Lieber's "Civil Liberty and Self-Government."

Wooster, David (1710-1777), general, commanded a sloop-of-war in the expedition against Louisbourg in 1745. He was a brigadier-general in the French War from 1756 to 1763. He was one of the originators of Arnold's expedition for the capture of Quebec in 1775. He was appointed one of the eight brigadier-generals of the Continental army and stationed in Canada, where he succeeded Montgomery in command for a short time. He was in command of Danbury when attacked by Governor Tryon's troops in 1777. He was killed in an assault on the enemy near Ridgefield, Conn.

Worcester, Joseph E. (1784-1865), edited the "American Almanac" from 1831 to 1843. He published valuable text-books on history and geography, and his "Dictionary of the English Language," which attempted to represent the English language as it was, while Noah Webster's, in the original editions, represented it as Webster thought it ought to be.

Worcester vs. Georgia, an important case decided by the Supreme Court. Samuel Worcester, a missionary among the Cherokee Indians, was in 1831 seized by the authorities of Gwinnett County, Ga., indicted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment for residing among the Indians in defiance of an act of the Georgia Legislature of 1830. This act recites that any white person found living among the Indians without license from the Governor of Georgia is liable to imprisonment. Worcester pleaded the unconstitutionality of the act, and by writ of error the case was brought before the Supreme Court, 1832. That body confirmed Worcester's plea and found judgment in his favor, on the ground that the Georgia Act, being repugnant to the treaties made between the United States and the Cherokee nation, was unconstitutional and void.

Worden, John Lorimer (1818-1897), an American naval officer, entered the navy at the age of seventeen. The great deed with which his name is principally associated is the battle of the "Monitor" and "Merrimac" in Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862. Worden commanded

the "Monitor" with great skill, in an action which must be ranked among the decisive struggles of the war. He received a vote of thanks from Congress and was promoted to be commander. He was engaged in the blockade, destroyed the privateer "Nashville," and took part in the attack on the Charleston forts in 1863. From 1870 to 1874 he was superintendent of the Naval Academy. Worden became commodore in 1868, rear-admiral in 1872, and was retired in 1886.

World's Fair. The World's Columbian Exposition was created by Act of Congress April 25, 1890. President Harrison, on December 24, 1890, proclaimed the Exposition to the world and invited foreign nations to participate. On October 21, 1892, the Exposition grounds and buildings at Chicago were formally opened and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies by Levi P. Morton, Vice-President of the United States, and presented by President Higinbotham, of the World's Columbian Exposition, to President Palmer, of the World's Columbian Commission. The Exposition opened May 1, 1893, and closed October 30 of the same year. The Exposition Act provided for a naval review, which took place in New York Harbor in April, 1893, many foreign nations participating. There were about 22,000,000 paid admissions to the Fair, and the receipts exceeded the expenditures by nearly \$2,000,000. (See Exhibitions and Centennial.)

Worth, William J. (1794-1849), entered the army in 1812. He served as an aide to General Winfield Scott in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. He distinguished himself at the battles of Chippewa and Niagara. He was in command of the Department of Florida from 1841 to 1846 and was active in subduing the Seminole Indians. He was second in command to General Taylor at the outbreak of the Mexican War. He conducted an assault at Monterey and led his brigade in the battles from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico.

Wright, Carroll D., born in 1840, was chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics from 1873 to 1888, of the U. S. Bureau of Labor from its organization in 1884, and of the Department of Labor since 1888. He is prominent as a statistician and investigator of social problems.

Wright, Eliazur (1804-1885), became secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833. He was an editor of numerous anti-slavery publications including the "Emancipator," "Human Rights," "The Massachusetts Abolitionist," the "Chronotype" and the "Commonwealth." He was prominent in insurance improvements, and was

Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts from 1858 to 1866. He aided in organizing the National Liberal League and was its president for three years.

Wright, Horatio G. (1820-1899), fought at Bull Run and was chief engineer of the Port Royal expedition. He led a division at Secessionville and commanded the Department of the Ohio till 1863. He led a division at Gettysburg and a corps at Rappahannock Station, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. He repulsed General Early's threatened invasion of Washington in 1864. He commanded at Cedar Creek and led a corps at Petersburg.

Wright, Sir James (1714?-1785), was appointed Chief Justice and Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina in 1760. He became royal Governor of Georgia in 1764, but was compelled to retire in 1776.

Wright, Silas (1795-1847), was graduated at Middlebury College, and became a lawyer and influential politician in the State of New York. He was a member of the State Senate, and Congressman from 1827 to 1829. For the next four years he was Comptroller of New York. Then, 1833-1844, he was U. S. Senator, and one of the Democratic leaders in the Senate. From 1845 to 1847 he was Governor of the State. One of his acts was the calling out the militia to suppress the Anti-Renters. The local Democracy was at that time engaged in bitter factional fights, and Governor Wright was defeated for re-election in 1846. Life by Hammond.

Wright, William (1794-1866), represented New Jersey in the U. S. Congress as a Whig from 1843 to 1847, and in the U. S. Senate as a Democrat from 1853 to 1859 and from 1863 to 1866.

Writs of Assistance. In 1754 Parliament, at the petition of Shirley, then Governor of Massachusetts, passed an act providing for a more thorough enforcement of the navigation and revenue laws. General warrants were to be issued by the courts to revenue officers to continue for an indefinite period, and not returnable into the court, for the seizure and examination of goods imported by illicit traders. These were called writs of assistance. They were legalized by the Townshend Acts of 1767. The colonists vehemently objected to them, because their vague and general terms left the way open to great abuses against the liberty of the subjects, in the search of premises. In February, 1761, arguing against an application for such writs before the Superior Court of Massachusetts, James Otis declared the navigation laws illegal and denied the claim of Parliament to legislate for the colonies.

Württemberg. The abolition of *droit d'aubaine* and taxes on emigration was agreed to by the Convention of 1844 between the United States and Württemberg. A naturalization and extradition convention was concluded in 1868.

Wyandotte Constitution, the final constitution of Kansas, adopted October 4, 1859, by a convention appointed by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, and under the provisions of which Kansas was admitted to the Union. The Constitution prohibited slavery; the Governor was to be elected for two years; suffrage was limited to whites, and Topeka was made the capital.

Wyatt, Sir Francis (1575?-1644), was appointed Governor of Virginia in 1621. He brought from England a constitution upon which subsequent forms of government in the colonies were modeled. Trial by jury, an annual assembly convoked by the Governor, an executive veto power, and the concurrence of the Virginia Company and the Colonial Assembly in all acts, were features. He governed from 1621 to 1626 and from 1639 to 1642.

Wyoming was organized as a territory in 1868. It was admitted as a State by Act of Congress approved July 10, 1890. Both male and female citizens are allowed the suffrage. The population in 1890 was 60,705.

Wyoming Controversy, a controversy which arose between Pennsylvania and Connecticut in 1782 regarding the jurisdiction of certain lands within the limits of the former State, but which had been settled by Connecticut adventurers. In 1784 the Pennsylvanians attempted to dispossess the Connecticut claimants. This led to bloodshed and to a revival of the Susquehanna Company in Connecticut for the establishment of the latter's claims. John Franklin, the moving spirit of the Susquehanna Company, was seized and imprisoned by Timothy Pickering, clerk and commissioner of the new county of Luzerne, formed by Pennsylvania from the Connecticut claims in 1787. The question was finally settled in favor of Pennsylvania jurisdiction in 1790.

Wyoming Massacre, Pa. In 1776 two Continental companies had been placed in the Wyoming Valley for the protection of the settlers, chiefly Connecticut emigrants. Two years later Major John Butler, commanding a force 800 strong, of Indians, British and Tories, descended upon the valley. July 3, 230 Americans, in six companies, led by Colonel Zebulon Butler, attempted to oppose the British raids.

Their unorganized lines fell upon the enemy about four o'clock in the afternoon. The Continentals were utterly routed and a brutal massacre followed. Butler could not restrain his Indians, who took 227 scalps. Women and children were, however, spared.

Wyoming Valley, Desolation of. The defeat of Zebulon Butler at Wintermoot House was followed by awful scenes of massacre and desolation throughout the Wyoming Valley. Sixteen of the patriots who had been taken prisoners by Giengwatah, chief of the Senecas, were reserved for the most terrible fate. They were tied fast around a large rock, and after being subjected to the most excruciating tortures all but two were brained with a tomahawk in the hands of a half-breed woman called Queen Esther. Two of the men managed to release themselves from their bonds and escaped to the woods. Early next morning Forty Fort surrendered and then the whole valley was made a desolation, not a life being spared that the savages could reach, and the inhabitants that fled nearly all perished in the great swamp at the foot of Pacono Mountains, since known as "The Shades of Death."

Wythe, George (1726-1806), jurist, became a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1758 and served until the beginning of the Revolution. He drafted a remonstrance to Parliament against the Stamp Act in 1764. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1776 and signed the Declaration of Independence. Became Judge of the High Court of Chancery in 1777, and was sole chancellor of that court from 1786 to 1806. He was an ardent supporter of the Federal Constitution in the Virginia Convention of 1788, and was of great note as a lawyer.

X.

X Y Z Mission. In October, 1797, Marshall, Pinckney and Gerry were dispatched to France to treat with Talleyrand and endeavor to restore harmony and a good understanding, and commercial and friendly intercourse between the two republics. They had great difficulty in obtaining an interview with Talleyrand, being met instead by the latter's special agents, Hottinguer, Bellamy and Hauteval. In dispatches to the home Government the United States Commissioners designated these agents respectively as "X," "Y" and "Z," and hence the name. The special agents suggested that the Americans propose to Talleyrand the loan of a large sum of money by the United States, or that the latter Government accept the assignment from France of an extorted Dutch loan, and that one of the envoys return to America to arrange matters. The commission indignantly refused these proposals, and broke up in 1798, having accomplished nothing definite. The envoys' report of their negotiations aroused intense feeling against France in the United States.

Y.

Yale, Elihu (1649-1721), Governor of Madras, went to England from New England in 1652. He gave various gifts amounting to about £900 to Yale College in a time of need, for which the college was named in his honor.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., was chartered in 1701. During its first year it had only one student. Established first at Saybrook, it was moved in 1716 to New Haven. The Medical School was opened in 1813, the Theological School in 1822, the Law School in 1824, the Sheffield Scientific School in 1847.

Yancey, William L. (1814-1863), served in both branches of the Alabama Legislature. He represented Alabama in the U. S. Congress as a Democrat from 1844 to 1847. He was a leader of the extreme

party in the South. He proposed the formation of committees of safety in the Southern States "to fire the Southern heart." He made a tour through the North and West during the campaign of 1860, urging the rejection of the Republican candidate. He was a Confederate Commissioner to Europe from 1861 to 1862, when he became a member of the Confederate Senate.

Yankee. The most probable explanation of this designation is that it is a corruption by the Massachusetts Indians of the word English, or perhaps of the French word *Anglais*.

Yankee Doodle. The history of the song is uncertain, but the air existed in England as far back as the middle of the last century.

Yates, Richard (1818-1873), was a member of the Illinois Legislature from 1842 to 1849. He represented Illinois in the U. S. Congress as a Whig from 1850 to 1854. He was Governor of the State from 1860 to 1864, and was active in the support of the Union. He represented Illinois in the U. S. Senate from 1865 to 1871.

Yates, Robert (1738-1801), of New York, was the author of numerous essays signed "The Rough Hewer," which advocated the patriot cause. He was a member of the New York Provincial Congress from 1775 to 1778. He became one of the Committee of Safety in 1776. He became a Judge of the New York Supreme Court in 1776, and was Chief Justice from 1790 to 1798. He was a member of the convention that framed the Federal Constitution, but left the convention and opposed the ratification of the Constitution.

Yazoo City, Miss., wrested from the Confederates of Johnston's command by Herron and 5,000 Union troops, July 13, 1863. Herron had been sent by Grant for this purpose. Chrisman commanded the garrison of 800. Herron was assisted by DeKalb with a gunboat, but the latter was sunk by a torpedo. Herron captured 300 prisoners, 800 horses, 200 bales of cotton and 250 small arms, besides a Confederate steamboat.

Yazoo Frauds. Georgia began her existence as a State with doubtful claims to the territory west of her present area, but she did not hesitate to pass laws regulating their disposal. In 1795 four land companies were formed and combined, in their operations in bribing the Georgia Legislature, under the name of the Yazoo Companies. By successfully bribing every member of the Legislature, except one,

Robert Watkins, they induced that body to grant the companies, for a nominal consideration of \$500,000, a tract of land containing 35,000,000 acres. These frauds aroused great indignation through the State. The act was declared unconstitutional and void by the grand jury of every county except two. February 13, 1796, the Anti-Yazoo party, having the majority in the Legislature, revoked the sale as a violation of the State Constitution. Immediately numerous claims sprang up, which had to be decided by Congress. Madison, Gallatin and Lincoln were appointed commissioners to investigate the claims. In 1802 Georgia ceded her western claims to the United States. The claims arising from the Yazoo Frauds were not decided until 1814.

Yeamans, Sir John (1605?-1676?), born in England, was Governor of an unsuccessful colony called "Clarendon," founded in 1665 on Cape Fear River. He was Governor of South Carolina from 1671 to 1674, and introduced the first slaves into that colony in 1671.

Yeadley, Sir George (1580?-1627), was an early immigrant to Virginia from England, and was appointed Deputy-Governor in 1616. He was displaced by Samuel Argall, but was appointed Governor in 1619, and convened the first representative assembly in the Western Hemisphere. He was succeeded by Sir Francis Wyatt in 1621, but again held office from 1626 till his death.

Yellow Bayou, La., a brief skirmish, May 18, 1864, during Banks' Red River campaign, between the rear-guard of Bailey's troops under Mower and a small body of Confederates led by Polignac. The Confederates were worsted.

Yellow Fever. This disease first appeared in North America in 1780, ravaging Boston during the summer of that year. It subsequently visited New York and Philadelphia, especially in 1793 and 1797, the latter city having suffered later than 1822. More recent and malignant appearances of the epidemic have occurred in the Southern and Gulf States, the worst being that of 1878.

Yellowstone Park. This tract was set apart by Congress in 1872 as a national park. It comprises about 3,312 square miles, which is half the area of Massachusetts, and is remarkable for its picturesqueness and natural curiosities, which include several geysers.

Yeo, Sir James L. (1782-1819), commanded the British forces on

Lake Ontario during the War of 1812. He captured Oswego in 1814. He was defeated in York Bay by Captain Chauncey.

York, Me., second town settled in the State. The place was chartered by Sir F. Gorges in 1641 as a borough, and in 1642 as a city by the name of Gorgeana. On February 5, 1692, it was attacked by Indians, over 160 inhabitants massacred and the town burned.

York (now Toronto), Ontario. An attack was planned by the Americans preparatory to an invasion of Canada. April 27, 1813, General Pike with 1,700 men and thirteen armed vessels effected a landing, and against a determined resistance fought his way to the town. The British, despairing of longer holding the place, blew up their powder magazine. By this fifty-two Americans were killed, 180 wounded, and the rest thrown into confusion. During the dismay caused by the explosion General Sheaffe, in command of the British, withdrew with the larger part of his army, after having destroyed some vessels on the stocks and a large amount of stores. The town was then surrendered by the civil authorities together with 290 regulars and militia, a war-vessel and a large quantity of naval and military stores. The Americans lost in killed and wounded 286, including General Pike himself, the British 149. The provincial government buildings were burned.

Young, Brigham (1801-1877), the chief exponent of Mormonism and polygamy, was a Vermonter by birth, and a mechanic in New York. He was converted to Mormonism in 1831, and became an intimate associate of Smith. Commencing to preach the next year, he soon removed to Kirtland, Ohio, was chosen elder in 1832 and apostle in 1835. Brigham Young was one of the founders of the Nauvoo settlement in 1840, and in 1844 he succeeded Smith. Owing to persecution he conducted an emigration in 1846, and passed the following winter among the Indians of Nebraska. Having in 1847 explored the Salt Lake valley, he returned and led his band to the new home in 1848. He became Governor of Deseret in 1849, and was appointed Governor of the Territory of Utah in 1851. The next year he announced the dogma of polygamy, and systematically defied the National Government. He submitted, however, to Johnston's expedition of 1857. He remained president of the Mormon Church until his death.

Young, Major G. D., in command of a body of militia 200 strong, captured the larger portion of a British detachment (Oct. 22, 1812), at St. Regis, an Indian village on the boundary line between the United

States and Canada. W. L. Marcy, then a lieutenant and afterwards Governor of New York, captured the British flag with his own hands.

Young, John (1802 ?-1852), represented New York in the U. S. Congress as a Whig from 1836 to 1837 and from 1841 to 1843. He was Governor of New York from 1847 to 1849, when he became Assistant U. S. Treasurer in New York City.

Young, John R., born in 1841, became connected with the *Philadelphia Press* in 1857 and was its war correspondent. He was afterwards editorial writer on the *New York Tribune* and also the *Herald*. He was Minister to China from 1882 to 1884. Became librarian of Congress 1897. Died 1899.

Young Men's Christian Association. This organization was first established in the United States at Boston in 1851, having originated in London in 1844. The present (1894) aggregate membership of the 1,438 American Associations is 245,809, and the net value of their property \$14,298,043.

Yorktown (October 19, 1781). On his arrival in Virginia in May, 1781, Cornwallis found himself in command of 5,000 veterans. Opposed to him was Lafayette with 3,000 men, mostly raw militia. Cornwallis burnt and harried southern Virginia, but was unable to bring Lafayette to battle. Lafayette was continually reinforced, and pursued but could not catch him, until on June 15 Cornwallis retreated to Richmond, and thence on the 20th toward the sea. In the first week of August, Cornwallis took his position at Yorktown with a garrison of 7,000 men. Lafayette watched him from Malvern Hill. Washington now conceived the bold scheme of leaving Clinton unguarded in New York and of striking at Cornwallis in the South. The French fleet of thirty-four sail and 20,000 men under De Grasse was expected daily, and on August 17 news came that it was headed for the Chesapeake. Without giving Clinton any clue to his movements, Washington shifted a body of 2,000 Continentals and 4,000 French from West Point to Yorktown. The march was one of 400 miles and was accomplished between August 19 and September 18. The French fleet had already arrived, and kept the enemy's fleet at bay. Cornwallis was completely hemmed in by 16,000 men and the fleet. Each day the lines grew closer and no help came from Clinton. On October 14, two British redoubts were taken by storm. Next day the British made a fruitless sortie, and on the 17th a white flag was displayed. The British became prisoners of war. Corn-

wallis was directed to give his sword to General Lincoln. He sent it by General O'Hara. The number of the British who surrendered was 7,247 soldiers and 840 seamen. This disaster utterly crippled the British forces in America and was considered by all parties the end of the war.

Yorktown, Siege of. This place in Virginia is famous not only for the siege it sustained by the Continental Army, and the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General Washington and Lafayette, Oct. 17, 1781, but also for sustaining another memorable siege conducted during the Civil War by General Fitz John Porter. Although the place was attacked by an immensely superior force all attempts to reduce it failed, and the Confederate General Magruder on May 3 (1862), describing his strategy, wrote : " With five thousand men exclusive of the garrison, we stopped and held in check more than one hundred thousand of the enemy. . . . I was amused when I saw McClellan, with his magnificent army, begin to break ground before miserable earthworks at Yorktown, defended by only eight thousand men."

Z.

Zalinski, Edmund L. G., born in 1849, came to America from Poland in 1853. He served with distinction on the staff of General Miles from 1864 to 1865. He perfected the pneumatic dynamite torpedo gun.

Zenger's Case, first real struggle of the colonial press for freedom of speech against the Government. This case laid the foundation of the liberty of the press in America. In 1735 John Peter Zenger, at that time editor and publisher of the *New York Weekly Journal*, which had been established as an organ of the popular cause against the colonial government, was brought to trial for the publication of "false, scandalous, malicious, seditious libels" against the royal government of the colony of New York. Every possible means was employed to secure Zenger's condemnation, but no jury could be found or compelled to return a verdict of guilty.

Zeno Brothers, Nicolo (1340?-1391?) and Antonio, were Venetian navigators who visited Greenland and Newfoundland about 1380 or 1390, and are said to have navigated the coast of North America as far south as Virginia. The accounts written by Zeno were partially destroyed and their authenticity was doubted. Subsequent researches have strengthened belief in their authenticity. Zeno's map of Greenland and the northern coast of North America shows considerable accuracy.

Zinzendorf, Nicholas L., Count (1700-1760), visited America from Saxony (1741-1743), and organized the Moravian Church in America. He conducted seven conventions, preached in the Lutheran and Reformed Churches, and organized churches.

Zogonyi, a Hungarian, commanding Frémont's body guard of one hundred and fifty horse, charged and routed 2,000 Confederates at Springfield, Mo., October 20, 1862.

Zollicoffer, Felix K. (1812-1862), was an editor of the *Columbia, Tenn., Observer* from 1834 to 1841. He became an editor of the *Nashville Banner* in 1841. He was Comptroller of Tennessee from 1844 to 1849, represented Tennessee in the U. S. Congress as a Whig from 1853 to 1859, and was an advocate of extreme Southern views. He entered the Confederate service as a brigadier-general, and was killed in the battle of Mill Spring, January 19th.

APPENDIX

Pettus, Edmund W., U. S. Senator from Alabama, was born in Limestone County, Ala., June 6, 1821. Was educated at the common schools, and being admitted to the bar in 1842 began practice at Gainesville, Ala. In 1844 he was elected District Attorney, but before completing his term volunteered for service in the Mexican war, and was made lieutenant. Returning from the war, he joined a party of neighbors in 1849 who made the overland trip to California, but he remained in the far West two years, and returning was elected Judge of the Seventh Circuit, in which position he served until 1858, when he resigned and went to Selma, Ala. At the breaking out of the Civil War he promptly enlisted in the Confederate army, and served as Major and Brigadier-General from 1861-1865. He resumed practice of his profession until 1897, when he was elected United States Senator.

Porto Rico, one of the West Indies, discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, November, 1493. The island is 108 miles long by 37 miles broad, comprises 3,530 square miles, and has a population of less than one million of people. The country is generally mountainous, and though the land is very productive much of it requires irrigating. The principal productions are coffee, sugar, tobacco and tropical fruits. Only one-fifth of the population is able to read and write. There are only 150 miles of railroad and 250 miles of good wagon roads in the island, and the people are usually very poor and superstitious. Conquest of the island was accomplished by Ponce de Leon in the beginning of the 16th century, and he established his capital at San Juan, where it still remains. Spain held control of the island until, as a result of the war of 1898, it was transferred to America by the Paris peace treaty of December 10th. Spanish rule had been so corrupt and oppressive that the Porto Ricans hailed with great joy and welcomed with open arms the American army, and gladly accepted the stars and stripes and acknowledged sovereignty of the United States. The people had long prayed for American intervention, for under the shield of this country they expected the wrongs of centuries to be redressed. The acquisition of Porto Rico was not followed by the immediate benefits the people had anticipated. Spain had tyrannized and impoverished the inhabitants by heavy taxation, but they enjoyed a free market with the mother country, and were permitted representation in the Cortes—sixteen full deputies and four senators, and twelve members in the Municipal Assembly. The new rule of America was to treat the Porto Ricans as foreigners, beyond the pale of the Constitution, and to

(406)

impose a customs tariff of 15 per cent. of the Dingley rate upon their products. Besides this discrimination, the people are denied representation, and are therefore subjects of the United States without a real constitutional status. This anomalous subject condition caused the Porto Ricans to change their sentiments of loyal regard for the United States to feelings of intense hatred of Americans, which showed itself at the 4th of July celebration in San Juan (1900), when not an American flag was raised in the city, while thousands of Spanish ensigns were flung to the breeze. Commissioners were appointed to revise the obnoxious old Spanish laws, but meantime the native magistrates are rigorously applying the drastic penalties against such Americans as fall under their authority.

Red Shirts, a political organization formed in North Carolina in June, 1900, to promote, principally by intimidation, the success of a proposed constitutional amendment disfranchising negroes, which was submitted to a vote of the people of the State August 2d. Great bitterness characterized the campaign, resulting in riots in which several persons were killed. The Red Shirts were particularly active in their hostility to opponents of the amendments, and so threatened the public peace at Smithfield that Governor Russell, on the night of August 1st, ordered the Raleigh Light Infantry to that place to suppress the Red Shirts. At the election of August 2d, a full State ticket was chosen and a Legislature to elect a Senator, but the greatest interest was shown in the disfranchisement amendment, the principal feature of which was the following:

"Section 4—Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language, and before he shall be entitled to vote he shall have paid on or before the first day of May of the year in which he proposes to vote his poll-tax for the previous year, as prescribed by Article V, Section 1, of the Constitution. But no male person who was, on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided and no lineal descendant of any such person shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications herein prescribed, provided he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1908."

The amendment was adopted by a large majority, but does not go into effect until July 1, 1902.

Regents of the White Shield, a political organization formed in Alabama, and which exists in several other Southern States, which has for its purpose the promotion of white supremacy in the South. It is similar to the Red Shirts of North Carolina, called into existence

by disturbances arising out of the exercise of the voting franchise by ignorant negroes, who, being in the majority in many localities, imposed intolerable conditions upon the white populations. Dr. O. I. Dozier, of Birmingham, Ala., is Supreme Commander of the order (1900).

Richardson, James Daniel, Democratic leader and Congressman from Tennessee, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., March 10, 1843, and was educated in his State, at Franklin College. He entered the Confederate service when eighteen years of age, and remained with the army four years. Upon his return to civil life he was elected to the Legislature and made Speaker of the House, 1871. In 1884 he was elected to Congress, and has served eight consecutive terms.

Ross, Betsy, maker of the first American flag, was born in Philadelphia, January 1, 1752. Her maiden name was Griscom, and her father, Samuel, a builder, assisted in the erection of Independence Hall. She married John Ross, an upholsterer, who, being a poor man, made his young wife a helper in the business. They moved into a house at 239 Arch street, which is still standing, and opened an upholstery shop on the first floor. Here her husband died, 1776, and Betsy continued the business alone. During a visit of Washington to the city he expressed a desire to have an American flag made according to a design which he had drawn. He was recommended to Betsy Ross, and thither the great general repaired, in the company of Robert Morris. His business being stated, General Washington drew from his pocket the rough pencil sketch of a flag, which showed thirteen stripes and a blue field with as many stars. The stars drawn by Washington had six points, noticing which Betsy suggested that they should have only five, and, to show how easy a thing it was to make a star of five points, she quickly folded a piece of paper and with a single clip of her scissors displayed a perfectly formed five-pointed star. Washington was so pleased with her ingenuity that he ordered her to make the sample flag, which upon completion was accepted by the committee and adopted by Congress, June 14, 1777. In the same year an order was drawn on the U. S. Treasury in favor of Betsy Ross for the sum of £14, 12s., 2d., for flags she made for the fleet in the Delaware River. Betsy Ross was married a second time to Captain Ashburn, and a third time to John Claypole.

Ryan, Patrick John, Archbishop, is a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, born February 20, 1831, and was educated at Carlow College. He was ordained a sub-deacon in Ireland, but came to America soon after and accepted the position of Professor of English Literature in the Carondelet (St. Louis) Theological Seminary. It was while in St. Louis that he was

ordained deacon and (1853) priest. He served at the Cathedral as rector, 1856, and acted as chaplain at the Gratiot Street (St. Louis) military prison during the Civil War. At the invitation of the Pope he delivered Lenten lectures, in English, in Rome, 1868. In 1872 he was consecrated titular bishop of Tricomia in Palestine, and made coadjutor bishop of St. Louis. He was promoted to archbishop 1883, and in 1884 was transferred to the See of Philadelphia. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of New York, and also from University of Pennsylvania. His best known literary works are: "What Catholics do Not Believe" and "The Causes of Modern Religious Skepticism."

Senators, Election of by Popular Vote. The House of Representatives, by a very large vote, May, 1900, recommended an amendment to our Federal Constitution providing that the two Senators allotted to each State shall be chosen by the people thereof instead of by the Legislature. A similar demand was made in the National Democratic platform, July 4, 1900. The question having become, therefore, a political issue, it is well to know what view of the matter was taken by the authors of our Federal organic law.

When the method of choosing the members of the Senate came up for debate in the Philadelphia Convention of 1787 James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, proposed that the Senators should be chosen not, indeed, directly by the people, but by electors chosen by the people. Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, replied: "The State Legislatures are more competent to make a judicious choice than the people at large. Without the existence and co-operation of the States a republican government cannot be supported over so great an extent of country. We know that the people of the States are strongly attached to their Constitutions. If you hold up a system of general government destructive of their constitutional rights they will oppose it. The only chance we have to support a general government is to graft it on the State Governments." Dickinson, of Delaware, supported by the smaller States, insisted upon the election of the members of the second branch (the Senate) by the State Legislatures, and the demand was accepted in the Committee of the Whole and subsequently affirmed in the Convention by all the States except Pennsylvania and Virginia. It is noteworthy that the opposition of the last-named State was based upon the belief that the election of Senators by the State Legislatures would involve an equal representation of the States in the Senate or second branch of the Federal Assembly. Such equal representation Virginia long and strenuously opposed. It was at an early stage of the proceedings at Philadelphia that the demand of the smaller States that their delegates in the Senate or second branch of the Federal Assem-

bly should be chosen by the State Legislatures was formally conceded by a large majority. No attempt was afterward made to recede from the position. Had such an attempt been made successfully the proposed Constitution would never have been adopted by the smaller States. They considered the election of Senators by the State Legislatures essential to their permanent retention of the right of equal representation in the Senate; for, they argued, Senators representing directly vast populations would, sooner or later, insist upon proportionate weight in the second branch of the Federal Assembly. So long, on the other hand, as Senators, being chosen by State Legislatures, simply represent their State in its corporate capacity, the authority of a Senator's mandate would remain unaffected by the number of inhabitants in his Commonwealth.

Smith, Charles Emory, was born in Connecticut, 1842. Took up journalism after the close of the Civil War, and in 1880 became editor of the *Philadelphia Press*. In 1889 he was appointed Minister to Russia, and in 1898 President McKinley conferred upon him the portfolio of Postmaster-General.

Socialism. The following definition of Socialism is given by R. T. Ely: "Socialism is that contemplated system of industrial society which proposes the abolition of private property in the great material instruments of production and the substitution therefor of collective property, and that advocates the collective management of production, together with the distribution of social income by society, and of private property in the larger proportion of this social income." That is, Socialism would abolish private property and individual effort and substitute coöperative action and common property.

Stars and Stripes. The earliest mention of the Stars and Stripes as Washington's coat-of-arms was by Lawrence Washington, Worshipful Mayor of Northampton, England, 1532. In 1540 he placed it upon the porch of his manor-house. Again they appear (the Stars and Stripes) on the tomb of "Anne, hys wyf," 1564. At the old English Church, at Brington, the tombs of Washington's ancestors are marked by memorial brass plates bearing the arms of the family, which consisted of a shield that bore the Stars and Stripes. In the records of the Archæological Society of England, the highest authority on ancient churches and heraldic matters, it is stated that in the red and white bars, the stars of his shield and the raven issuant from its crest (borne later by General Washington), the framers of the U. S. Constitution got their idea of our national emblem. When Sir John Washington, great-grandfather of our hero, came

to the New World to be rid of the "Protector" (1657), the family shield was not forgotten. Settling in Virginia, Sir John established the American line of Washingtons. In due time George Washington came to bear this emblem about his person. Its design was blazoned upon the panels of his carriage. Two watch-seals and a book-mark bore the same red bars, five pointed stars, and a raven issuant (heraldic) "on the rise" from the ducal coronet. The commissions of some officers in the Army of Independence bore this seal. From this embryo flag the transition was easy to the one made by Betsy Ross under the supervision of Washington, and subsequently adopted by Congress. The first resemblance to a National Standard dates from the results of Benjamin Franklin and Messrs. Harrison and Lynch. They were chosen by Congress as a committee to create a National Flag. They adopted the "King's colors" as a union, reunited with thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, showing "that although the colonies united for defence against England's tyranny, they still acknowledged her sovereignty." This flag was first hoisted by General Washington, January 2, 1776, at his headquarters at Cambridge, Mass. It received a salute of thirteen guns and thirteen cheers. It was known as the "Flag of the Union," or the "Cambridge Flag." It consisted of a combination of the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew in the upper corner of a blue field, bordered by the thirteen stripes, representing the union of the thirteen colonies. Its composition was the blending of the colony flags, all of which, with one exception, bore one or more of the three chosen colors—red, white and blue. In New England, the *Pine Tree Flag*, usually shown in the upper inner square of the British Union, quartered by a red cross on a blue or white field, predominated. In the South the figure of the coiled rattlesnake appeared frequently on their flags, with the motto: "*Don't tread on me.*" The pine tree flag was borne by the earliest armed vessels sent out by General Washington from Massachusetts ports. The pine tree was selected as the fitting type of the sturdy people of New England. Colonel Joseph Reed, military secretary to Washington, writes the General: "Please fix upon some particular color for a flag, and a signal by which our vessels may know one another. What do you think of a flag with a white ground, a tree in the middle, the motto: 'Appeal to Heaven?' This is the flag of our floating batteries." As our first naval flag it is worthy of mention. In Trumbull's celebrated picture of the battle of Bunker Hill it appears that General Putnam had placed upon the old red flag, in place of the British Union, the flag of the Massachusetts cruisers, a white field with a green pine tree in its centre. But the best authorities agree that the first flag hoisted at Bunker Hill was red. It meant defiance; it was the colonists' reply to the king's speech. When Putnam's men marched forth that starlit night from

Boston and the surrounding country toward the dark heights of Bunker Hill, to defy the British legions, they chose the red flag, to signify their intentions. Shortly before this a crimson flag had been presented to General Putnam, bearing this motto on one side: "An Appeal to Heaven," and on the reverse side "*Qui Transtulit, Sustinet*"—"He who transplanted will sustain us." Soon after the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, the Connecticut troops bore this motto on their colonial banners when they assisted in driving the British out of Boston. The first vessel over which the Union flag floated was the frigate Alfred, whose gallant commander was the famous Paul Jones. He it was also who first hoisted the yellow sheet displaying the coiled rattlesnake, and the motto: "Don't tread on me." His unparalleled exploits and success under this yellow flag won for it the distinction of the "Paul Jones Flag."

16 to 1. By the much used term 16 to 1 is meant the ratio between gold and silver as laid down by the Mint Act of 1834. By that act sixteen ounces of silver were made the equal in value to one ounce of gold. At the market value (bullion) of the two metals in 1900 the ratio was about 33 to 1.

Tillman, Benjamin Ryan, U. S. Senator from South Carolina. Born in Edgefield Co., S. C., August 11, 1847. He received an academic education, but remained on his farm, following agricultural pursuits until 1864, when he joined the Confederate army. He was stricken with a severe illness soon after, from which he lost the sight of one eye and was an invalid for two years. He afterwards returned to agriculture, and became active in promoting industrial education. An effective speaker, he entered politics, and was elected Governor of South Carolina in 1890, and U. S. Senator in 1895. He founded two of the largest mechanical and agricultural colleges in the South, and is author of the dispensary system of selling liquor under State control. In 1896 he was a national delegate, and made his power felt in the convention that nominated Cleveland, whose administration he bitterly denounced in the Senate. He was also prominent in the convention that nominated Bryan in 1900.

Towne, Charles A., nominee of the Populist party for Vice-President with Bryan, was born in Oakland county, Michigan, November 21, 1858. He received an academic education, and after studying law for three years at Ann Arbor went to Duluth, Minn., where he began practice. He served one term in Congress as a Republican, 1895-1897, but became a convert to free silver and dissented from the St. Louis platform of his party, and became Chairman of the Silver Republican National Committee. His sym-

pathies became so strong for Populistic doctrines that the party nominated him for Vice-President with W. J. Bryan at their convention held in Sioux Falls, S. D., May 9, 1900, but he resigned in favor of Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic nominee, and became an enthusiastic supporter of Bryan and the Democratic policies.

Wolcott, Roger, was born in Boston, July 13, 1847. He graduated from Harvard in 1870, being orator of his class, and at once entered upon the study of law, graduating from the Harvard Law School in 1874. He served as a member of the Boston Common Council, 1877-1879, and in 1882-1884 sat in the House of Representatives. In 1892 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and upon the death of Governor Greenhalge, March, 1896, became chief executive of the State. In the following year (1897) he was elected Governor, a position he was holding when, in July, 1900, General William F. Draper resigned his post of Minister to Italy, to which Mr. Wolcott was immediately appointed by President McKinley.

Woolley, John G., the Prohibition candidate for President 1900, was born in Collinsville, Ohio, February 15, 1850. He graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, 1871, and taking up the profession of law was admitted to the bar 1873. He moved to Paris, Illinois, where he became city attorney, and in 1881 was prosecuting attorney of Minneapolis. Afterwards he removed to New York, and after practicing awhile he entered the lecture field, in which he had great success. During this time he also wrote extensively, and published such interesting books as "Seed," "Sower," "Civilization by Faith," "The Christian Citizen," etc. He purchased *The Chicago Lever* and *The New Voice*, which he has conducted successfully in the interest of prohibition and Christianity, of which he has long been a sturdy champion.

WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PRINCIPAL BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION AND THE WAR OF 1812.

PLACE OF BATTLE.	DATE.	COMMANDERS.		American Number engaged.	English Number engaged.	American Casualties.	English Casualties.
		American.	English.				
Augusta, Ga.....	June 1-4, 1781...	Major Eggleston...	Colonel Brown...	2,000	1,200	28 k. & w.	52 k. & w.
Bennington, Vt.....	Aug. 15-16, 1777	General Stark...	Colonel Baum...	500	400	200 k. & w.	200 k. & w. & p.
Blockstock, S. C.....	Nov. 20, 1780...	Sumter...	Tarleton...	8,300	5,000	Surrendered.	800 k. w. & p.
Bladensburg.....	August 24, 1814	Winder...	Ross...	2,400	3,000	300 k. & w. & p.	400 k.
Benis Heights, N. Y.....	Sept. 19, 1777...	Gates...	Burkoyne...	11,000	20,000	300 k. & w. & p.	400 k.
Brandywine, Pa.....	Sept. 11, 1777...	Washington...	Howe...	10,000	20,000	300 k. & w. & p.	400 k.
Brooklyn, L. I.....	Aug. 26, 1776...	General Greene...	General Howe...	8,000	4,500	450 k. & w.	1,060 p.
Bunker Hill.....	June 17, 1776...	British Evacuate...	City and Harbor...	400	400	10 k. & w.	22 k. & w.
Bunker Hill (Ft. Moultrie)	June 28, 1778...	General Warren...	General Howe...	4,000	1,500	10 k. & w.	5 k. & w.
Chemung, N. Y.....	August 29, 1779	Moultrie...	General Clinton...	8,700	9,000	70 k. & w.	200 k. & w.
Charleston, S. C.....	May 12, 1780...	Lincoln...	Clinton...	8,000	2,200	68 k. w. & p.	100 k. & w.
Campden, S. C.....	August 19, 1780	General Gates...	General Cornwallis...	940	1,100	200 k. & w.	100 k. & w.
Cowpens, S. C.....	Jan. 17, 1781...	General Mifflin...	Cornwallis...	1,500	2,000	100 k. & w.	100 k. & w.
Chrysler's Field.....	Nov. 11, 1813...	Boyl...	Morrison...	2,500	13,000	150 k. & w.	Unknown.
Chippewa.....	July 5, 1814...	Brown...	Rail...	400	8,500	150 k. & w.	150 k.
Detroit.....	August 19, 1812...	Hull...	Brook...	700	1,000	150 k. w. & m.	150 k.
Edinaw Springs, S. C.....	Sept. 8, 1781...	General Greene...	Lord Rawdon...	1,000	1,500	300 k. & w.	82 k. & w.
Fort Washington, N. Y.....	Nov. 16, 1778...	Colonel Magaw...	General Howe...	1,200	2,000	800 k. w. & p.	1,000 k. & w.
Fort Schuyler.....	August 6, 1777...	General Herkimer...	Gen. St. Leger...	2,500	5,000	75 k. & w.	84 k.
Fort Mifflin, Pa.....	Nov. 16, 1777...	Major Thayer...	General Howe...	400	8,500	150 k. & w.	150 k.
Fishing Creek.....	August 18, 1780...	Sumter...	Tarleton...	1,000	1,500	300 k. & w.	82 k. & w.
Frenchtown.....	May-June, 1781...	General Greene...	Colonel Kruger...	1,200	2,000	800 k. w. & p.	1,000 k. & w.
Fort Mifflin.....	Jan. 20, 1813...	Winchester...	Proctor...	2,500	5,000	75 k. & w.	84 k.
Fort Mifflin.....	May 5, 1813...	Clay...	Vincent...	2,500	5,000	75 k. & w.	84 k.
Fort Mifflin.....	May 27, 1813...	Dearborn...	Drummond...	2,500	5,000	75 k. & w.	84 k.
Fort Erie (assault).....	Aug. 16, 1814...	Galt...	Drummond...	2,500	5,000	75 k. & w.	84 k.
Fort McHenry, Balto.....	Sept. 8, 1814...	Armistead...	Cochrane...	2,500	5,000	75 k. & w.	84 k.

Fort Bower.....	Sept. 15, 1814.....	Lawrence.....	Nicholls.....	120	Mixed.....	8 k. & w.....	.....
Fort Erie (sortie).....	Sept. 17, 1814.....	Brown.....	Drummond.....	2,500	3,000	300 k. & w.....	.....
Germantown, Pa.....	Oct. 4, 1777.....	Gen. Washington.....	Howe.....	11,000	15,000	132 k. 521 w. 400 p.....	100 k. 400 w.....
Guilford C. H., N. C.....	March 15, 1781.....	General Greene.....	Cornwallis.....	4,400	2,400	1,300 k. & w.....	288 k. & w.....
Hamlet Plains, N. Y.....	Sept. 16, 1776.....	Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 k. 94 w.....
Hobart's Hill, N. C.....	Aug. 18, 1780.....	Sumter.....	.....	700	3,500	.....	150 k.....
Hobart's Hill, Va.....	April 25, 1791.....	Cambell.....	.....	1,200	900	266 k. w. & m.....	.....
King's Mountain, S. C.....	Oct. 7, 1780.....	General Greene.....	.....	900	1,700	50 k. 24 w.....	65 k. 180 w. 20 p.....
Lexington, Concord.....	April 19, 1775.....	Colonel Barrett.....	Colonel Smith.....	4,000	2,000	150 k. & w.....	.....
La Colle Mine.....	March 30, 1814.....	Wilkinson.....	.....	3,500	5,000	.....	.....
Lundy's Lane.....	July 20, 1814.....	Brown.....	Drummond.....	12,000	11,000	67 k. 160 w.....	300 k. 300 w. 100 p.....
Monmouth, N. J.....	June 28, 1778.....	Washington.....	Sir Henry Clinton.....	600	900	.....	.....
Maguaga.....	Aug. 9, 1812.....	Miller.....	.....	3,000	2,500	240 k. w. & p.....	.....
Nine miles from N. O.....	Dec. 23, 1814.....	Jackson.....	Keane.....	6,000	12,000	71 k. w. & p.....	.....
New Orleans.....	Jan. 8, 1815.....	Jackson.....	Fakenham.....	3,000	1,800	100 k. 300 p.....	.....
Princeton, N. J.....	Jan. 3, 1777.....	Washington.....	Colonel Mawhood.....	3,000	12,000	.....	.....
Plattsburg.....	Sept. 11, 1814.....	Macomb.....	.....	900	1,200	160 k. & w.....	20 k. & w.....
Quebec Hill, R. I.....	Dec. 6-31, 1775.....	Schuyler.....	McLellan & Carlton.....	5,000	5,000	30 k. 132 w. 440 m.....	20 k. & w.....
Quaker Hill, N. Y.....	Aug. 20, 1778.....	Stullman.....	.....	1,200	2,500	99 k. 900 w.....	5,791 p.....
Saratoga.....	Oct. 3, 1812.....	Van Rensselaer.....	.....	8,000	9,000	.....	.....
Stillwater, Saratoga.....	Oct. 7, 1777.....	Gates.....	Burgoyne.....	900	2,000	100 k. 453 p.....	.....
Savannah, Ga.....	Dec. 29, 1778.....	Robert Howe.....	.....	800	2,000	146 k. & w. 155 m.....	63 k. 543 p.....
Stony Ferry, S. C.....	Jan. 9, 1779.....	Laurens.....	Colonel Maitland.....	1,500	900	15 k. 83 w.....	.....
Stony Point, N. Y.....	June 29, 1779.....	General Lincoln.....	.....	3,000	5,000	13 k. 53 w.....	60 k.....
Springfield, N. J.....	July 16, 1779.....	Gen. Washington.....	Clinton.....	4,500	9,000	100 k. & w.....	86 k. 100 p.....
Stockett's Harbor.....	Oct. 9, 1779.....	Lincoln.....	.....	1,000	1,000	2 k. 2 frozen.....	48 p.....
Ticonderoga.....	June 29, 1780.....	General Greene.....	Gen. Kuyperhausen.....	3,000	5,000	80 k. & w.....	222 k. & w.....
Trenton, N. J.....	May 20, 1813.....	Brown.....	Prevoost.....	1,000	9,000	300 k. & w.....	300 k. & w.....
Thames, Canada.....	Dec. 23, 1776.....	Col. Ethan Allen.....	.....	400	2,000	113 k. 150 w. 53 p.....	35 k. 50 p.....
Wilmington, Pa.....	Oct. 5, 1813.....	Washington.....	Caplain Delaplace.....	2,400	10,000	.....	.....
White Plains, N. Y.....	July 3, 1778.....	Harrison.....	.....	2,000	20,000	.....	.....
Waxhaw, S. C.....	Oct. 28, 1776.....	Colonel Z. Butler.....	Proctor.....	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
Yorktown, Va.....	May 29, 1781.....	Washington.....	John Butler.....	1,000	2,000	.....	.....
Yorktown, Va.....	Oct. 27, 1814.....	Col. Abr. Buford.....	Howe.....	400	1,400	.....	.....
York, Toronto.....	Oct. 16-19, 1781.....	Capitol burned by.....	Tarleton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	April 27, 1813.....	Washington.....	Rose.....	10,000	7,500	300 k. & w.....	7,500 k. w. m. & p.....
.....	.....	Pike.....	Cornwallis.....	1,700	1,500	300 k. w. & m.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Scheafe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—The British sent 134,000 soldiers and sailors to this war, to which number 20,000 Hessians and 10,000 Indians were added, making a total of about 164,000 in all arms of the British service engaged against the Americans. This force the Continentals met with a badly organized army, poorly weaponed, numbering about 230,000, which was supplemented by a militia of 50,000, and a flotilla of battleships furnished by France.

NAVAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NAVY OF THE REVOLUTION.

In December, 1775, Congress passed an Act ordering the building of thirteen vessels, three of 24 guns, five of 28, five of 32, with Ezekiel Hopkins as Commander-in-Chief, as follows:

NAME.	No. of Guns.	HISTORY.
Hancock	32	Captured by the British in 1777.
Congress	28	Destroyed in the Hudson River to avoid capture in 1777, never having been to sea.
Montgomery	28	Destroyed in the Hudson River to avoid capture in 1777, never having been to sea.
Delaware	24	Captured in the Delaware River, 1777.
Randolph	32	Blown up in action with the British ship Yarmouth, 64 guns, in 1778.
Washington	32	Destroyed in the Delaware by the British before getting to sea, in 1778.
Eringham	28	Destroyed in the Delaware by the British before getting to sea, in 1778.
Raleigh	32	Captured by the British in 1778.
Virginia	28	Captured by the British in 1778, off the capes of Delaware, before getting to sea.
Warren	32	Burned in the Penobscot River in 1779, to prevent falling into the enemy's hands.
Providence	28	Seized by the British at the capture of Charleston, S. C., in 1780.
Boston	24	Seized by the British at the capture of Charleston, S. C., in 1780.
Trumbull	28	Captured by the British ship Watt, in 1781.

Owing to the superiority of England on the sea, and the great difficulties with which Congress had to struggle during the war, it was impossible to give any great attention to our naval armament; but, notwithstanding this, the waters swarmed with American privateers, and many hundreds of British merchantmen were captured. Probably the most daring naval exploit during the war was fought off the coast of Scotland, September 23, 1779, between the *Bon Homme Richard*, of 40 guns, Paul Jones, commander, and the *Serapis*, a British frigate of 44 guns, Captain Pearson. The *Serapis* surrendered, with a loss of 150. Jones lost 300 in killed and wounded, and while his ship was sinking transferred his crew to the *Serapis*.

The navy was disbanded at the close of the war, the few remaining vessels were sold. In addition to the "thirteen" vessels above named, about ten other vessels, ranging from 24 guns down to 10, were purchased and fitted out as cruisers while the others were building.

1799—Frigate *Constitution* captured the French frigate *L'Insurgente*.

1803—Frigate *Philadelphia* captured by the Tripolitans.

1804—Commodore Decatur destroyed the frigate *Philadelphia*.

NAVAL BATTLES, WAR OF 1812.

DATE.	WHERE FOUGHT.	AMERICAN VESSELS AND COM- MANDERS.	BRITISH VESSELS AND COM- MANDERS.
1812, Aug. 13.....	Off Newfoundland.....	Frigate Essex, Porter*.....	Sloop Alert, Laughtarne
Aug. 19.....	Off Massachusetts.....	Frigate Constitution, Hull*.....	Frigate Guerriere, Dacres.
Oct. 18.....	Off North Carolina.....	Sloop Wasp, Jones†.....	Frigate Frolic, Whitneyates.†
Oct. 25.....	Near Canary Islands.....	Frigate United States, Decatur*.....	Frigate Macedonian, Carden.
Dec. 29.....	Off San Salvador.....	Frigate Constitution, Bainbridge*.....	Frigate Java, Lambert.
1813, Feb. 24.....	Off Demerara.....	Sloop Hornet, Lawrence*.....	Frigate Peacock, Peake.
June 1.....	Massachusetts Bay.....	Frigate Chesapeake, Lawrence.....	Frigate Shannon, Broke.*
Aug. 14.....	British Channel.....	Brigantine Argus, Allen.....	Sloop Pelican, Maples.*
Sept. 4.....	Off Coast of Madine.....	Brigantine Enterprise, Burrows*.....	Brig Boxer, Blythe.
Sept. 10.....	Lake Erie.....	9 vessels, 54 guns, Perry*.....	6 vessels, 63 guns, Barclay.
Oct. 5.....	Lake Ontario.....	Commodore Chancey.....	captures British flotilla.
1814, Mar. 28.....	Harbor of Valparaiso.....	Frigate Essex, Porter.....	Brig Phoebe, Hillyar.*
April 20.....	Off Coast of Florida.....	Sloop Frolic.....	Sloop Cherub, Tucker.
April 29.....	Near British Channel.....	Sloop Peacock, Warrington*.....	Brigantine Orpheus.
June 28.....	Stonington, Ct.	Sloop Wasp, Blakely*.....	Brig Epervier, Wales.
Sept. 1.....	Near Africa.....	British fleet attack the	Sloop Reindeer, Manners.
Sept. 11.....	Lake Champlain.....	Sloop Wasp, Blakely*.....	town : are repulsed.
Sept. 15.....	Mobile Bay.....	14 vessels, 86 guns, McDonough*.....	Sloop Avon, Arbuthnot.
Sept. 9.....	Lake Borgue.....	Fort Boyer, Major Lawrence*.....	17 vessels, 95 guns, Downie.
1815, Jan. 15.....	Off New Jersey.....	66 gunboats, Jones.....	4 ships, 90 guns, Col. Nicholas.
Feb. 20.....	Off Island of Madeira.....	Frigate President, Decatur.....	40 barges, Lockyer.*
Mar. 23.....	Off Brazil.....	Frigate Constitution, Stewart*.....	Squadron, Hayes.*
		Sloop Hornet, Biddle*.....	Ship Cyane, Falcon.
			Ship Levant, Douglas.
			Brig Penquin, Dickenson.

* Indicates the victorious party. † Afterward captured, with her prize, by the Poictiers, a British frigate of 74 guns.
The British vessels captured during the war of 1812 were 1,750, the American, 1,688 ;

PRINCIPAL BATTLES OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

THE AMERICANS WERE VICTORIOUS IN EVERY CONFLICT.

PLACE OF BATTLE	DATE	COMMANDER.		AMERICAN.		MEXICAN.		REMARKS.	
		AMERICAN.	MEXICAN.	ENGAGED.	CASUALTIES.	ENGAGED.	CASUALTIES.		
Bracile	Dec. 25, 1846.....	Doullhan	Ponce de Leon	500	.....	1,200	.....	
Buena Vista.....	Feb. 23, 1847.....	Taylor	Santa Anna.....	4,700	.....	17,000	.....	
Cerro Gordo.....	April 18, 1847.....	Scott	Santa Anna.....	8,500	.....	12,000	.....	
Chapultepec.....	Sept. 13, 1847.....	Scott	Bravo.....	7,200	.....	25,000	.....	
Contreras.....	Aug. 20, 1847.....	Scott	Valencia.....	4,000	.....	7,000	.....	
Churubusco.....	Oct. 9, 1847.....	Scott	Santa Anna.....	8,000	.....	25,000	.....	
Huamantla.....	Sept. 14, 1847.....	Lane	Santa Anna.....	500	.....	1,000	.....	
Moline del Rey.....	Sept. 8, 1847.....	North	Alvarez.....	6,000	.....	14,000	.....	
Monterey.....	Sept. 24, 1846.....	Taylor	Ampudia.....	8,500	.....	10,000	.....	
Palo Alto.....	May 8, 1846.....	Taylor	Arisa.....	2,800	.....	6,000	.....	
Resaca de la Palma.....	May 9, 1846.....	Taylor	Arisa.....	2,000	.....	6,000	.....	
Sacramento.....	Feb. 28, 1847.....	Doullhan.....	Trina.....	900	.....	4,000	.....	
Vera Cruz.....	March 27, 1847.....	Scott.....	Morales.....	12,000	.....	6,000	.....	

The only naval engagements of importance during the war with Mexico was the bombardment of Vera Cruz, by Commodore Conner, which lasted four days, and the bombardment of Monterey, Commodore Sloat, both cities being forced to surrender.

PRINCIPAL ENGAGEMENTS OF THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-65.

PLACE OF BATTLE	DATE	COMMANDER.		CASUALTIES.		REMARKS.
		UNION.	CONFEDERATE.	UNION.	CONFEDERATE.	
Antietam, Md.	Sept. 17, 1862.....	McClellan.....	Lee.....	2108 k, 9549 w, 783 m	1066 k, 9109 w, 1708 m	Brig.-Gen. Mansfield killed.
Atlanta, Ga.	July 22, 1864.....	Sherman.....	Hood.....	4988 k, 24827 w, 4706 m	8117 k, 18988 w, 12983 m	McPherson, Union, killed.
Averyboro, N. C.	March 16, 1865.....	"	Johnston.....	74 k, 774 w.....	106 k, 640 w, 217 m.	.....

Bell's Bluff or Leesburg, Va.	Sept. 21, 1861	Baker	Evans	k. 220 w. 265 m. 500.	k. 35 w. 117 m. 2	Col. Baker killed.
Bentonville, N. C.	March 19, 1865	Sherman	Johnson	k. & w. 1356	k. 209 w. 1604 m. 673	
Bull Run, Va.	July 21, 1861	McDowell	Beauregard	k. & w. 1492	k. 105 w. 519 m. 12	
Big Bethel, Va.	June 10, 1861	Price	Magruder	Not reported	k. 18 w. 53 m. 5	
Baton Rouge, La.	August 5, 1862	Williams	Brecken'ge	k. & w. 383	k. 81 w. 313 m. 453	Gen. Williams killed.
Big Black River, Miss.	May 16, 1863	Graut	Pemberton	k. 89 w. 237 m. 3	Not reported	17 cannon captured.
Beverly Ford, or Brandy Station, Va.	June 9, 1863	Buford	Stuart	k. & w. 865	k. 50 w. 280 m. 184	
Baltimore, Mo.	Nov. 7	Graut	Polk	k. w. & m. 501	k. 105 w. 419 m. 117	
Bolton, Miss.	July 5, 1863	McDowell	Johnson	k. 52 w. 359 m. 160	k. 136 w. 847 m. 445	Part of Jackson's campaign.
Bristoe Station	Aug. 27, 1862	Pope	Lee	k. 1747 w. 8432 m. 4263	k. 1148 w. 7627 m. 89	
24 Bull Run or Manassas, Va.	Aug. 30, 1862	Warren	Hill	k. & w. 516	k. 136 w. 797 m. 445	Gen. Rhodes killed. Skirmish.
Bristow, Va.	Oct. 14, 1863	Sheridan	Early	k. 644 w. 3490 m. 1391	k. 320 w. 1540 m. 050	
Cedar Creek, Va.	Sept. 19, 1864	Roseraus	Bragg	k. w. & m. 1135	k. w. & m. 15891	
Chickamauga, Ga.	Sept. 19-20, 1863	Graut	Lee	k. 753 w. 4713 m. 350	k. 301 w. 2180 m. 4166	
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Nov. 23-25, 1863	Graut	Price	k. 1844 w. 9077 m. 1816	No report	
Cold Harbor, Va.	June 1, 1864	Sigel	Lee	k. 31 w. 16	No report	
Carthage, Mo.	July 5, 1861	McClellan	Lee	k. & w. 2381	k. 223 w. 1060 m. 31	Skirmish.
Chickahominy, Va.	June 26, 1862	Banks	Lee	k. w. & m. 2441	k. 380 w. 1018	Gens. Kearney and Stephens killed.
Cedar Mountain, Va.	Sept. 1, 1862	Pore	Pemberton	k. w. & m. 17287	k. 1665 w. 9991 m. 2018	[See Second Manassas.
Champion Hills, Miss.	May 12, 1863	Graut	Lee	k. 355 w. 1841 m. 324	k. 505 w. 2150 m. 2583	Gen. Jackson killed.
Chancellorsville, Va.	May 2-3, 1863	Hooker	Van Dorn	k. 13 w. 20 m. 69	k. & w. 100	Gen. Hackleman killed.
Corinth, Miss.	Oct. 3-6, 1862	Hurlbut	Beauregard	k. w. & m. 625	k. 56 w. 352 m. 47	
Cheat Mountain, W. Va.	Sept. 12-14, 1861	Halleck	Lee	..... 2800 k. w. & m.	..... 309 k. 1921 w.	Frazier surrendered.
Cross Keys, Va.	June 8, 1862	Reynolds	Lee	k. w. & m. 2832	k. 66 w. 1534 m. 13,829	Fort surrendered after bombardment. No losses.
Cumberland Gap, Tenn.	Sept. 9, 1863	Fremont	Johnson	k. w. & m. 4384	723 k. w. & m.	Federals driven back. Lost 1,222 prisoners.
Deep Bottom, Va.	Aug. 15-18, 1864	Burnside	Lee	k. & w. 5739	k. & w. 8000	
Dallas or New Hope, Ga.	May 25-28, 1864	Graut	Longstreet	k. 20 w. 12	k. 100 w. 400	
Fort Henry, Tenn.	Feb. 8, 1862	Sherman	Tilghman	k. w. & m. 2832	k. 60 w. 80	Surrendered.
Fort Donelson, Tenn.	Feb. 16, 1862	Graut	Beckner	k. w. & m. 4384	k. 506 w. 4068 m. 651	Federals lost 2,075 prisoners.
Fair Oaks, Va.	May 31, 1862	McClellan	Johnson	k. & w. 5739	No report	
Fort Donelson, Tenn.	June 1, 1862	Harding	Wheeler	k. w. & m. 528	k. 36 w. 140 m. 5	See Drewry's Bluff.
Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post, Ark.	Feb. 15, 1863	McClellan	Churchill	k. 189 w. 1033 m. 104	k. 30 w. 210 m. 996	Gen. Gordon killed.
Fredericksburg, Va.	Jun. 11, 1863	McClellan	Lee	k. 210 w. 1099 m. 40	k. 1750 w. 3800 m. 702	
Fort Wagner, S. C.	Dec. 13, 1862	Burnside	Lee	k. w. & m. 12,653		
Fort Darling, S. C.	May 2, 1863	Sedgwick	Longstreet	k. w. & m. 2000		
Fisher's Hill, Va.	July 18-19, 1863	Gilmore	Beauregard	k. w. & m. 1515		
Franklin, Tenn.	May 12-15, 1864	Buller	Early	k. w. & m. 528		
	Oct. 21, 1864	Sheridan	Hood	k. 189 w. 1033 m. 104		
	Nov. 30, 1864	Schofield				

PRINCIPAL ENGAGEMENTS OF THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-65.

PLACE OF BATTLE.	DATE.	COMMANDERS.		CASUALTIES.		REMARKS.
		UNION.	CONFEDERATE.	UNION.	CONFEDERATE.	
Fort Fisher, S. C.	Jan. 15, 1864.	Terry	Lee	k. 184 w. 749 m. 22	—	Fort and 72 guns captured.
Five Forks, Va.	April 1, 1865.	Sheridan	Lee	Not reported.	p. 300.	Lee's artillery captured. Appomattox campaign.
Fort Blakely, Mobile.	April 11, 1865.	Canby	Taylor	k. 894 w. 3107 m. 2836	k. 189 w. 371 m. 24.	Partial report.
Gaines' Mill, Va.	June 27, 1862.	Porter	Lee	k. 64 w. 100 m. 200	k. & w. 110	Gen. Johnson captured.
Gallatin, Tenn.	Aug. 22, 1862.	Johnson	Morgan	k. 3772 w. 14497 m. 5434	k. 2562 w. 12709 m. 5150	
Gettysburg, Pa.	July 1-2-5, 1863.	Meade	Lee	14,467	k. 1481 w. 7627 m. 89	
Groveton, Manassas, Va.	Aug. 21, 1862.	Hooker	Jackson	k. 80 w. 120	—	Col. Miles killed. Confederates captured 11,688 pris.
Harper's Ferry, Va.	Sept. 15, 1862.	Miles	Hill	—	—	
Hanover C. H., Va. see Mechanicsville	—	—	—	—	—	
Helena, Ark.	May 29, 1862.	Morrell	Branch	—	—	
Hatcher's Run, Va.	July 4, 1863.	Prentiss	Marmaduke	k. 239	k. 173 w. 646 m. 772	Gen. Marmaduke and Cabell captured.
Island No. 10 in Miss. R.	Oct. 27, 1862.	Grant	Lee	k. 156 w. 1047	1902	
Tuka, Miss.	April 10, 1862.	Foote	MacKall	—	k. 17 pris. 6,300.	
Ironton, Mo.	Sept. 19, 20, 1862.	Rosecrans	Price	k. 141 w. 613 m. 36	k. 86 w. 408 m. 199	
Jackson, Miss.	Sept. 26, 1864.	Ewing	Price	k. 9 w. 60	No report.	
Kingsdon, N. C.	May 12, 1863.	Grant	Johnston	1122	k. 71 w. 504 m. 765	
Kennesaw, Ga.	Feb. 27, 1865.	Schofield	Bragg	k. & w. 300	k. 182 w. 768 m. 192	Confederate General Polk killed.
Knoxville, Tenn., including Ft. Saunders	June 27, 1864.	Sherman	Johnston	2578	522	
Kettle Run, Va.	Dec. 4, 1862.	Burnside	Longstreet	687	k. 198 w. 850 m. 1296	
Lexington, Mo.	Aug. 27, 1862.	Hooker	Ewell	—	—	See Manassas.
La Grange, Ark.	Aug. 20, 1861.	Mulligan	Price	k. 39 w. 120 m. 1024	k. 25 w. 75	Federals lost 1,024 pris.
Locust Grove, Va.	May 1, 1863.	DeHull	Price	k. 3 w. 8 m. 30	No report.	
Milford, Mo.	Nov. 27-30, 1863.	Meade	Lee	k. 2 w. 8 m. 30	No report.	
Mill Spring, Ky.	Dec. 18, 1861.	J. C. Davis	Zollicoffer	k. 2 w. 17	prisoners 1300	Gen. Zollicoffer killed.
Milliken's Bend, Miss.	Jan. 19, 1862.	Thomas	Lee	k. 40 w. 207 m. 15	k. 125 w. 309 m. 96	
Missionary Ridge, Tenn.	July 1, 1862.	McGlellan	McCulloch	1,000 k. & w.	k. 377 w. 1746 m. 39	
Monocacy, Md.	June 6, 1863.	Hooker	Bragg	see Chattanooga	—	See Vicksburg
Monocacy, Md.	Dec. 25, 1863.	Waller	Taylor	No report.	k. & w. 2000	Confederates captured 21 pieces
Monocacy, Md.	April 8-9, 1864.	Banks	Early	k. 125 w. 603 m. 568	No report.	artillery and 8,000 prisoners.
New Bern, N. C.	July 9, 1864.	Farragut	Page	k. 130 w. 88	No report, pris. 1756	
New Bern, N. C.	Aug. 6-20, 1864.	Farragut	Branch	k. 91 w. 466	k. 64 w. 101 m. 413	
New Bern, N. C.	March 14, 1862.	Burnside	—	—	—	

Place	Date	General	Statistics
Nashville, Tenn.	Dec. 15, 1864	Thomas	Hood
Pikeville, Ky.	Nov. 8, 1861	Nelson	No report
Pea Ridge, Ark.	March 8, 1862	Curtis	k. 6, w. 8
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.	April 6-7, 1862	Grant	k. 203, w. 390, m. 201
Port Royal, S. C.	Nov. 7, 1861	Dupont	k. w. & m. 1300
Port Republic, Va.	June 9, 1862	Shields	No report
Perryville, Ky.	Oct. 8, 1862	Buell	k. 3, w. 23
Prairie Grove, Ark.	Dec. 7, 1862	Blunt	k. 78, w. 534, m. 4
Fort Hudson	May 24, 1863	Banks	k. 510, w. 2635, m. 251
Pacheco, Ky.	March 26, 1864	Gardner	k. 164, w. 817, m. 1
Palm Beach, N. C.	April 17, 20, 1864	Forrest	k. 176, w. 623, pris. 5300
Petersburg, Va.	June 15, to Dec. 31, 1864	Wessells	k. 14, w. 46
Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	July 20, 1864	Grant	k. w. and m., 2834
Riot in Baltimore	April 19, 1861	Sherman	Reports not complete
Roanoke Island, N. C.	Feb. 8, 1862	6 Reg. Mass.	k. & w. 9719
Richmond, Ky.	Aug. 29-30, 1862	Burriside	k. 4, w. 30
Ringgold, Ga.	Nov. 27, 1863	Mason	k. 23, w. 214, m. 13
Rosacea, Ga.	May 13-15, 1864	Hooker	k. 206, w. 844, p. 4528
Rich Mountain, W. Va.	July 12, 1861	Sherman	No circumstantial reports
So. Mountain, Md.	Sept. 14, 1862	McClellan	k. 612, w. 2147
Stone River, (Murfreesboro) Tenn.	Jan. 1, 1863	Hooker	k. 12, w. 49
Suffolk, Va.	May 1, 1863	Rosecrans	k. 1730, w. 7802, m. 3717
Shelbyville, Tenn.	June 26, 1863	Nixon	k. 41, w. 223, m. 2
Shiloh, Tenn.	April 6-7, 1862	Rosecrans	No report
Spotsylvania, Va.	May 7-12, 1864	Grant	k. 1723, w. 8012, m. 957
Six Mile House, Va.	Aug. 19, 1864	Grant	k. w. and m. 4051
Selma, Ala.	April 2, 1865	Warren	No report
Surrender of Lee	April 12, 1865	Wilson	k. 212, w. 1155, m. 3176
Vicksburg camp'n, Miss.	Dec. 27-29, 1862	Appomattox	28231 surrendered
"	July 4, 1863	Sherman	k. 1514, w. 7395, m. 453
"	May 18-23, 1863	Grant	k. 1290, w. 3574, p. 29491
Waynesboro, Va.	March 2, 1865	Sheridan	City surrendered
Weldon, Va.	June 22-23, 1864	Grant	No report
Wilderness	May 5-7, 1864	Grant	k. 604, w. 2494, m. 2217
Wilmington, N. C.	Feb. 20-22, 1865	Schofield	k. 5397, w. 21463, m. 10677
Wilson's Creek, Mo.	Aug. 10, 1861	Lyon	loss 11400
Winchester, Va.	March 11, 1862	Price	k. 223, w. 721, m. 291
Williamsburg, Va.	May 5, 1862	Shields	k. 38, w. 155, m. 71
Winchester, Va.	July 12, 1864	Kearney	k. 39, w. 172, m. 8
"	May 14, 1863	Sheridan	k. 298, w. 976, m. 297
"	June 14, 1863	Milroy	k. 47, w. 219, m. 3
"	"	"	loss 4448

These statistics are authentic, being secured from Official Reports of the generals commanding the armies engaged, by General Marcus J. Wright, of the War Department, Washington, D. C.

THE CIVIL WAR OF 1861-65.

NUMBER OF MEN IN THE UNION ARMY FURNISHED BY EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, FROM APRIL 15, 1861, TO CLOSE OF WAR.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Number of Men Furnished.	Aggregate Reduced to a Three Years' Standing.	STATES AND TERRITORIES	Number of Men Furnished.	Aggregate Reduced to a Three Years' Standing.
Alabama.....	2,556	1,611	New York.....	448,850	392,270
Arkansas.....	8,289	7,536	North Carolina.....	8,156	8,156
California.....	15,725	15,725	Ohio.....	813,180	240,514
Colorado.....	4,903	3,697	Oregon.....	1,810	1,773
Connecticut.....	55,864	50,523	Pennsylvania.....	237,938	265,517
Delaware.....	12,264	10,322	Rhode Island.....	23,266	17,868
Florida.....	1,290	1,290	South Carolina.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	259,092	.....	Tennessee.....	31,092	26,364
Illinois.....	196,368	214,133	Texas.....	1,965	1,683
Indiana.....	76,242	133,576	Vermont.....	83,268	29,068
Iowa.....	20,149	68,630	Virginia.....	32,068	27,714
Kansas.....	73,760	70,892	West Virginia.....	91,327	79,260
Kentucky.....	5,224	70,892	Wisconsin.....	206	206
Louisiana.....	70,107	4,684	Dakota.....	16,534	1,508
Maine.....	46,638	56,776	District of Columbia.....	8,480	3,580
Maryland.....	146,730	41,275	Indian Territory.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	87,364	124,104	Montana.....	6,561	4,482
Michigan.....	24,020	80,111	New Mexico.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	845	19,683	Utah.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	109,111	86,530	Washington.....	964	964
Missouri.....	3,157	2,175	U. S. Army.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	1,080	1,080	U. S. Volunteers.....	99,857	99,484
New Hampshire.....	83,857	30,849	U. S. Colored Troops*.....	2,778,304	2,820,869
New Jersey.....	76,814	57,908	Total.....	.....	.....

* Colored troops organized at various stations in the states in rebellion, embracing all not specifically credited to states, and which cannot be so assigned.

The number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States, during the war of 1861-65, according to a statement prepared by the Adjutant-General's office, was as follows: Killed in battle, 67,058; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 199,720; other causes, such as accidents, murder, Confederate prisons, etc., 40,184; total died, 349,944; total deserted, 199,105. Number of soldiers in the Confederate service who died of wounds or disease (partial statement), 133,921. Deserted (partial statement), 104,428. Number of United States troops captured during the war, 212,608; Confederate troops captured, 476,169. Number of United States troops paroled on the field, 16,481; Confederate troops paroled on the field, 248,669. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 22,570; Confederate troops who died while prisoners, 30,152.

TOTAL NUMBER OF TROOPS CALLED INTO SERVICE FROM THE NORTHERN STATES DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

DATE OF PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.	Number Called for.	Period of Service.	Number Obtained.	DATE OF PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.	Number Called for.	Period of Service.	Number Obtained.
April 15, 1861.....	75,000	3 months.	98,326	October 17, 1863.....	800,000	2 years.	874,807
May 3, 1861.....	82,749	8 years.	714,231	February 1, 1864.....	200,000	8 years.	284,021
July 22 and 25, 1861.....	500,000	3 months.	15,007	March 14, 1864.....	200,000	100 days.	83,662
May and June, 1862.....	800,000	3 years.	431,968	April 23, 1864.....	55,000	1.2 8 years.	984,882
July 2, 1862.....	800,000	9 months.	87,588	July 18, 1864.....	800,000	1.2 8 years.	204,568
August 4, 1862.....	100,000	6 months.	16,361	December 19, 1864.....	2,942,748		2,690,401
June 15, 1863.....				Total.....			

WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Statement of the number of United States troops engaged.

WAR.	From	To	Regulars.	Militia and Volunteers.	Total.
Apache, Navajo and Utah War.....	1849.....	1855.....	1,500	1,061	2,561
Aroostook disturbance.....	1858.....	1859.....	.....	1,500	1,500
Black Hawk Indian War.....	April 21, 1831.....	Sept. 31, 1832.....	1,339	8,126	6,465
Cherokee disturbance or removal.....	1836.....	1837.....	.....	9,494	9,494
Civil War.....	1861.....	1865.....	.....	13,181	2,772,408
Creek Indian War.....	July 27, 1813.....	August 9, 1814.....	600	13,781	13,781
Creek Indian War of disturbance.....	May 6, 1836.....	Sept. 30, 1837.....	935	12,483	13,418
Florida Indian War.....	Dec. 23, 1835.....	August 14, 1843.....	11,169	29,933	41,122
Northwestern Indian Wars.....	Sept. 19, 1790.....	August 3, 1795.....	.....	8,983	8,983
Philippine War.....	Feb. 4, 1899.....	1900.....	10,000	55,000	65,000
Seminole Indian War.....	Nov. 30, 1817.....	Oct. 21, 1818.....	1,000	6,911	7,911
Seminole Indian War.....	1856.....	1858.....	.....	3,687	3,687
Spanish-American War.....	April 21, 1898.....	August 12, 1898.....	20,000	160,000	180,000
War with France.....	July 9, 1798.....	Sept. 30, 1800.....	.....	4,598	4,598
War of 1812 with Great Britain.....	June 18, 1812.....	Feb. 17, 1815.....	85,000	471,622	556,622
War with Mexico.....	April 24, 1846.....	July 4, 1848.....	30,954	73,776	104,730
War of the Revolution.....	April 19, 1775.....	April 11, 1783.....	130,711	164,080	294,791
War with Tripoli.....	June 10, 1801.....	June 4, 1806.....	.....	.....	8,380

* Naval forces engaged.

PRINCIPAL NAVAL BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

1862, Feb.	6—Fort Henry, Tenn., captured by Commodore Foote.
Feb.	8—Roanoke Island, N. C., captured by Commodore Goldsborough and Gen. Burnside.
Feb.	16—Fort Donelson, Tenn., combined forces of Gen. Grant and Com. Foote.
Mar.	8—Confederate ram Merrimac "sinks" U. S. frigates Cumberland and Congress, Hampton Roads, Va.
Mar.	9—Federal monitor disables the Merrimac.
April	6—Pittsburgh Landing.
April	8—Capture of Island No. 10.
April	11—Fort Pulaski, Ga., captured by land and naval forces.
April	24—Forts Jackson, St. Phillip, and New Orleans.
May	13—Natches, Miss., captured by Admiral Farragut.
July	1—Malvern Hill.
1863, Jan.	11—Fort Hindman, Ark., Admiral Porter.
Jan.	11—U. S. steamer Hatteras sunk by Confederate Alabama.
Jan.	17—Monitor Weehawken captures Confederate ram Atlanta.
May	18—Vicksburg, Miss., Admiral Porter.
July	8—Port Hudson, Miss., captured.
July	8—Natches, Miss.
1864, June	19—U. S. steamer Kearsarge "sinks the Alabama" off Cherbourg, Franco.
Aug.	5—Mobile, Ala., Admiral Farragut.
1865, Jan.	15—Fort Fisher, N. C., captured by Gen. Terry and Commodore Porter.

During the Civil War the Federal Navy was increased in two years to over 400 vessels, the greater part of which were used in blockading Southern ports; notwithstanding their vigilance and effectiveness, many Confederate cruisers managed to escape the blockade and a large number of Northern merchant vessels.

FEDERAL VESSELS CAPTURED OR DESTROYED BY CONFEDERATE "CRUISERS."

Ships.....	80	Steamboats.....	4
Brigs.....	46	Gunboats.....	2
Barks.....	84	Cutler.....	1
Schooners.....	67	Tug.....	1

VESSELS CAPTURED OR DESTROYED FOR VIOLATION OF THE BLOCKADE, OR IN BATTLE, FROM MAY, 1861, TO MAY, 1865.

Schooners.....	735	Propellers.....	4
Sloops.....	155	Pilot Boats.....	2
Steamers.....	262	Boats.....	8
Barks.....	27	Yachts.....	2
Brigs.....	80	Tugs.....	3
Ships.....	13	Barkentine.....	1
Ironclads and Rams.....	16	Pungy.....	1
Brigantines.....	2	Miscellaneous.....	86
Gunboats.....	8		

STATEMENT OF CASUALTIES IN THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

In Part VI of the Final Report of the Provost-Marshal-General of the Army, General James B. Fry, to the Secretary of War, dated March 17, 1864, appear the following statement of casualties in the Federal military forces during the Civil War :

CAUSES.	REGULARS.			WHITE VOLUNTEERS.			COLORED TROOPS.			AGGREGATE.		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
Killed.....	157	1,890	2,047	8,845	54,056	62,901	124	1,790	1,914	8,626	57,796	61,363
Died of wounds.....	88	2,749	2,837	1,595	22,095	23,690	46	1,087	1,088	1,641	33,182	34,778
Died of disease.....	.....	.....	.....	2,141	152,013	154,154	90	26,211	26,301	2,814	180,973	183,287
Accidentally killed.....	.....	.....	.....	12	294	306	.....	.....	.....	12	294	306
Executed by sentence.....	1	1	2	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Missing in action.....	88	1,296	1,384	72	4,086	4,158	18	1,275	1,293	.....	6,626	6,749
Honorably discharged.....	.....	1,201	1,203	10,805	159,764	170,569	427	2,878	2,805	11,284	163,848	174,577
Discharged for disability.....	2	5,089	5,091	8,068	209,102	212,160	166	6,889	7,055	8,226	221,080	234,308
Dishonorably discharged.....	.....	275	275	186	2,023	2,209	18	191	209	204	2,469	2,698
Dismissed.....	122	.....	122	2,143	2,143	2,143	158	.....	158	2,428	.....	2,428
Cashiered.....	6	.....	6	252	.....	252	16	.....	16	274	.....	274
Resigned.....	890	.....	890	21,090	.....	21,090	801	.....	801	22,281	.....	22,281
Deserted.....	5	16,360	16,365	187	170,029	170,216	24	12,440	12,464	216	198,829	199,045
Total of casualties.....	800	28,831	29,631	44,866	788,467	828,353	1,888	52,211	54,099	47,574	864,509	912,086

In this table men who were mustered out at expiration of their term of service or at the close of the war are not included.

The foregoing statement gives the loss by death among

White officers and men, in which are included the officers of the colored troops, as they were almost without exception white.

Colored men..... 250,897
 Total..... 29,083
 279,786

LENGTH AND COST OF AMERICAN WARS.

	LENGTH.	COST.
1. War of the Revolution.....	7 years—1775—1782	\$125,193,708
2. Indian War in Ohio Territory.....	1790	
2. War with the Barbary States.....	1803—1804	
4. Tecumseh Indian War.....	1811	
5. War with Great Britain.....	3 years—1812—1815	197,150,000
6. Algerine War.....	1815	
7. First Seminole War.....	1817	
8. Black Hawk War.....	1832	
9. Second Seminole War.....	1845	
10. Mexican War	2 years—1846—1848	66,000,000
11. Mormon War.....	1856	
12. Civil War	4 years—1861—1865	6,500,000,000
12. Spanish-American War.....	115 days—1898	150,000,000

INDIAN WARS.

1676. King Philip's War.
 1704. Deerfield, Massachusetts, burned.
 1709. Haverhill, Massachusetts, burned. Capture and escape of Mrs. Hannah Dustan.
 1713. The Tuscaroras expelled from North Carolina.
 1755. Braddock defeated by the French and Indians.
 1763. Conspiracy of Pontiac.
 1778. Massacre of Wyoming.
 1794. Treaty with the Six Nations.
 1804. Treaty with the Delaware.
 1813. } War with the Creeks in Florida.
 1814. }
 1817. } War with the Seminoles.
 1832. } War with Black Hawk. Stillman's defeat on Rock River.
 1835. }
 1842. } War with the Seminoles.
 1857. Capture of Osceola.
 1855. Defeat of the Rogue River Indians.
 1856. War with the Indians in Oregon and Washington Territories.
 1862. Indian War and massacres in Minnesota.
 1864. (Nov. 29). "Chivington's massacre" near Fort Lyon; over 500 Indians, men, women and children put to the sword.
 1873. (April 2). General Canby and Rev. E. Thomas, peace commissioners, treacherously slain by the Modocs.
 1873. (Oct. 13). Execution of the Modoc murderers of Messrs. Canby and Thomas—Captain Jack, Schonkin, Boston Charley, and Black Jim.
 1876. (June 25). The command of General Custer defeated by the Indians on Big Horn River, and General Custer and his entire force of 313 cavalrymen slain.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—THE ARMY.

1898	OUR LOSSES.	
	Killed	Wounded
Bombardment of Cienfuegos, May 11.....	1	11
Bombardment of San Juan, May 12.....	1	7
Guantanamo, June 11—20.....	6	16
Bombardment of Santiago, June 22.....	1	9
Santiago Campaign, June 21—July 17.....	260	1241
Porto Rico Campaign, July 25—28.....	3	40
The Reduction of Manila, August 13.....	17	106

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—THE NAVY.

1898, May 1	In Manila Bay, Philippine Islands.	<i>American Vessels</i> .—Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Boston, Concord, Petrel.	<i>Spanish Vessels</i> .—Reina Cristina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, General Lezo, Marquis de Puerto Cano, Velasco, Isla de Mindanao, Sandoval, Jose Garcia, Leyte, and torpedo boat Barcelona.	<i>American Commander</i> .—Geo. Dewey.	<i>Spanish Commander</i> .—Admiral Montijo.
<i>Results</i>	<i>American Casualties</i> .—Seven men slightly injured. No damage to ships.	<i>Spanish Casualties</i> .—All ships destroyed, 450 men killed and wounded.			
July 3, 1898	Before Santiago.	<i>American Vessels</i> .—Brooklyn, Texas, Oregon, Iowa, Gloucester.	<i>Spanish Vessels</i> .—Almirante Oquendo, Cristobal Colon, Yacaya, Infanta Maria Teresa, and torpedo boats Pluton and Furor.	<i>American Commander</i> .—Wheeler Schley.	<i>Spanish Commander</i> .—Admiral Cervera.
<i>Results</i>	<i>American Casualties</i> .—One man killed. Brooklyn struck thirteen times. Texas once, but neither badly damaged.	<i>Spanish Casualties</i> .—All ships destroyed, more than 600 men killed and wounded and rest surrendered.			

The total number of vessels captured from Spain during the war of 1898 were 58.

PRINCIPAL VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Name.	Class.	Construction begun.	Displacement.	Speed in knots.	Horse-power.	Cost.	Main Battery.	Secondary Battery.
Iowa.....	B. S.	1893	11,410	16.	11,000	\$3,010,000	4 12-in. 8 8-in.	20 6-pounders rapid-fire, 4 1-pounders, 4 Gatlinga.
Indiana.....	B. S.	1891	10,298	15.60	9,738	\$3,020,000	4 13-in. 8 8-in.	20 6-pounders rapid fire, 6 1-pounders, 4 Gatlinga.
Massachusetts.....	B. S.	1891	10,298	15.	9,000	\$3,020,000	4 6-in. 4 13-in. 8 8-in.	20 6-pounders rapid fire, 6 1-pounders, 4 Gatlinga.
Oregon.....	B. S.	1891	10,298	15.	9,000	\$3,180,000	4 6-in. 4 13-in. 8 8-in.	20 6-pounders rapid fire, 6 1-pounders, 4 Gatlinga.
Kearney.....	B. S.	1896	11,525	16.	10,000	\$3,150,000	4 6-in. 4 13-in.	14 8-inch rapid fire, 20 6-pounders, 6 1-pounders, 4 Gatlinga, 1 field gun.
Alabama.....	B. S.	1896	11,000	16.	10,000	\$2,760,000	4 13-in. 14 6-in.	16 6-pounders, 4 1-pounders, 4 Gatlinga, 1 field gun.
Kentucky.....	B. S.	1896	11,525	16.	10,000	\$3,150,000	4 13-in. 4 8-in.	14 8-inch, 20 6-pounders, 6 1-pounders, 4 Gatlinga, 1 field gun.
Illinois.....	B. S.	1896	11,000	16.	10,000	\$2,750,000	4 13-in. 14 6-in.	16 6-pounders, 4 1-pounders, 4 Gatlinga, 1 field gun.
Wisconsin.....	B. S.	1896	11,000	16.	10,000	\$2,750,000	4 13-in. 14 6-in.	16 6-pounders, 4 1-pounders, 4 Gatlinga, 1 field gun.
Ohio.....	B. S.	1898	12,800	18.	16,000	\$3,500,000	14 6-in. 14 6-in.	20 8-pounders, 8 magazine guns.
Missouri.....	B. S.	1898	12,800	18.	16,000	\$3,500,000	14 6-in. 14 6-in.	20 8-pounders, 8 magazine guns.
Maine.....	B. S.	1899	12,800	18.	16,000	\$3,500,000	14 6-in. 14 6-in.	20 8-pounders, 8 magazine guns.
Brooklyn.....	A. S.	1898	9,271	20.	16,000	\$2,985,000	16 6-in. 12 5-in. 6 8-in.	12 6-pounders, 4 1-pounders, 4 Gatlinga.
New York.....	A. S.	1890	8,200	21.	17,401	\$2,985,000	12 4-in. 12 4-in.	8 6-pounders, 4 1-pounders, 4 Gatlinga.

* Building

Name.	Class.	Construct'n	Displace- ment.	Speed in knots.	Horse- power.	Cost.	Main Battery.	Secondary Battery.
DOUBLE-TURRET MONITORS.								
Amphitrite .....	.....	1874	3,990	12	1,600	\$3,178,000	4 10-in. 2 4-in.	2 6-pounders, 2 8-pounders, 2 H. R. C., 2 1-pounders.
Puritan .....	.....	1875	6,060	12.5	3,700	3,178,000	4 12-in. 2 4-in.	6 6-pounders, 4 Gatlings, 2 H. R. C.
Monterey .....	.....	1889	4,084	13.5	5,244	1,628,950	2 12-in. 2 10-in.	6 6-pounders, 2 Gatlings, 4 1-pounders.
Manitowish .....	.....	1874	3,990	10.5	1,428	3,178,000	4 10-in.	2 6-pounders, 2 8-pounders, 2 1-pounders
Monadnock .....	.....	1874	3,990	14.5	3,000	3,178,000	4 10-in. 2 4-in.	2 6-pounders, 2 8-pounders, 2 H. R. C., 2 1-pounders.
Terror .....	.....	1874	3,999	12	1,600	3,178,000	4 10-in.	2 6-pounders, 2 8-pounders, 2 Gatlings, 2 H. R. C.
Arkansas .....	.....	1889	2,700	12	1,500	1,500,000	4 12-in. 4 4-in.	3 6-pounders, 4 1-pounders.
Connecticut .....	.....	1889	2,700	12	1,500	1,500,000	4 4-in.	5 6-pounders, 4 1-pounders.
Florida .....	....	1889	2,700	12	1,500	1,500,000	4 4-in.	5 6-pounders, 1 1-pounder.
Wyoming .....	.....	1889	2,700	12	1,500	1,500,000	4 4-in.	5 6-pounders, 4 1-pounders.
Baltimore	P. C.	1887	4,413	21	10,000	1,825,000	4 8-in. 6 6-in.	4 6-pounders, 2 8-pounders, 2 6-pounders, 2 Gatlings, 4 H. R. C.
Atlanta	P. C.	1883	3,000	15.5	4,080	617,000	2 8-in. 2 H. R. C.	2 6-pounders, 4 8-pounders, 4 1-pounders, 2 Gatlings.
Albany	P. C.	1896	3,500	17.5	5,000	1,500,000	6 6-in.	27 4.7 inch, 4 6-pounders.
New Orleans	P. C.	1896	3,500	17.5	5,000	1,500,000	6 6-in.	27 4.7 inch, 4 6-pounders.
Pope	P. C.	1892	1,800	16	3,700	1,000,000	4 5-in.	10 6-pounders.
Buffalo	P. C.	1891	2,600	16.5	3,700	1,200,000	4 6-in.	6 4-inch, 6 8-inch.
Charleston	P. C.	1887	3,730	13	6,660	1,017,000	2 8-in. 6 6-in.	4 6-pounders, 2 8-pounders, 2 1-pounders, 4 H. R. C.

PRINCIPAL VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY—CONTINUED.

Name.	Class.	Construct'n begun.	Displacement.	Speed in knots.	Horse-power.	Cost.	Main Battery.	Secondary Battery.
Minneapolis.....	P. C.	1891	7,375	23.5	20,862	\$2,600,000	1 8-in. 2 6-in. 8 4-in.	12 6-pounders, 4 1-pounders, 4 Gatlings.
Columbia.....	P. C.	1890	7,375	22.8	18,589	2,725,000	2 6-in. 8 4-in.	12 6-pounders, 4 1-pounders, 4 Gatlings.
Chicago.....	P. C.	1883	4,500	15.	5,084	889,000	1 8-in. 4 8-in. 8 6-in.	9 6-pounders, 4 1-pounders, 2 Gatlings, 1 H. R. G.
Cincinnati.....	P. C.	1890	3,213	19.	10,000	1,100,000	2 6-in. 10 5-in.	8 6-pounders, 2 1-pounders, 2 Gatlings.
Newark.....	P. C.	1883	4,098	19.	8,869	1,248,000	1 6-in. 12 6-in.	4 6-pounders, 4 3-pounders, 4 Gatlings, 4 H. R. G.
Olympia.....	P. C.	1891	5,870	21.5	17,313	1,796,000	4 8-in. 10 5-in.	14 6-pounders, 6 1-pounders, 4 Gatlings.
Raleigh.....	P. C.	1889	3,213	19.	10,000	1,100,000	10 5-in. 1 6-in.	8 6-pounders, 4 1-pounders, 2 Gatlings.
Philadelphia.....	P. C.	1888	4,324	19.5	8,815	1,360,000	12 6-in.	4 6-pounders, 4 2-pounders, 4 Gatlings, 4 H. R. G.
San Francisco.....	P. C.	1883	4,098	19.5	9,913	1,428,000	12 6-in.	4 6-pounders, 4 3-pounders, 2 1-pounders, 4 Gatlings, 8 H. R. G.

In addition to the principal vessels above described, the United States Navy comprises 24 torpedo-boat building and 9 in service, and 16 torpedo-boat destroyers under construction; four cruisers, the "Albatross," "Albatross," "Albatross," and "Albatross"; 15 gunboats, 13 single-turret monitors, 1 dynamite cruiser, 1 ram, 1 second class battleship, the "Texas," and nearly one hundred special and old naval vessels, a greater part of which, however, are hardly serviceable, except as training ships.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

- 986. Herjulfson, first white man to see the New World.
- 1001. Lief Erickson landed on the New England Coast.
- 1002. Thorwald brought a company to America.
- 1007. Thorfinn explored the coast from Massachusetts to Virginia.
- 1275. Marco Polo made a voyage to China.
- 1347. Norsemen made a settlement in what is now Rhode Island.
- 1356. Sir John Mandeville declared the earth to be a sphere.
- 1435. Christopher Columbus born.
- 1492. Columbus discovered the West Indies.
- 1497. North America continent discovered by the Cabots.
- 1497-98. Americus Vesputius landed in South America.
- 1512. Florida visited by Ponce de Leon.
- 1513. Pacific Ocean seen by Balboa.
- 1521. Cortez captured Montezuma.
- 1534. Jacques Cartier on coast of Labrador.
- 1535. Cartier founded Montreal.
- 1539. Ferdinand de Soto landed in Florida.
- 1602. James I ascended the throne.
Gosnold discovered Cape Cod.
- 1606. London Company chartered.
- 1607. Settlement at Jamestown, Va.
- 1608. Quebec founded by Champlain.
Captain John Smith in Virginia.
- 1609. Henry Hudson explored the Hudson River.
- 1616. Pocohontas at the English Court.
- 1620. Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.
- 1621. Massasoit visited Plymouth.
- 1623. Dutch settled on Manhattan Island.
- 1636. Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
- 1643. First Confederation of the Colonies.
- 1661. Quakers released by the king's letter.

- 1664. New Amsterdam taken by the English and named New York.
- 1673. Marquette and Joliet discovered the Mississippi.
- 1675. King Philip's War.
- 1682. Pennsylvania founded by William Penn.
Robert La Salle descended the Mississippi, and was killed in Texas.
- 1688. Witchcraft in New England.
- 1706. Deerfield and Haverhill sacked by Indians.
- 1732. George Washington born, February 22.
- 1733. Oglethorpe settled in Georgia.
- 1749. Slave trade encouraged by Parliament.
- 1752. Franklin proved lightning to be electricity.
- 1754. French and English war began.
Washington's surrender at Fort Necessity.
- 1755. Braddock's defeat.
- 1759. Wolfe captured Quebec. Death of Wolfe.
- 1764. Eve of the Revolution.
- 1675. Stamp Act passed by Parliament.
- 1766. Stamp Act repealed.
- 1768. Arkwright invented the spinning jenny.
- 1770. Boston ladies pledged themselves not to drink tea.
- 1773. Destruction of tea at Boston.
- 1774. First Congress met at Philadelphia.
Boston closed as a port of landing.
- 1775. Battles of Lexington and Concord, April 19.
- 1775. Allen and Arnold captured Fort Ticonderoga, May 10.
English ships of war anchored in Boston harbor.
Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.
Washington took command of the army.
- 1776. Boston evacuated by the British, March 17.
Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress, July 4.
Battle of Long Island.
Washington crossed the Delaware.
Washington victorious at Trenton, December 26.
- 1777. British defeated at Princeton.
Lafayette joined the American army.
Howe landed near Philadelphia, August 25; entered the city, September 26.

- 1777. Battle of Germantown, October 4.
Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga, October 17.
Washington at Valley Forge.
- 1780. Capture of Major Andre.
- 1781. A French fleet joined the Americans.
Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown.
- 1783. Peace concluded.
- 1787. Constitutional convention at Philadelphia.
Constitution adopted September 17.
- 1789. Washington inaugurated April 30.
- 1792. Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin.
- 1797. John Adams, President.
- 1801. Thomas Jefferson, President.
- 1806. Ports of Europe closed to American vessels.
Right of search.
- 1809. Abraham Lincoln born, February 12.
- 1812. War with England.
Louisiana admitted to the Union.
- 1813. The Shannon captured the Chesapeake.
- 1814. British troops entered Washington and burned the public buildings.
Peace agreed upon at Ghent, December 24.
- 1815. Battle of New Orleans, January 8.
- 1820. The Missouri Compromise.
- 1826. Deaths of Adams and Jefferson, July 4.
Lafayette visited the United States.
- 1831. William Lloyd Garrison born.
- 1832. Lovejoy killed at Alton, Ill.
- 1836. Independence of Texas.
- 1840. Province of Canada formed.
- 1845. Texas admitted to the Union.
- 1846. Beginning of Mexican War.
- 1849. Gold found in California.
- 1853. The Missouri Compromise repealed.
- 1859. John Brown in Kansas and Virginia.
- 1860. Abraham Lincoln elected President.
Secession of South Carolina.
- 1861. Lincoln inaugurated President.

1861. Jefferson Davis chosen President of the Southern Confederacy.
Attack on Fort Sumter, April 12, 13.
Bloodshed in Baltimore, April 19.
1861. Virginia seceded, April 23.
Battle of Bull Run, July 21.
McClellan, commander-in-chief of the Federal army, July 22.
Robert E. Lee, commander-in-chief of the Confederate army.
1862. McClellan's failure on the Peninsula.
Engagement of the Monitor and the Virginia.
Capture of Port Royal.
Capture of New Orleans, April 25.
Battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg.
1863. Emancipation Proclamation.
Siege of Vicksburg.
Battle of Chancellorsville.
Death of "Stonewall" Jackson.
Battle of Gettysburg.
1864. General Grant made commander-in-chief. He crossed the Rapidan, May 3.
Siege of Petersburg.
Sherman's march to the sea.
Battle of Winchester.
1865. Thirteenth Amendment adopted.
Freedmen's Bureau established.
Capture of Richmond.
Surrender of General Lee, April 9.
Assassination of Lincoln, April 14.
Union armies mustered out.
1866. Atlantic cable laid.
1867. National cemeteries established.
Dominion of Canada formed.
Alaska purchased from Russia.
1868. The Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment adopted, defining who shall be citizens, and disqualifying for office those who engaged in rebellion against the government.
1869. The Union Pacific Railroad completed.
1870. The Fifteenth Amendment adopted, giving the right to vote to negroes.

- 1871. The burning of Chicago; \$200,000,000 lost and 200 lives.
- 1872. Modoc Indian War.
- 1873. Great financial panic, known as black Friday.
- 1876. Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.
- 1877. Greatest railroad strike in history.
- 1881. President Garfield shot July 2, died September 19.
- 1886. The Haymarket riot in Chicago.
Charleston earthquake. Half the city laid in ruins.
- 1887. Celebration of the centennial of the adoption of the Constitution.
- 1889. Great hurricane at Apia, Samoa Islands.
- 1893. Exposition at Chicago, celebrating the quadricentennial of
America's discovery.
- 1895. Beginning of the last Cuban Revolution.
- 1898. Destruction, by an explosion, of the battleship Maine.
War between Spain and the United States begun April 21.
Acquisition, by treaty, of Porto Rico and the Philippines.
Annexation of Hawaii.
- 1899. War begun between the United States and Filipinos.
Great hurricane in Porto Rico August 8.
- 1900. Adoption of the Currency Bill, placing the United States upon a
gold basis.
Civil Government established in Porto Rico May 1.
Commissioners appointed to establish civil government in the
Philippines. Began their labors July 1.
President McKinley re-elected President November 6.
Final session of Fifty-sixth Congress opened December 3.
- 1901. Congressional apportionment bill passed January 11.
President signed army reorganization bill February 2.
Congress celebrated inauguration of John Marshall as Chief Jus-
tice of the United States Supreme Court February 4.
Congress counted the electoral vote February 13.
President McKinley's second inauguration March 4.
President McKinley reappoints his former Cabinet March 5.
Death of ex-President Harrison March 13.
General Funston captured Aguinaldo March 23.
Southern Educational Convention opened April 18.
Commission from Cuban Constitutional Convention visited Wash-
ington April 24.
President McKinley and Cabinet start on visit to South and West
April 29.
Opening of Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo May 1.
American army withdrew from Peking May 5.

**PRESIDENTS, VICE-PRESIDENTS, AND CANDIDATES FOR
THESE OFFICES, AND THE CABINET OFFICERS, FROM THE
ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION TO THE PRESENT TIME.**

1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Va.

Thomas Jefferson, Sec. State.
S. Osgood, }
T. Pickering, } Post Gen.

JOHN ADAMS, Mass.

Alexander Hamilton, Sec. Treas.
Henry Knox, Sec. War.
Edmund Randolph, Att. Gen.

1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Va., F. JOHN ADAMS, Mass., F.

George Clinton, N. Y., R. Thos. Jefferson, Va., R. Aaron Burr, N. Y., R.

Thomas Jefferson, }
E. Randolph, } Sec. State.
T. Pickering, }
E. Randolph, }
W. Bradford, } Att. Gen.
C. Lee, }

Alexander Hamilton, }
O. Wolcott, } Sec. Treas.
Henry Knox, }
T. Pickering, } Sec. War.
J. McHenry, }
T. Pickering, } Post. Gen.
J. Habersham, }

1796.

JOHN ADAMS, Mass., F.

Thomas Pinckney, Md., F. Aaron Burr, N. Y., R. Samuel Adams, R.
Timothy Pickering, } Sec. State.
John Marshall, }
Oliver Wolcott, } Sec. Treas.
Samuel Dexter, }

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Va., R.

James McHenry, } Sec. War.
Samuel Dexter, }
Benjamin Stoddert, Sec. Navy.
Chas. Lee, Att. Gen.
J. Habersham, Post. Gen.

1800.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Va., R.

John Adams, Mass., F.
James Madison, Sec. State.
Henry Dearborn, Sec. War.
Levi Lincoln, Att. Gen.
J. Habersham, } Post. Gen.
G. Granger, }

AARON BURR, N. Y., R.

C. C. Pinckney, S. C., F.
Samuel Dexter, } Sec. Treas.
Albert Gallatin, }
Benj. Stoddert, } Sec. Navy.
Robert Smith, }

1804.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Va., R.

C. C. Pinckney, S. C., F.
James Madison, Sec. State.
Albert Gallatin, Sec. Treas.
Henry Dearborn, } Sec. War.
William Eustis, }
G. Granger, Post Gen.

GEORGE CLINTON, N. Y., R.

Rufus King, N. Y., F.
Robert Smith, } Sec. Navy.
J. Crowninshield, }
Levi Lincoln, }
R. Smith, } Att. Gen.
J. Breckenridge, }
C. A. Rodney, }

PRESIDENTS, CABINETS AND CANDIDATES.

1808.

JAMES MADISON, Va., *R.*
C. C. Pinckney, S. C., F.
 Robert Smith, } Sec. State.
 James Monroe, }
 William Rustis, Sec. War.
 Cæsar Rodney, Att. Gen.

GEORGE CLINTON, N. Y., *R.*
Rufus King, N. Y., F.
 Albert Gallatin, Sec. Treas.
 Paul Hamilton, Sec. Navy.
 G. Granger, Post. Gen.

1812.

JAMES MADISON, Va., *D.*
De Witt Clinton, N. Y., F.
 James Monroe, Sec. State:
 G. W. Campbell, }
 A. J. Dallas, } Sec. Treas.
 W. H. Crawford, }
 W. Jones, }
 B. W. Crowninshield, } Sec. Navy.

ELBRIDGE GERRY, Mass., *D.*
Jared Ingersoll, Pa., F.
 J. Armstrong, } Sec. War.
 J. Monroe, }
 W. Pinckney, } Att. Gen.
 R. Rush, }
 G. Granger, } Post. Gen.
 R. J. Meigs, }

1816.

JAMES MONROE, Va., *D.*
Rufus King, N. Y., F.
 John Quincy Adams, Sec. State.
 John C. Calhoun, Sec. War.
 William Wirt, Att. Gen.
 R. J. Meigs, Post. Gen.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, N. Y., *D.*
J. E. Howard, F.
 William H. Crawford, Sec. Treas.
 B. W. Crowninshield, } Sec. Navy.
 S. Thompson, }

1820.

JAMES MONROE, Va., *D.*
 John Q. Adams, Sec. State.
 William H. Crawford, Sec. Treas.
 William Wirt, Att. Gen.
 R. J. Meigs, } Post. Gen.
 J. McLean, }

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, N. Y., *D.*
 John C. Calhoun, Sec. War.
 S. Thompson, }
 J. E. Rogers, } Sec. Navy.
 S. L. Southard, }

1824.

JOHN Q. ADAMS, Mass., *D.*
Andrew Jackson, Tenn.
William H. Crawford, Ga.
Henry Clay, Ky.
 Henry Clay, Sec. State.
 James Barbour, } Sec. War.
 P. B. Porter, }
 Samuel L. Southard, Sec. Navy.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, S. C., *D.*
Nathan Sanford, N. Y.
Nathan Macon,
Andrew Jackson, Tenn.
 Richard Rush, Sec. Treas.
 William Wirt, Att. Gen.
 J. McLean, Post. Gen.

1828.

ANDREW JACKSON, Tenn., *D.*
John Q. Adams, Mass.
 Martin Van Buren, } Sec. State.
 Edward Livingston, }
 John H. Eaton, } Sec. War.
 Lewis Cass, }
 John McPherson Berrien, } Att. Gen.
 Roger B. Taney, }

JOHN C. CALHOUN, S. C., *D.*
Richard Rush, Pa.
 Samuel D. Ingham, } Sec. Treas.
 Louis McLane, }
 John Branch, } Sec. Navy.
 Levi Woodbury, }
 William T. Barry, Post. Gen.

PRESIDENTS, CABINETS AND CANDIDATES.

1832.

ANDREW JACKSON, Tenn., D. <i>Henry Clay, Ky.</i> <i>John Floyd.</i> <i>William Wirt, Va.</i> Edward Livingston, } Louis McLane, } Sec. State. John Forsyth, } B. F. Butler, Sec. War. Lewis Cass, } Sec. War. B. F. Butler, } Levi Woodbury, } Sec. Navy. M. Dickerson, }	MARTIN VAN BUREN, N. Y., D. <i>John Sergeant, Pa.</i> <i>Henry Lee.</i> <i>A. Ellmaker, Pa.</i> Roger B. Taney, } Att. Gen. B. F. Butler, } Louis McLane, } William J. Duane, } Sec. Treas. Roger B. Taney, } L. Woodbury, } William T. Barry, } Post. Gen. Amos Kendall, }
--	---

1836.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, N.Y., D. <i>William H. Harrison, Ohio, W.</i> <i>Hugh L. White, W.</i> <i>Daniel Webster, W.</i> <i>Willie P. Mangum, W.</i> John Forsyth, Sec. State. Joel R. Poinsett, } Sec. War. B. F. Butler, } Felix Grundy, } Att. Gen. Henry D. Gilpin, }	RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Ky., D. <i>Francis Granger, N. Y., W.</i> <i>John Tyler, Va., W.</i> <i>William Smith, W.</i> Levi Woodbury, Sec. Treas. Mahlon Dickerson, } Sec. Navy. James K. Paulding, } Amos Kendall, } Post. Gen. John M. Niles, }
---	---

1840.

WM. H. HARRISON, Ohio, W. <i>Martin Van Buren, N. Y., D.</i> <i>James G. Birney, L. P.</i> Daniel Webster, Sec. State. Thomas Ewing, Sec. Treas. John Bell, Sec. War.	JOHN TYLER, Va., W. <i>R. M. Johnson, Ky., D.</i> <i>L. W. Tazewell, D.</i> <i>James K. Polk, Tenn., D.</i> <i>Thomas Earl, L. P.</i> John J. Crittenden, Att. Gen. George E. Badger, Sec. Navy. Francis Granger, Post Gen.
---	---

1841.

JOHN TYLER, Va., W.

Daniel Webster, } Abel P. Upshur, } Sec. State. Jno. C. Calhoun, } Thomas Ewing, } Walter Forward, } Sec. Treas. John C. Spencer, } John Bell, } James M. Porter, } Sec. War. John C. Spencer, } William Wilkins, }	John J. Crittenden, } Hugh S. Legaré, } Att. Gen. John Nelson, } George E. Badger, } Abel P. Upshur, } David Henshaw, } Sec. Navy. Thos. W. Gilmer, } John Y. Mason, } Francis Granger, } Post. Gen. Chas. A. Wickliffe, }
---	---

PRESIDENTS, CABINETS AND CANDIDATES.

1844.

JAMES K. POLK, Tenn., *D.*
Henry Clay, Ky., W.
James G. Birney, L. P.
 James Buchanan, Sec. State.
 John Y. Mason, }
 Nathan Clifford, } Att. Gen.
 Isaac Toucey, }
 Cave Johnson, Post. Gen.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Pa., *D.*
Theodore Frelinghuysen, N. J., W.
Thomas Morris, L. P.
 Robert J. Walker, Sec. Treas.
 George Bancroft, }
 John Y. Mason, } Sec. Navy.
 Wm. L. Marcy, Sec. War.

1848.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, La., *W.*
Lewis Cass, Mich., D.
Martin Van Buren, N. Y., F. S.
 John M. Clayton, Sec. State.
 George W. Crawford, Sec. War.
 Thomas Ewing, Sec. Interior.
 Jacob Collamer, Post. Gen.

MILLARD FILLMORE, N. Y., *W.*
William O. Butler, Ky., D.
Chas. Francis Adams, F. S.
 Wm. M. Meredith, Sec. Treas.
 Wm. B. Preston, Sec. Navy.
 Reverdy Johnson, Att. Gen.

1850.

MILLARD FILLMORE, N. Y., *W.*

Daniel Webster, Sec. State.
 Chas. M. Conrad, Sec. War.
 Wm. A. Graham, Sec. Navy
 Nathan K. Hall, Post. Gen.

Thomas Corwin, Sec. Treas.
 Alex. H. H. Stuart, Sec. Interior.
 John J. Crittenden, Att. Gen.

1852.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, N. H., *D.*
Winfield Scott, Va., W.
John P. Hale, F. S.
 Wm. L. Marcy, Sec. State.
 Jefferson Davis, Sec. War.
 Robert McClellan, Sec. Interior.
 James Campbell, Post. Gen.

WM. R. KING, Ala., *D.*
Wm. A. Graham, N. C., W.
George W. Julian, F. S.
 James Guthrie, Sec. Treas.
 James C. Dobbin, Sec. Navy.
 Caleb Cushing, Att. Gen.

1856.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Pa., *D.*
John C. Fremont, Cal., R.
Millard Fillmore, N. Y., K. N.
 Lewis Cass, }
 Jeremiah S. Black, } Sec. State.
 Howell Cobb, }
 Jacob Thomas, } Sec. Treas.
 John A. Dix, }
 John B. Floyd, } Sec. War.
 Joseph Holt, }
 Isaac Toucey, Sec. Navy.

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, Ky., *D.*
William L. Dayton, N. Y., R.
Andrew J. Donelson, Tenn., K. N.
 Jacob Thompson, }
 Moses Kelly, } Sec. Interior.
 Jeremiah S. Black, }
 Edwin M. Stanton, } Att. Gen.
 Aaron V. Brown, }
 J. Holt, }
 H. King, } Post. Gen.

PRESIDENTS, CABINETS AND CANDIDATES.

1860.

<p>ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Illa., <i>R.</i> <i>Stephen A. Douglas</i>, Ills., <i>D.</i> <i>John C. Breckenridge</i>, Ky., <i>D.</i> <i>John Bell</i>, Tenn., <i>C. U.</i> Wm. H. Seward, Sec. State. Simon Cameron, } Sec. War. Edwin M. Stanton, } Caleb B. Smith, } Sec. Interior. John P. Usher, } Gideon Welles, Sec. Navy.</p>	<p>HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Maine, <i>A.</i> <i>Herschel V. Johnson</i>, Ga., <i>D.</i> <i>Joseph Lane</i>, Oregon, <i>D.</i> <i>Edward Everett</i>, Mass., <i>C. U.</i> Salmon P. Chase, } Sec. Treas. Wm. P. Fessenden, } Edward Bates, } Att. Gen. James Speed, } Montgomery Blair, } Post. Gen. William Denison, }</p>
--	--

1864.

<p>ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Illa., <i>R.</i> <i>George B. McClellan</i>, N. J., <i>D.</i> William H. Seward, Sec. State. Edwin M. Stanton, Sec. War. John P. Usher, } Sec. Interior. Henry Harlan, }</p>	<p>ANDREW JOHNSON, Tenn., <i>R.</i> <i>George H. Pendleton</i>, Ohio, <i>D.</i> Hugh McCulloch, Sec. Treas. Gideon Welles, Sec. Navy. James Speed, Att. Gen. Wm. Denison, Post. Gen.</p>
--	--

1865.

ANDREW JOHNSON, Tenn.

<p>Wm. H. Seward, Sec. State. Edwin M. Stanton, } Lorenzo Thomas, } Sec. War. John Schofield, } Hugh McCulloch, Sec. Treas. Henry Harlan, } Sec. Interior. Orville H. Browning, }</p>	<p>Gideon Welles, Sec. Navy. James Speed, } Att. Gen. Henry Stanbery, } Wm. M. Evarts, } Wm. Denison, } Post. Gen. Alexander W. Randall, }</p>
---	---

1868.

<p>ULYSSES S. GRANT, Ills., <i>R.</i> <i>Horatio Seymour</i>, N. Y., <i>D.</i> E. B. Washburne, } Sec. State. Hamilton Fish, } G. S. Boutwell, Sec. Treas. J. A. Rawlins, } Sec. War. Wm. W. Belknap, }</p>	<p>SCHUYLER COLFAX, Ind., <i>R.</i> <i>Francis P. Blair, Jr.</i>, Mo., <i>D.</i> J. D. Cox, } Sec. Interior. Columbus Delano, } George M. Robeson, Sec. Navy. George A. Williams, Att. Gen. John A. J. Caswell, Post. Gen.</p>
--	---

1872.

<p>ULYSSES S. GRANT, Ills., <i>R.</i> <i>Horace Greeley</i>, N. Y., <i>L. R.</i> <i>Chas. O'Connor</i>, La. <i>Ref.</i> <i>James Black</i>, P. Hamilton Fish, Sec. State. Wm. M. Belknap, } Alphonso Taft, } Sec. War. J. D. Cameron, } John A. J. Creswell, } Post. Gen. Marshall Jewell, } James N. Tyner, } George M. Robeson, Sec. Navy.</p>	<p>HENRY WILSON, Mass., <i>R.</i> <i>Benj. Gratz Brown</i>, L. <i>R.</i> <i>John Q. Adams</i>, La. <i>Ref.</i> <i>John Russell</i>, P. Columbus Delano, } Sec. Interior. Zachariah Chandler, } Wm. M. Richardson, } Sec. Treas. Benj. H. Bristow, } Lot M. Morrill, } George H. Williams, } Att. Gen. Edwards Pierrepont, } Alphonso Taft, }</p>
--	--

PRESIDENTS, CABINETS AND CANDIDATES

1876.

<p>RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, O., R. <i>Samuel J. Tilden, N. Y., D.</i> <i>Peter Cooper, N. I. P.</i> <i>G. C. Smith, P.</i> Wm. M. Evarts, Sec. State. R. W. Thompson, } Sec. Navy. Nathan Goff, Jr., } D. M. Key, } Post. Gen. Horace Maynard, }</p>	<p>WM. A. WHEELER, N. Y., R. <i>Thos. A. Hendricks, Ind., D.</i> <i>Samuel F. Carey, N. I. P.</i> <i>R. T. Stewart, P.</i> John Sherman, Sec. Treas. G. W. McCrary, } Sec. War. Alex. Ramsay, } Carl Schurz, Sec. Interior. Charles Devens, Att. Gen.</p>
--	---

1880.

<p>JAMES A. GARFIELD, Ohio, R. <i>Winfield S. Hancock, N. Y., D.</i> <i>James B. Weaver, G. B.</i> <i>Neal Dow, P.</i> J. G. Blaine, Sec. State. R. T. Lincoln, Sec. War. W. H. Hunt, Sec. Navy. Wayne McVeagh, Att. Gen.</p>	<p>CHESTER A. ARTHUR, N. Y., R. <i>Wm. H. English, Ind., D.</i> <i>B. J. Chambers, G. B.</i> <i>A. M. Thompson, P.</i> Wm. Windom, Sec. Treas. S. J. Kirkwood, Sec. Interior. T. L. James, Post. Gen.</p>
---	---

1881.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, N. Y., R.

<p>J. G. Blaine, } Sec. State. F. T. Frelinghuysen, } R. T. Lincoln, Sec. War. W. H. Hunt, } Sec. Navy. W. E. Chandler, } Wayne MacVeagh, } Att. Gen. B. H. Brewster, }</p>	<p>Wm. Windom, } Sec. Treas. C. J. Folger, } S. J. Kirkwood, } Sec. Interior. H. M. Teller, } T. L. James, } Post. Gen. T. O. Howe, }</p>
--	--

1884.

<p>GROVER CLEVELAND, N. Y., D. <i>James G. Blaine, Me., R.</i> <i>Benj. F. Butler, L.</i> <i>John P. St. John, P.</i> Thos. F. Bayard, Sec. State. Wm. C. Endicott, Sec. War. Wm. C. Whitney, Sec. Navy. Wm. F. Vilas, } Post. Gen. Don M. Dickinson, }</p>	<p>THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Ind., D. <i>John A. Logan, Ills., R.</i> <i>Absalom M. West, L.</i> <i>William Daniels, P.</i> Daniel Manning, } Sec. Treas. Chas. Fairchild, } Augustus Garland, Att. Gen. Lucius Q. C. Lamar, } Sec. Interior. William F. Vilas, } Norman J. Coleman, Sec. Agric.</p>
---	---

1888.

<p>BENJAMIN HARRISON, Ind., R. <i>Grover Cleveland, N. Y., D.</i> <i>Clinton B. Fisk, P.</i> <i>Belva Lockwood, W. R.</i> James G. Blaine, Sec. State. Redfield Proctor, Sec. War. Benj. F. Tracy, Sec. Navy. John Wanamaker, Post. Gen.</p>	<p>LEVI PARSONS MORTON, N. Y., R. <i>Allen Granbery Thurman, Ohio, D.</i> William Windom, Sec. Treas. William H. H. Miller, Att. Gen. John W. Noble, Sec. Interior. Jeremiah M. Rusk, Sec. Agric.</p>
--	---

PRESIDENTS, CABINETS AND CANDIDATES.

1892.

GROVER CLEVELAND, N. Y., *D.* ADLAI E. STEVENSON, Ills., *D.*

Benjamin Harrison, Ind., R. *Whitelaw Reid, N. Y., R.*

John Bidwell, P.

James B. Weaver, Iowa., Pop.

Richard Olney, Mass., Sec. State. John G. Carlisle, Ky., Sec. Treas.

Daniel S. Lamont, N. Y., Sec. War. Judson Harmon, Ohio, Att. Gen.

Hilary A. Herbert, Ala., Sec. Navy. David R. Francis, Mo., Sec. Int.

Wm. L. Wilson, W. Va., Post. Gen. J. Sterling Morton, Neb., Sec. Agric

1896.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Ohio, *R.* GARRET A. HOBART, N. J., *R.*

Wm. Jennings Bryan, Neb., D. *Arthur Sewall, Me., D.*

Joshua Levering, Md., P. *Hale Johnson, Ills., Pop.*

Chas. E. Bentley, Neb., Nat. *Jas. H. Southgate, N. C., Nat.*

John McAuley Palmer, Ills., G. D. *Simon B. Buckner, Ky., G. Dem.*

Thos. E. Watson, Ga., Pop.

John Sherman, O., } Lyman S. Gage, Ills., Sec. Treas.

William R. Day, O., } Sec. State. Jos. McKenna, Cal., } Att. Gen.

John Hay, Ills., } John W. Grigga, N. J., } Att. Gen.

Russell A. Alger, Mich., } Sec. War. Cornelius N. Bliss, N. Y., } Sec. Int.

Elihu Root, N. Y., } E. Allen Hitchcock, Mo., } Sec. Int.

John D. Long, Mass., Sec. Navy. James Wilson, Iowa., Sec. Agric.

James A. Gary, Md., } Post. Gen.

C. Emory Smith, Pa., } Post. Gen.

1900.

William McKinley, Ohio, *R.*

Theo. Roosevelt, N. Y., *R.*

Wm. Jennings Bryan, Neb., *D.*

Adlai E. Stevenson, Ills., *D.*

John G. Woolley, Ills., *P.*

Henry B. Metcalf, Mass., *P.*

Wharton Barker, Pa., *Pop.*

Ignatius Donnelly, Minn., *Pop.*

Eugene Debs, Ind., *Soc.*

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

F., Federalist.	L. R., Liberal Republican.	L., Labor.
R., Republican.	La. Ref., Labor Reform.	W. R., Woman's Rights.
D., Democrat.	N. I. P., National Independent	Pop., Populist.
W., Whig.	Party.	Nat., Nationalist.
F. S., Free Soil.	P., Prohibitionist.	G. D., Gold Democrat.
K. N., Know Nothing.	G. B., Greenback.	Soc., Socialist.
C. U., Constitutional Union.		

Successful candidates in CAPS. Defeated candidates in *Italics*.

PRESIDENTS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS AND OF THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATION, 1775-1788.

1775. Peyton Randolph, Va.	1782. Elias Boudinot, N. J.
1775. John Hancock, Mass.	1783. Thomas Mifflin, Pa.
1777. Henry Laurens, S. C.	1784. Richard H. Lee, Va.
1778. John Jay, N. Y.	1786. Nathaniel Gorham, Mass.
1779. Samuel Huntington, Conn.	1787. Arthur St. Clair, Pa.
1781. Thomas McKean, Del.	1788. Cyrus Griffin, Va.
1781. John Hanson, Md.	

ENCYCLOPÆDIC SYNOPTICAL HISTORY

OF

ALL NATIONAL POLITICAL PARTIES IN AMERICA.

ORIGIN OF ALL POLITICAL PARTIES, THEIR PURPOSES AND WHAT THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED—INTERESTING INCIDENTS OF PARTY HISTORY—EARLIEST CAMPAIGNS—FEDERALISTS, REPUBLICANS, WHIGS AND TORIES—THE LIBERTY PARTY—OPPOSITION TO WASHINGTON—TORIES AND JACOBINS—ORIGINAL REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS—THE ISSUES OF EVERY PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—JEFFERSON A REPUBLICAN—DOWNFALL OF THE FEDERALISTS—THE SCRUB RACE—DEATH OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—THE BIRTH OF DEMOCRACY—FREE SOILERS—HARRISON WITHOUT A PLATFORM (1840)—THE LIBERAL PARTY—GREAT QUESTIONS OF THE POLK ADMINISTRATION—FREE SOIL, FREE SPEECH, FREE MEN—SLOGANS OF THE CAMPAIGNS—DECLINE OF THE WHIG PARTY—NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY—REVIVIFICATION OF THE REPUBLICANS—THE KNOW-NOTHINGS—LOCOFOCO, HARD CIDER AND LOG-CABIN CAMPAIGNS—GREENBACK PARTY—ISSUES AND MEN OF THE CAMPAIGNS—PUBLIC QUESTIONS SUCCINCTLY EXPLAINED—PROHIBITION, LABOR, POPULIST, WOMAN RIGHTS, FREE SILVER, GOLD DEMOCRATS—CANDIDATES AND PLATFORMS—THE CAMPAIGN OF 1900.

NAMES AND DRIFT OF PARTIES.

Party names are frequently misnomers, in so far as they reflect the principles and objects of parties. Some have been assumed hastily, by force of outward circumstances, and without reference to preconceived purposes. Others have been forced upon new political organizations in a spirit of the ludicrous, or as a likeness of something familiar, or as an expression of intense enmity. Thus "Whig" came into use in America, as a distinctive and honorable party name, for no other reason than because it was familiar and suited an existing fancy. In its colonial sense it was a convenient set-off to the title "Tory," but in its truly national sense, and as the designation of the successor to the National Republican party, or as descriptive of one who favored internal improvements, a protective tariff, and a strong central government, or as the opposite of "Democrat," it had no significance whatever. "Whig" was originally the word "Whiggamore," a member of a body of insurgents, carters and others, who marched from the southwest of Scotland upon Edinburgh, in 1648, in opposition to the compromise with

Charles I. Their cry of *Whiggam*, used in driving their horses, gave them the title of "Whiggamore raiders." The name, in the contracted form of *Whig*, passed, in a spirit of derision, to the Presbyterian rebels of the west of Scotland. After the restoration, 1660, it was applied to the Round-heads or Parliamentarians, as opposed to the Cavaliers. Still a nickname, and opposed to that other nickname, "Tory," it came to designate the liberal, or country, party of England, a use that was continued till the title "Tory" was lost in that of "Conservative," after 1832.

"Tory" itself was an English party nickname for a hundred and fifty years, and while it covered those who sustained the court and the divine right of kings, its original use by the Whigs was to confuse all Tories with the *lories* or outlaws inhabiting the Irish bogs. So the word "locofoco" as a designation of Democrat, and hence of the party, sprang into popular use, after 1835, through the incident of re-lighting the extinguished gas in Tammany Hall by means of friction matches, then a new device, and called "locofoco." The title "Know Nothing" was meaningless as to the principles of the American party, and only indirectly perpetuates the fact that it grew out of a set of secret societies.

But a greater anomaly as to political parties is that where they exist for any great length of time they frequently cross their principles, and sometimes drift entirely away from the intentions of their founders. In such instances, where original principles are lost sight of, the party name becomes a mere shibboleth, and blind partyism usurps intelligent adherence to principles. A party in such a strait is more of an obstruction and menace than a purifying, progressive and exalting agency, and it may well be questioned whether it is any longer entitled to the use of an ancient and honorable name.

EARLY PARTIES.

The Colonial period could develop no national parties as we now know them, for the colonies were disjointed. But as they began to adhere over the question of taxation without representation, two orders of thought arose, one of which favored the right of the British Parliament to tax America, and the other opposed it. These same orders of thought existed in England, the former being designated by Tory and the latter by Whig, and these names were readily transferred to America. The Tory remained the fast friend of English sovereignty on our soil. The Whig, at first only an opponent of parliamentary claims, drifted into a Colonial unionist without separation from the mother country, and finally into a unionist with separation.

The Declaration of Independence and the Revolutionary war brought the Tory party under odium, and left it without a mission on American

soil. Its members became enemies of the country, and even traitors. As a party it met a speedy and deserved death. The principles of the Whig party became overwhelming, but its name grew to be traditional, through the almost universal use, according to locality or fancy, of such equivalents as "Popular Party," "Party of Independence," "American Party," "Liberty Party," "Patriots," etc.

The Whig idea both brought about the Confederation and forced its abandonment. It equally substituted the Constitution for the Articles, and Union for Confederacy. The Tory title being a thing of the past, there was little use for its antithesis, Whig. The dominant idea under the new constitution was how to unite the states more firmly, and how to provide for peace and war. This was federalism, or whigism under changed auspices, and in a new political role. Whigs lost their name entirely in the title Federalists. The Federal party became the national party, and in a certain sense the nation, for as yet Anti-Federalism had not become coherent, had accepted even what it opposed, so as not to jeopardize the experiment of Union. Thus Federalism, which was responsible for the new government, naturally sought its strength and perpetuity, by throwing all doubtful constructions of the Constitutions in favor of the central authority; that is, it interpreted the Constitution openly and liberally, saw in it a spirit as well as a letter, looked upon government under it as a creation with powers and functions to be questioned only by the people at large.

Now that the experiment of popular government had been fully launched, and the fact of a union was no longer in danger, the Anti-Federal spirit of the day began to take shape. It assumed the negative of the proposition of government as laid down by Federalism, and inclined to such a construction of the Constitution as would throw all doubt in favor of the States; that is, it interpreted the instrument closely, regarding it as an inelastic code, and government under it as simply an aggregate of powers with which the States had parted, and which they alone in their sovereign capacity were at liberty to question, or, if need be, recall.

These may be regarded rather as schools of thought than as active and antagonistic political parties, yet they laid the foundation of subsequent parties, coherent in organization and with contra-distinguishing titles. While both schools were united as to the policy of a protective tariff, the propriety of honoring Washington with a second term of office, and in general a scheme of funding the national debt, there was an unconscious drifting apart upon the question of open or close construction of the Constitution, the trend of the liberal interpreters, or Federalists, being more and more toward a fuller exercise of powers on the part of the national

government, and of the close interpreters toward the doctrine of State rights.

The adoption of the first ten amendments to the Constitution, which were regarded as in the nature of a declarative bill of rights, so disarmed all Anti-Federal opposition to the instrument as to render the title "Anti-Federal" a party misnomer. Jefferson felt that it was a perpetual reminder of opposition to the *fact* of government, and that if ever the varying, and often discordant, sentiments it represented were to be crystallized, some new and more appropriate name must be adopted. His opportunity soon came. Aglow with the spirit of the French Revolution and the fires of the French Republic, his admiration, on his return to this country, became infectious, even assuming the fantastic form of dress and manner. The Federals, fearing the introduction of the ungovernable, leveling and communistic spirit of France, opposed such threatened innovations, and became more coherent than ever as a party, in proportion that Jefferson and his admirers grew warmer, more united, more aggressive. Only a name and banner were needed to complete a formidable organization. These the genius of Jefferson supplied. His party should, first of all, be "Republican." That would set it off sharply against Federalism. In order to group all elements within it, it should be "Democratic." What therefore so comprehensive, popular and imposing as "Democratic—Republican," for that because the new party name, symbol of all opposition to Federal crystallization of everything Anti-Federal.

Then began partyism as we have known it ever since. The Federals denounced Democratic-Republicans as Jacobins, held their pretensions up to contempt, and so ridiculed their compound title as to force abandonment of its first part, leaving only the word "Republican" as the distinctive and popular name. Nor was abuse wholly on the side of the Federals. The Republicans countered bitterly, denouncing their opponents as aristocrats and monarchists, and stirring all the fires of partisan animosity in the bosom of the masses. Such was the antagonism that Washington openly complained of it as a substitution of unjust suspicion and personal antipathy for the old spirit of friendly compromise.

As already intimated this alignment of parties did not affect Washington's second election, though it brought the wrath of the Republicans on him and all Federals for their policy of neutrality between England and France. Jefferson left Washington's cabinet, and retired to his Virginia plantation to further develop, by writing and plan, the new Republican party of which he was the acknowledged founder. His master hand became visible in promoting attacks on the administration. The Republicans opposed indirect taxes with direct taxes, the liability of state

to suit with the eleventh amendment to the Constitution, the Jay treaty with denunciation of Washington as an embezzler and usurper.

The expiration of Washington's second term brought the two parties into square contentions for that national supremacy indicated by the choice of a presidential candidate.

FEDERAL AND REPUBLICAN PARTIES.

In the national convention of 1796, the Federals, with John Adams as candidate, and with no platform except the claim to represent Washington's policy of peace, neutrality, finance, progress and safety, won a victory over the Republicans, with Thomas Jefferson as candidate, and with no platform except the claim to economy, enlarged liberty, rights of man and rights of states. But this victory was rendered incomplete and partially barren by the choice of a Republican Vice-President in the person of Thomas Jefferson, the election at that time being held through the state legislatures, and the candidate receiving next to the highest number of votes becoming the Vice-President.

During Adams' administration the Republicans gained ground by their opposition to the Alien and Sedition laws. But their most substantial gain was that indirect one which grew out of division in the Federal ranks. Adams had estranged such advisors as Hamilton, and had ignored his entire cabinet in his change of policy toward France. Though nominated for the Presidency by the Federals in 1800, the Republicans won a victory with Jefferson and Burr, the contest between these two being settled in the House of Representatives.

The Republican victory was nothing in its bearing on party lines as compared with the permanent breach in the Federal ranks. The strength and glory of Federalism seemed to have expended itself in placing the government on a firm basis, in giving it such power as would make it respected at home and abroad, in restraining French Republican influence, and in establishing a permanent policy of neutrality. The unanimity and boldness which had been equal to the solution of most intricate financial problems, to the provision of ample revenue, and to the building up of an enduring national credit, were in strange contrast with its divisions and weaknesses at the time the Republicans won their first national victory.

Jefferson was supported by Republican majorities in both Houses of Congress. He mapped a vigorous policy for his party, and in his choice of officials showed little mercy for the Federals. The act repealing the establishment of circuit courts drove the Federals from their last hold on the government, and they never recovered their lost ground. Though they largely typed the wealth, intellect and culture of the country, there

seemed to be no escape from the blow of 1800. In 1804 they were vanquished in every state except Connecticut, Delaware and part of Maryland. Jefferson adroitly turned every new situation to popular account, and as he had the entire confidence of the masses, he kept his party on a happy vantage ground with a vigor that was well-nigh autocratic. He gave to Republicanism a decided affirmative in action, and kept the Federals on a distractive defensive but little removed from the sharp agony that presaged a not distant death.

The unpopular Embargo Act of 1807 proved to be a Republican boomerang, by which the Federals profited to the extent of greatly reducing Republican majorities for Madison as President and in the House. But threats of war with England, and finally the war of 1812, served to render Madison's re-election sure. Just here a notable change came over the spirit of the Republican party. The ordeal of war had taught it the necessity of doing many things for the safety of the country it had before repudiated as Federal measures. If Federalism was dying, Republicanism was honoring it by occupying its ground on most of the questions relating to national preservation. While dire emergency was the excuse, the same excuse had not been accepted as good Federal logic. But more than this, a new school of thought had sprung up within Republican ranks. It was critical, independent, largely Federal in that it found in the preservation of our commerce grounds for opposition to the war, progressive, in that it favored internal improvement, liberal in that it objected to the Republican idea of strict construction. It did not dread the title Jacobin, and was rather pleased with the title Democrat. Indeed, as Clintonian Democrats, it made its presence and strength felt in the national election of 1812, when it nominated De Witt Clinton for the presidency, which nomination was accepted by the Federals as the best that then offered.

President Madison felt that the peace of 1814, meaningless though it was, was a narrow escape for him and the Republican party. The war, unpopular though it was, had proven another nail in the Federal coffin. Inflamed partizanship formed in the Hartford convention a weapon both keen for cutting and blunt for beating. The Federal decay was thenceforth rapid. The party nominated Rufus King for the presidency in 1816, but carried only Massachusetts, Connecticut and Delaware.

Upon the election of Monroe, in 1816, came what was called "The era of good feeling." Organized Federal opposition had nearly ceased. The Republican House organized by the unanimous election of Henry Clay as Speaker. He was one of the liberal and advanced Republicans, able to carry his party with him as to protection, internal improvement, and even the establishment of a national bank, all favorite Federal measures. Calhoun belonged to this school of thought. President Monroe favored it.

The old, or strict construction, school of Republicans looked with alarm on the daily growing strength, number and boldness of the new element in their ranks. The movement, so ably led, so aggressive, so fully supported by Federal aid as to absorb the remains of that party and stamp its extinction as complete, proved to be the germ of a new party, whose growth was hastened by the slavery discussions over the entry of Missouri as a State, in 1818-20, and by the distinct affirmation of the protective doctrine in the same years. The latter doctrine fairly divided the Republican ranks.

There were really no political parties in 1820, Monroe being chosen President without opposition, and without even a nomination by the Republicans. In the 16th Congress, November, 1820, Clay resigned the Speakership of the House. The election of his successor showed that the new and liberal wing of the Republican party was now the stronger, for Taylor of New York, the successful candidate, was equally, if not further, advanced than Clay in his advocacy of a protective tariff and internal improvements, and in his opposition to the extension of slavery in the territories.

During Monroe's second term, 1821-25, the contention between the old school element of the Republican party and the new, or liberal, school, grew bitter, and the breach rapidly widened. Monroe broke with the liberals and opposed internal improvement. The contention reached down to the masses. The election of Clay as Speaker of the House in 1823 was heralded as a significant victory of the Liberal Republican wing, which now took the affirmative of all national questions. Clay had already foreshadowed the "Monroe Doctrine," and Monroe swung back sufficiently to the liberal side to favor, in his message of 1823, the tariff act of 1824, and a plan of internal improvement, thus emphasizing what became known as "The American System."

In the national election of 1824, known as the "Scrub race," the two Republican wings ran separate presidential candidates, the Liberals supporting Clay and Adams, and the strict-constructionists Crawford and Jackson. The election went to the House, and John Adams was chosen. This result practically disrupted the Republican party and sounded its death knell. It was now to find a grave with its deceased antagonist, the Federal party, which it had outlived but a few years. They both died of the same disease, inanition due to violent disruption.

WHIG AND DEMOCRATIC PARTIES.

The political movement which, as we have just seen, had ripened within the Republican ranks, and had broken them in twain, was now ready for separate identity under a national name. But a proper title

Vol. VI.—29

was not easy to be found at first. The right name must be evolved by the ferment of the situation. Adams, as was to be expected, entered on his administration with the Crawford adherents firmly against him. These belonged to the "straightest sect" of strict constructionists. It was but reasonable for Adams to expect the support of Jackson and his followers, for all these had mostly inclined to the old Federal ideas of protection and internal improvement, and in this respect had coöperated with Clay in bringing about revolution in the Republican ranks.

But Jackson was embittered by his defeat by Adams, and he and his forces joined those of Crawford in opposition to Adams' administration. Adams had made Clay his Secretary of State. This opened the way for charges of collusion between Adams and Clay, and much crimination and recrimination followed, serving to unite more closely the followers of Crawford and Jackson, as well as those of Adams and Clay.

President Adams, in both his inaugural and first message to Congress, enunciated a set of principles which, as to protection, internal improvement and liberal construction of the Constitution, answered as a permanent bond of agreement between his own followers and those of Clay. Thus solidified, the party, now virtually a separate one, with distinctive principles, and with John Adams as its candidate for President in 1828, adopted for its name that of "National Republican," though it passed through that campaign under the general designation of "Adams Men." The title "National Republican" was comprehensive and excellently chosen, for it not only showed that the new party had germinated within the old Republican ranks, but that it had assumed independent being as a liberal, or national interpreter of the Constitution. But accurate and full of meaning as the title was, it was bound, by that strange fatality which sometimes attends party names, to be of short duration, for in a few years it was pushed aside to make room for the meaningless title of "Whig."

The Crawford and Jackson followers were united only in their opposition to the National Republicans. No doubt they would have perpetuated the title of Republican in the campaign of 1828, but for the fact that Crawford was sick, and it required the tremendous personalism of Jackson to hold the two opposing wings of the party together. This he did by becoming a candidate for the Presidency against Adams, and by dropping the title Republican altogether, his followers becoming known as "Jackson Men," in contradistinction to "Adams Men."

But as the title "Adams Men" only temporarily usurped that of "National Republican," so when it became necessary to get rid of the personalism of Jackson, the title "Jackson Men" began to give way to something else. Men like Calhoun and others, who never cared for the

name Republican, preferred to be spoken of as "Democrats." The title "Democrat" could not, however, be at once projected on the party, for Jackson's personalism was yet too strong, and if his own name was to be lost as a party shibboleth, he preferred that it should be swamped by a revival of the old Republican name, rather than by the new name of Democrat, especially since the latter had been proposed by the ultra wing of strict-constructionists.

The time when "Democrat" began to have meaning in a party sense, and as comprehensive of "Jackson Men," or of Republican, and as expressive of definite principles, was in 1831, preparatory to the presidential election of 1832. Yet even in that election the transition to "Democrat" was not complete, for the Jackson, or Republican ticket was thus headed "*Democrat-Republican ticket for President in 1832, Andrew Jackson.*" While this compromise title showed the elimination of Jackson's personalism to a certain extent, it showed also that the time was not yet ripe for the entire dropping of the old word "Republican" and the complete substitution of the new word "Democrat." This substitution was not completed until 1832-33.

In 1832 the ticket of the National Republican party was headed "*National Republican Candidate for President in 1832, Henry Clay,*" thus showing that the title had come into full recognition prior to that time.

In the national campaign of 1832 the National Republicans, with Clay as their nominee, defined their principles as tariff, internal improvement, question of removing the Cherokee Indians, renewal of United States Bank Charter. The Democrat-Republicans published no declaration of principles, they being agitated within either by the grave question of nullification, or by serious divisions respecting the tariff. In the former, Jackson scored a signal triumph after his election. Respecting the latter, Clay effected one of his disastrous compromises by accepting the ten-year scaling tariff of 1832-42.

Jackson's financial policy, especially that relating to the destruction of the United States Bank, together with dissatisfaction respecting the workings of the sliding-scale tariff, intensified opposition to his second administration and to his party, which had by this time adopted the single term "Democrat." Party antagonism was heightened by the bursting on the country of the panic of 1837. During the latter part of Jackson's administration the title "Whig" had come into general use as a substitute for that of National Republican, and as a party designation it was complete in the National campaign of 1836.

In order to head off the strict State-rights Democrats of the South, who had early nominated H. L. White, of Tennessee, for the Presidency, the forces of Martin Van Buren, whom Jackson desired should be his suc-

cessor, met in popular convention in Baltimore in May, 1835, nominated Van Buren for President, and set forth a platform, the most important plank in which was adherence to gold and silver as a circulating medium.

The members of this convention were not designated as Democrats, but as "Locofocos," a term which had sprung into popular use the year before, and which grew out of an incident at Tammany Hall, New York, in which the lights were put out during a Democratic meeting, and relit by means of locofoco matches, then a new invention.

Thus "Locofoco" and "Whig," coming into popular use at nearly the same time, were fair set-offs to each other, and one was as meaningless as the other.

In this campaign of 1836 the Whigs, Anti-Masons, and some other opponents of Van Buren nominated William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, for President. Van Buren was elected. During the closing days of Jackson's second administration a new and hitherto silent force, known as the National Anti-Slavery Society, incorporated in 1833, began to make itself felt in a political way. By means of lectures and literature it had given offence to the South, and a strenuous effort was made to deny it the use of the United States mails. But Congress was not yet found ripe for so hazardous an experiment.

Van Buren felt himself to be the executor of Jackson's financial policy, but the crisis of 1837, and a violent faction of his own party, calling themselves "Conservatives," caused the 25th Congress to defeat some of his pet schemes of finance. This Congress, too, was the scene of long debates over the question of Federal control of slavery, a question that entered nearly every subsequent Congress till 1863.

In 1840 the Whigs nominated William Henry Harrison for President, without a platform. The Democrats renominated Martin Van Buren, with a lengthy platform, which is curious as serving to shape Democratic policy for a long time, if not even to the present day. Its gist was (1) The Federal Government is one of limited powers. (2) The Constitution does not confer on the Government the right to carry on a system of internal improvement. (3) Nor to assume the debts of the States contracted for internal improvement. (4) Justice and sound policy forbid the Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or one section to the injury of another. (5) Economy urged. (6) Congress has no power to charter a United States Bank. (7) No power to interfere with the domestic institutions of the States. (8) Government money must be separated from banking institutions. (9) This country is an asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

THE LIBERTY PARTY.

During this campaign the Abolition or Liberty party first openly appeared in the political arena, with James G. Birney as its candidate for President, and with a platform favoring the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories ; stoppage of the interstate slave trade ; and opposition to slavery to the fullest extent of all Constitutional powers.

General Harrison was elected, but died April 4, 1841, leaving Tyler as his successor. Then came an era of antagonism between the President and the Whig majority in Congress, pending which Tyler was excommunicated by his party. The Whigs were greatly demoralized by Tyler's defection, and it was only with the greatest difficulty, and after repeated modifications, that they secured Presidential sanction of their favorite measure, the tariff act of 1842. Clay became so disgusted with attacks upon him, and with public life in general, that he resigned from the Senate. This was a terrible blow to the Whigs, for in Clay's action they had lost their recognized leader. They lost the Congressional elections of 1842, and were further demoralized by divisions over a policy suited to the questions of slavery and Texas annexation.

In the campaign of 1844 the three existing political parties were in the field. The Liberty party nominated for President James G. Birney, of Michigan, and adopted a platform which was explicit in its denunciation of slavery and the slave trade.

The Whigs nominated Henry Clay for President on a platform declaring for well regulated currency ; tariff for revenue, but discriminating in favor of domestic labor ; distribution of proceeds of sales of public lands ; single term for the presidency ; reform of executive usurpation.

The Democrats tried to nominate Van Buren, but his defeat was accomplished by the adoption of the two-thirds rule for securing a nomination, a practice that has held ever since in Democratic national conventions. The nominee became James K. Polk, of Tennessee, on a platform affirming that of 1840, with the addition that Oregon and Texas ought to be annexed.

The Whigs fought the battle on the lines of protection. It was a close battle, and would have been won for Clay but for the fact that he unwisely undertook to conciliate southern Democrats by a letter favoring postponed action on the question of Texas annexation. Polk was elected, and with him a Democratic Congress.

The leading party measures of Polk's administration were the Mexican war, which the Whigs could not, in a spirit of patriotism, bitterly oppose ; the settlement of the Oregon boundary, in which the Whigs came to the rescue of a Democratic minority, the disappointing tariff act of 1846,

passed in defiance of Democratic campaign promises not to disturb the tariff of 1842; and the historic "Wilmot Proviso," whose introduction marked the beginning of a wide split in the Democratic party.

FREE SOIL DEMOCRATS.

In 1848 the Democrats nominated for President Lewis Cass, of Michigan, on a platform affirming that of 1844, and adding congratulations over the results of the Mexican war; denouncing a tariff, except for revenue; hailing the tariff of 1846 as a substitute for that of 1842.

The Whigs nominated General Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, without a platform, but with a subsequent series of ratification resolutions endorsing the then well-known Whig principles of protection, etc.

And now appeared the new political force foreshadowed by the introduction in Congress of the Wilmot Proviso. The Democratic position on the slavery question had for some time been too ultra and threatening to suit the views of a strong minority of the party. This minority could not brook the doctrine that the Government had no power to regulate slavery in the Territories. This doctrine was put to a test on the floor of the Convention that nominated Cass for President, and the rabid pro-slavery sentiment prevailed. Thereupon the Democrats who favored Government interference with slavery in the Territories, or, in other words, those who opposed the extension of slavery to the Territories, resolved to meet in Convention and nominate a ticket of their own. They so met at Buffalo, in August, 1848, and nominated Martin Van Buren, of New York, for President, and Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. They called themselves "Free Soil Democrats," and they embraced two factions, one locally known as "Barnburners," opposed to the extension of slavery in the Territories, the other simply opposed to further agitation of slavery, and locally known as "Hunkers." They adopted a lengthy platform, seeking free soil for a free people; announcing that Congress had no more authority to make a slave than to make a king; affirming the ordinance of 1787 and the Jeffersonian doctrine that after 1800 no slavery should exist in the Territories; favoring internal improvements, proclaiming the watchword, "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, Free Men."

In the campaign the old Liberty party united with the Free Soil Democrats, while many of the rabid Southern Democrats preferred to trust Taylor, a Southern man, to Cass, a Northern man, on the slavery question. New York was the pivotal State, and as the Liberty party, by dividing the Whigs in 1844, had given it to the Democrats, so now the Free Soil Democrats, by dividing the regular Democrats, gave it to the Whigs, and Taylor was elected.

The question of introducing slavery into the vast Territories acquired by the Mexican conquest, and of protecting it there, and, of course, everywhere, by Government interference, was at its height during Taylor's administration. Calhoun, the recognized pro-slavery leader, pushed the question by proposing to extend the Missouri Compromise line of 1820 clear through to the Pacific. Taylor's position was that California, then ready for statehood, should be admitted without slavery, as her constitution provided, and that the other Territories should be erected without reference to slavery, leaving them to settle that question for themselves when they came to be admitted as States. At this juncture Clay offered his compromise measure of 1850, it being virtually the plan proposed by president Taylor, except that it embraced a more vigorous fugitive slave law. The Whigs and Free Soilers regarded this compromise as weak, and as an unnecessary surrender of free soil principles. The pro-slavery Democrats were but little better pleased with it, for opposite reasons. California came in as a free State September 9, 1850, and on September 15, 1850, slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia. Taylor died July 9, 1850.

After Taylor's death the political situation became complex, and boded disaster to the Whigs, who in their national convention had failed to commit themselves to the doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso, thereby estranging the Liberty party, which it might have readily attracted, and, what was worse, driving out many of their leaders into the ranks of the Free Soil Democrats, who were now more bitter opponents of slavery extension than the Whigs themselves.

A large part of the Whig strength lay in the South. Therefore it was hardly to be expected that the party could escape the slavery maelstrom. Calhoun's failure to force the slave line of 36° 36' through to the Pacific, thus confirming a free and slave section of the Union, led to a hardening of the pro-slavery lines, to the broad denial of the Government's right to interfere with slavery at all, to threats of disunion and to talk of the necessity of setting up a new set of institutions whose object should be the protection of slavery. These discussions drew over the pro-slavery Whigs to the Democrats, but they carried along with them into the Democratic ranks the doctrine that had been broached but voted down in the Democratic National Convention of 1848, to wit, that the people of each Territory should be left free to treat the slavery question as they pleased. Coming from such a source and in such a way, the Democrats could not escape the force of this doctrine before the country. It was the doctrine that afterwards became known as "Popular" or "Squatter Sovereignty," which figured so prominently in the Kansas affair, and which served to draw such men as Douglas, Geary and Reeder outside of

the Democratic lines. The California miners had applied it in their own State. While the doctrine, or its opposite, had forced the Whig party asunder, it was now about to do the same thing for the Democratic party.

DECLINE OF THE WHIG PARTY.

In 1852 the Democrats nominated Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, for the Presidency. Their platform affirmed that of 1848, and added an endorsement of the compromise measures of 1850, emphatic opposition to the interference of Congress with State affairs, adhesion to the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, no monopoly for the few at the expense of the many, and the Union as it is and should be.

The Whigs nominated General Winfield Scott, of Virginia, for President, on a platform favoring tariff, internal improvement, a Government sufficiently strong to make it operative, the compromise measures of 1850. This last plank was also in the Democratic platform, but the Whigs fell into the trap set by the extreme pro-slavery leaders, and foolishly added to the plank the words "including the fugitive slave law." The plank was a bold stroke on the part of the pro-slavery people to commit both parties to the extension of slavery, but the attempt reacted with thrice the effect on the Whig party that it did on the Democrats.

The Free Soil Democrats nominated John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, for President, on a platform denouncing the fugitive slave law, the compromise measures of 1850, and slavery extension.

The result of the election was most disastrous to the Whigs. They carried but four States. But this was by no means their worst blow. They stood appalled at the discovery that their endorsement of the compromise measures of 1850 and of the fugitive slave law had proved to be a logical commitment of the party to further slavery agitation, if not to actual slavery extension. They could not advance except by going directly into the Democratic ranks. They could not retreat except with shame and demoralization. They could not stand still, for the Free Soil Democrats had swept the ground from under their feet. They never recovered from their shock, and, losing their organization, never ran another President. As was piquantly said, the Whig party died of too much compromise, of a "vain attempt to swallow the fugitive slave law."

President Pierce moulded his administration wholly in the interest of the pro-slavery Democrats. This party was now in position to force its construction of the slavery issue, for it had large majorities in both House and Senate. The construction forced was that the compromise measures of 1850 repealed those of 1820, and therefore the slavery question was again open as to all the territory of the United States. The gage of battle was thrown down in the celebrated Kansas-Nebraska contest, which served

to solidify the pro-slavery Democrats and Whigs, to divide the Northern Democrats into two equal factions and to divide the Northern Whigs into two parties, one of which coalesced with the Free Soil Democrats, the other, to soon lose its name and identity entirely, for a time under the title of anti-Nebraska men, and afterwards in that of the modern Republican party.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY.

The Native American idea is almost as old as the country. It cropped out in 1790 in connection with the passage of a naturalization law, and again in 1795, 1798, and again in 1802. The legislation of the latter date was designed to secure to the old Republican party the preponderance of foreign votes in the cities. To correct this, an organized movement was begun in New York as early as 1835, and in 1844 the Native Americans carried the city. The movement spread to other cities, and was signalized by great excitement and riots.

In 1852 it reappeared in politics as a secret organization, known officially as the American party, but popularly as the Know Nothing party, from the reticence of its members. Its cardinal principle was "Americans must rule America." Its rise was rapid, and its existence being at a time when the Whig party was disintegrating, and when much dissatisfaction existed in all political organizations, it was greatly encouraged to exist by its ability to hold the balance of power in many cities and even States. In 1855 it carried no less than nine State elections.

In the national campaign of 1856 it entered the race for the Presidency by nominating Millard Fillmore, of New York, on a platform of distinct Americanism and naturalization only after a residence of twenty-one years, with denunciation of existing parties as sectional. It succeeded in carrying the State of Maryland. In the 34th Congress it had a strong contingent of members, forty-three in all in the House and five in the Senate. In the 35th Congress it had only five members in the House.

In the vicissitude of parties between 1856 and 1860 its titles became merged into that of "Constitutional Union," and in the latter year it placed John Bell, of Tennessee, in nomination for President, who succeeded in securing twelve electoral votes. It did not again appear in a presidential race.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

It is not worth while here to go through the history of the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, with its subsequent bloody contentions for political supremacy on the soil of these Territories. Suffice it to say that all efforts to fasten slavery on these Territories by Government intervention were met by a determined opposition sentiment, which was temporarily crystallized

under the title of anti-Nebraska sentiment. Its exponents became known as anti-Nebraska men. They embraced men of all parties who opposed the pro-slavery methods of making slave States out of the Territories. These anti-Nebraska men controlled the House in the 34th Congress, and participated in one of the stormiest sessions of its history.

It was seen by political leaders of anti-Nebraska sentiment that if the elements which composed such sentiment could be organized a new national party would logically result. The title "Republican" was said to have been suggested by Governor Seward, of New York, in the latter part of 1855 or early part of 1856, as a substitute for anti-Nebraska men, who were as a rule opposed to slavery and slavery extension. The former title would nationalize the latter, and raise a standard around which could rally the old Liberty party, the Free Soil Democrats, the anti-slavery Whigs, and all who doubted the propriety of following further the Democratic party in its now rapid strides toward absolute State rights and slavery extension.

The name "Republican" served the purpose intended, though it was for a time stigmatized as "Black Republican" by its enemies, on account of its sympathy with the colored race.

By June 17, 1856, the title was sufficiently indicative of a national principle, and had served to cohere so large a number of leaders, that it ventured on a National Convention at Philadelphia, at which John C. Fremont, of California, was nominated for President. The platform declared that the Constitution, the rights of States and the union of States shall be preserved; that life, liberty and property shall be preserved by due process of law; that Congress had no right to legislate slavery into a Territory; that the administration had no right to defy the will of the people of the Territories; that the Government should extend aid to a Pacific railroad and to internal improvements.

In this campaign of 1856 the Know Nothing party was first in the field, as we have just seen. It was followed by the Democratic party at Cincinnati, which nominated James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, on a platform affirming preceding ones, and adding an endorsement of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and of the Squatter Sovereignty method of leaving slavery in the Territories to be settled by the people therein.

What was left of the old Whig party met at Baltimore, where it joined with the Know Nothings in denouncing the Democratic and Republican parties as sectional, and in supporting Millard Fillmore for President. This was the last appearance of Whig on the party lists.

The result of the campaign of 1856 was the election of Buchanan, the Democratic nominee, with a Democratic Congress, though the new Republican party had ninety-two members. The popular vote showed the

possibilities of the new party, and the popular vote of the entire country was largely against the Democrats.

The pro-slavery Democrats, though they had Buchanan's administration with them, soon repented of their platform endorsement of Squatter Sovereignty, for they saw that they could not colonize the Territories as rapidly and effectually as the North could. They therefore drifted more and more toward other means of extending slavery, even if the last desperate means of secession had to be resorted to. Their drift bore the administration with it, and the way was illuminated by the Dred Scott Decision, which in effect wiped out the compromises of 1820 and 1850, crushed the principle of Squatter or Popular Sovereignty, opened the Territories, and even States, to slavery, despite their local laws, and nationalized the institution.

This decision extinguished the last hope of Douglas and his now important Democratic following for a settlement of the vexatious and dangerous slavery question on the basis of Popular Sovereignty, and they began to drift away from the regular organization. When the question of admitting Kansas as a State under the famous Lecompton Constitution was before the 35th Congress, 1857-58, the Douglas wing of the Democratic party, under the name of Anti-Lecompton Democrats, voted with the Republicans against the measure.

In the Congressional elections of 1858 the tide of national sentiment ran strongly in favor of the new Republican party, and the number of their members in the House rose to one hundred and nine, or more than any other party, though not a majority of all. The slavery question was still on in all its bitterness, and in 1859 it was intensified by the John Brown affair at Harper's Ferry.

The campaign of 1860 opened with the Democratic Convention at Charleston, S. C., April 23, 1860. It proved to be a battleground for supremacy between the southern or extreme pro-slavery Democrats and the Douglas Democrats. The latter won, so far as the platform went. Many pro-slavery Democrats withdrew, but enough remained to prevent Douglas' nomination. The Convention at length adjourned to meet in Baltimore, June 18th. Here Douglas was nominated for President. But a portion of the Baltimore Convention now seceded and met the seceders from the Charleston Convention, first at Charleston, then at Richmond, and finally at Baltimore, where John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, was nominated for President on a pro-slavery platform.

The Republicans met in National Convention at Chicago, May 16, 1860, and nominated Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for President, on a platform announcing the necessity for a Republican party; denouncing all schemes of disunion and the Kansas policy of the Buchanan administration; de-

claring in favor of protection, a Homestead law, internal improvements, and aid for a Pacific railroad. The American party made its last appearance in the national arena under the name of the Constitutional Union party, at Baltimore, and nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, for President.

The Republican party elected Mr. Lincoln President. This election resulted also in a Republican House and Senate. The pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party regarded this result as a cause for secession of the slave States from the Union. They set up the Southern Confederacy and inaugurated war by firing on Fort Sumter, April 13, 1861. This was the great American Civil War, in the United States, which was to last for over four years, and to end with the extinction of the Confederacy and a restored Union of States.

Pending this war, the Republican party held possession of all branches of the Government. In 1863 the vexatious question of slavery was forever settled by its entire abolition in the United States. The measures of Lincoln's first administration were chiefly those of war and finance. In 1861 a tariff bill was passed in accordance with the Republican doctrine of protection. Though the Democrats of the Northern States coöperated largely with the Republicans in measures looking to the direct suppression of the Confederacy, they still held to their party organization sufficiently to put all strictly party questions to severe test, and as the time for the National election of 1864 drew near they were encouraged to meet in National Convention at Chicago, and nominated General George B. McLellan for President. This Convention was dominated by the reactionary or peace wing of the party, called "Copperheads," by their opponents. The platform announced adhesion to the Union under the Constitution; demanded a cessation of hostilities and a peace Convention, after four years of failure to restore the Union by war; opposed military interference with elections; set forth the objects of the party as a restoration of the Union with the rights of the States unimpaired; denounced war measures in general; expressed sympathy for soldiers and sailors.

The Republican National Convention of 1860, at Baltimore, re-nominated Abraham Lincoln for President on a platform pledging the party to suppression of the Confederacy; to peace on the unconditional surrender of all disunionists in arms; to an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery; extending thanks to soldiers and sailors; approving Lincoln's administration; pledging the national faith to the redemption of the public debt; approving the Monroe Doctrine.

These two conventions were supplemented by one at Cleveland, Ohio, held under the auspices of "Radical Men," a Republican faction opposed to Lincoln on account of his tardiness respecting matters appertaining to slavery. It nominated John C. Fremont for President, but the move-

ment collapsed, and afterwards became a part of the regular Republican party.

The issue of war failure and of peace by compromise presented by the Democrats in 1864 was met squarely by the Republicans, and the result was an overwhelming victory for the latter, both as to the Presidency and the Congress. The war practically ended with Lee's surrender, April 9, 1865. On April 14, President Lincoln was assassinated. He was succeeded by Vice-President Johnson, who was to play toward the Republicans the part of Tyler toward the Whigs, through the trying period of reconstruction of the seceded States. Though baffled at every turn by the President, the Republican majorities in both Houses of Congress were such as to enable the party to carry through most of its terms of reconstruction, and to amend the Constitution so as to secure civil rights and the right of suffrage to American citizens.

The stormy period of reconstruction served to unite in a measure the Northern and Southern wings of the Democratic party. The disturbing question of slavery eliminated, they could once more make common cause against the Republicans, which they did in the campaign of 1868, with Horatio Seymour, of New York, as their candidate for President, and with a platform recognizing the question of secession and slavery as settled; demanding the immediate restoration of the Southern States and the settlement of the question of suffrage by the States themselves; amnesty for all offenses, payment of the public debt in lawful money, where coin is not called for; equal taxation and one currency; economy, and abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau; tariff for revenue with incidental protection; general arraignment of the Republican party; gratitude to Johnson for resisting the aggressions of Congress.

The Republicans met in national convention at Chicago, May 20, 1868, and nominated General U. S. Grant for President. Their platform embodied the following: (1) Congratulation over the success of the reconstruction policy of Congress. (2) Equal suffrage to all loyal men. (3) No repudiation of national promises to pay. (4) Equalization and reduction of taxation. (5) Reduction of interest on public debt and gradual payment of same. (6) Improvement of National credit. (7) Johnson's treachery denounced. (8) Honor to soldiers. (9) Encouragement of immigration. (10) Commendation of all loyal men in the South.

The main issues of the campaign were the reconstruction measures of Congress and equal suffrage, the latter a new-question rising out of the condition of the freedmen. The popular verdict was strongly in favor of the Republicans, both as to President and Congress. Grant's first administration was full of vexations, on account of a new force in the South which, under the various names of "Unreconstructed," "Irreconcilables,"

"Ku-Klux-Klan," etc., rose up in opposition to Federal authority, and especially to the newly formed State governments, which were denounced as "Carpet-Bag Governments." This force applied the doctrine of "a white man's government" with such effect as to terrorize all organized opposition, and eventually to gain its point. But while the administration was thus struggling with ever-recurring vexations, the Supreme Court came to its rescue with a decision that Congress had the power to establish the relations of all the States to the Union. An equally important decision declared the Legal Tender Act of 1862 to be constitutional, thus bringing the "Greenback" into great popularity and laying the foundation of a new but ephemeral party. By July 15, 1870, the last seceded State was back in the Union, and the clouds of the reconstruction period had well-nigh vanished.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

Both the Republican and Democratic parties were now to be shaken up by the question of "amnesty to rebels." Many leaders in both parties thought the time had come when general amnesty should be extended to all who had engaged in the war on the part of the South. The Republicans who thus thought met in convention at Cincinnati, May 1, 1872, and nominated Horace Greeley, of New York, for President, on a platform pledging the party to Union, emancipation, enfranchisement; opposition to the reopening of any question settled by the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution; immediate removal of all political disabilities; local self-government with impartial suffrage; civil service reform; modest Government revenue. But the remarkable part of the platform, considering that Mr. Greeley, a lifelong protectionist, was the nominee of the party, was the tariff plank, which simply relegated the question of the tariff to the congressional districts for discussion.

The Liberal Republican idea gained rapid headway in several States. It split the Republican party in twain in Missouri, and the Democratic party in Ohio. Accretions were so numerous from both parties, and the general amnesty doctrine was so strong with Democrats, that the Liberal Republican Convention felt it could, by early and discreet action, capture the entire Democratic organization.

In this it counted correctly, for when the Democratic Convention met in Baltimore, July 9, 1872, it accepted the platform and nominees of the Liberal Republicans, with the hope of thus widening the schism in the Republican ranks and crushing the party forever.

But not all Democrats sympathized with the Liberal Republican movement. A straight out Democratic Convention was held at Louisville, September 3, 1872, which nominated Charles O'Connor, of New York, for

President, on a platform containing a plea for State-rights, and repudiation of the Baltimore convention as a betrayal of the Democratic party into a false creed and false leadership.

The Republicans met in National Convention in Philadelphia, June 5, 1872, and renominated U. S. Grant for President on a platform whose leading planks favored enforcement of the new constitutional amendments, civil service reform, and maintenance of the public credit.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

Until 1865, what may be designated political temperance depended on the use of parties as they were found to exist in the States. This localized the temperance issue, and subjected it to the whim of opponents. The time had come for the nationalization of the cause. In 1868 the Grand Lodge of Good Templars moved for "the organization of a national political party whose principles should be prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage." This sentiment was closely reflected by the Sixth National Temperance Convention at Cleveland, July 29, 1868. The next year, during a session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars at Oswego, N. Y., a call was made for a Convention to organize a "National Prohibition party."

This Convention met in Chicago, September 1, 1869, with five hundred delegates from twenty States, and launched the new party. The party held its first National Convention at Columbus, Ohio, February 22, 1872, and nominated James Black, of Pennsylvania, for President on a platform declaring that as all existing political parties had proved unwilling to adopt an adequate policy respecting traffic in intoxicating drinks, therefore the Prohibition party pledged itself to maintain the principles of its Declaration and Constitution; that effective State as well as National prohibition is the only means of suppressing traffic in intoxicants; that existing party competition for the liquor vote is a peril to the nation; dissuasion from the use of intoxicants; competency, honesty and sobriety as qualifications for office; no removals from office for political opinions; economy; direct vote for President; sound national currency; labor reform; suffrage without regard to sex; fostering of common schools.

All parties were now ready for the campaign of 1872—a campaign peculiar in every respect. Its burdens were chiefly borne by the Liberal Republicans. The result was their overwhelming defeat. They had not captured the Democratic party, for what they gained from it was far more than offset by desertions to the Republicans. Nor had they widened perceptibly the schism in the Republican ranks. As was wittily said at the time, "fusion has resulted in confusion."

THE GREENBACK PARTY.

In 1873 the country passed through a panic. Cautious financial legislation became necessary. President Grant vetoed a measure increasing the national currency to the extent of \$400,000,000, because it tended to inflation at a time when the country was looking toward the resumption of specie payments. A strenuous effort was made by a strong minority of both parties to pass the bill over the veto. The effort failed, but here we have the germs of the "Greenback party."

The rise of this party was encouraged by the stringency of the times, and by the propensity to hold the dominant party responsible for industrial and financial ills. It at first took form and name as "The Independent party," that being best suited for a grouping of all the elements of discontent. But it could not escape the more suggestive name of "Greenback party," since its object was to relieve financial stringency and business depression by using the credit of the Government in the shape of greenbacks, and insisting on a sufficient issue of them to answer the purposes intended. The greenback was then popular and was ere long to be redeemed in gold.

But while the inception of the party was in 1873, it received its real impetus in the passage of the specie Resumption act of 1875 by the Republicans. The Democratic party, contrary to its traditions, had arrayed itself against the passage of this act, and was therefore in a position to ally itself with the Greenbackers. This alliance was effected in many States, and it proved to be a very strong union in industrial districts, where the thought of unlimited money was a pleasing delusion.

CAMPAIGN OF 1876.

This party was the first to enter the campaign of 1876. It met in National Convention at Indianapolis, May 17, 1876, and nominated Peter Cooper, of New York, for President, on a platform arraigning both Republican and Democratic parties for refusing to foster financial reform and industrial emancipation; demanding repeal of the Specie Resumption act of 1875; insisting upon the United States note (greenback) as a circulating medium and legal tender, and upon the Jeffersonian theory that "bank paper must be suppressed, and the circulation restored to the nation to whom it belongs; declaring that the Government shall legislate for the full development of all legitimate business; opposing further issue of gold bonds; no further sale of bonds with which to purchase silver as a substitute for fractional currency.

This was a most remarkable platform in view of the strenuous opposition of the Democrats to the passage of the original Greenback act, of the traditions of the party in favor of hard money, and of the historic

opposition of Democracy to Government legislation in favor of our industries.

Another party which had already entered the campaign of 1876 was the American National party, which met in mass meeting at Pittsburg, June 9, 1875, and nominated James B. Walker, of Illinois, for President. It favored a Sabbath and prohibition, the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, arbitration, Bible in schools, return to specie payments, direct vote of the people for President, and opposed secret societies. The Prohibition party, under the name of "Prohibition Reform party," met in National Convention at Cleveland, May 17, 1876, and nominated Green C. Smith, of Kentucky, for President, on the usual platform of principles.

The Republican party met in Convention at Cincinnati and nominated Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President. This Convention broke the usual party practice of voting the States as units. It declared in its platform that the United States was a nation, not a league; that Republican work was not done till the Declaration was acknowledged in every State; for protection of all citizens; for redemption of United States notes in coin; for improved civil service; rigid responsibility in office; against sectarian control of schools; for sufficient revenue with protection; against land-grants to corporations; in favor of pensions to soldiers.

The regular Democratic party met in Convention at St. Louis, June 28, 1876, and nominated Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, for President, on a platform of general condemnation of the Republican party and policy; the language as to the existing tariff being that it is "a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretence."

This campaign led to the unfortunate result of a disputed return of electors from three of the Southern States and from Oregon—a result upon which the victory hung. The matter was carried before a special tribunal, called the "Electoral Commission." Its decision was that R. B. Hayes, the Republican nominee for President, had received one hundred and eighty-five electoral votes, and Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic nominee, one hundred and eighty-four votes. A remarkable feature of this contest was that Republicans and Democrats had reversed their ground as to open and strict construction of the Constitution.

The forty-fifth Congress, the first to meet under Hayes' administration, was Democratic in the House and Republican in Senate. Strictly partisan legislation was therefore blocked. This Congress witnessed the introduction of the silver question into politics, in the shape of the Bland bill remonetizing silver and authorizing the coinage of 2,000,000 Bland dollars a month. In the forty-sixth Congress the Republicans made a determined effort to repeal the Bland silver act, but failed.

CAMPAIGN OF 1880.

In the campaign of 1880 the Republicans were first in the field. They met at Chicago, June 5, 1880, and nominated James A. Garfield, of Ohio, for President. The platform recited the achievements of the Republican party from the suppression of the Confederacy to the resumption of gold payments, and extended the usual pledges in favor of protection, pensions, internal improvements, etc.

The Convention of the National Greenback party was held at Chicago, June 9, 1880. It nominated James B. Weaver, of Iowa, for President upon a platform adhering to a large legal tender currency; opposition to refunding of the national debt; favoring abolition of national banks, an unlimited coinage of gold and silver, and a graduated income tax.

The Prohibition Reform party met at Cleveland, June 17, 1880, and nominated Neal Dow, of Maine, for President on the usual platform.

The Democratic party met at Cincinnati, June 22, 1880, and nominated General Winfield S. Hancock, of New York, for President, on a platform pledging the party to Democratic traditions and a tariff for revenue only.

The result of the campaign was the election of Garfield, with a Republican majority in the House and a tie in the Senate. On July 2, 1881, President Garfield was mortally shot, and he was succeeded by Vice-President Arthur. The forty-seventh Congress enacted the important tariff bill of 1883, lowering duties. It also enacted the Civil Service Reform Bill introduced into the Senate by Geo. H. Pendleton, Democrat, of Ohio. The elections of 1882 had proven disastrous to the Republicans, and in the forty-eighth Congress there was a large preponderance of Democrats in the House, but no legislation of political moment was effected. Both parties preferred to stand as nearly still as possible, preparatory to the campaign of 1884.

CAMPAIGN OF 1884.

The Eighth National Convention in the history of the Republican party met at Chicago, June 3, 1884. James G. Blaine, of Maine, was nominated for President, on a platform which commended the party for its achievements; lamented the death of Garfield; endorsed Arthur's administration; favored a tariff for the protection of American industry; denounced Democratic measures in Congress; urged international standard of gold and silver; suggested the regulation of interstate commerce; favored international arbitration; denounced the importation of contract labor; favored civil service reform, liberal pensions, extension of the navy; insisted on a free ballot and full count in Southern States; passed a pledge to secure to all persons full political rights.

The Democrats met at Chicago, July 8, 1884, and nominated Grover Cleveland, of New York, for President, much against the wishes of Tam-

many Hall. The platform announced "the preservation of personal rights, equality of citizens before the law, reserved rights of States, supremacy of Federal Government within Constitutional provisions;" that a change of parties was demanded; that the will of the people was defeated by fraud in 1876; that the Republican party was extravagant, and had not kept its pledges to workingmen and soldiers, and in favor of American manufactures; that the Democratic party pledged itself to reform the existing tariff and internal revenue laws, and denounced the existing tariff; that the Government should secure equal rights to all citizens; that there should be no sumptuary laws; that the party favored Civil Service Reform, separation of Church and State, legislation tending to advance labor, an American policy for restoration of American commerce.

The Prohibition National Convention met in Pittsburg, July 21, 1884, and nominated Ex-Governor John P. St. John, of Kansas, for President, on the usual Prohibition platform.

As a prelude to the National Convention of the Greenback party, a Convention of Anti-monopolists met at Chicago, May 14, 1884, which nominated Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, for President. When the Greenback party met in Chicago, May 28, 1884, it also nominated Butler for President, on a platform demanding the issue of legal tender notes in quantities sufficient to supply actual demands of trade and commerce in accordance with increase of population.

The campaign opened with great personal bitterness, and was conducted with an acerb spirit to the end. Mr. Blaine threw into it all his intense personalism, but the result was his defeat by the narrowest of margins. At the same time the House was carried by the Democrats. At this time there were two wings to the Democratic party, one favoring a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection, the other standing squarely against the protective idea.

The new President-elect, Mr. Cleveland, at first favored the former wing led by Mr. Randall, but he turned, and in his message of 1887 announced his tariff reform, or free trade, sentiments, which became the party doctrine for future campaigns. With their majority in the forty-ninth Congress, the Democrats achieved but little party legislation. In the fiftieth Congress the House still had a Democratic majority, while there was a Republican majority of one in the Senate. The former passed the Mills Tariff Bill by a slender majority. It was defeated in the Senate. Nothing seriously affected the status of the two leading parties during Mr. Cleveland's first term of office.

CAMPAIGN OF 1888.

The Democrats entered the lists first with their National Convention at

St. Louis, at which President Cleveland was renominated by acclamation, on a platform reaffirming that of 1884, and inveighing against the Republican policy of accumulating a surplus in the treasury.

The Republicans met in National Convention at Chicago, June 10, 1888, and nominated Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for President, on a platform strongly favoring the protective idea and accepting the issue of free trade as presented by the Democrats.

The Prohibition party met at Indianapolis, and nominated Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, for President, on a distinctive party platform.

The United Labor party placed R. H. Cowdrey in the field as its candidate for President. The Greenbackers, now figuring faintly in political affairs, united with the Labor Reformers, and nominated Alson J. Streeter for President. The American party nominated James L. Curtis for President. The Equal Rights party nominated Belva A. Lockwood for President.

The campaign was one largely of discussion, the leading issue being that of Tariff *vs.* Free Trade. The result was the election of Harrison, the Republican nominee, together with a Republican House of Representatives. The revolution of 1884 was now reversed. The Harrison administration was signalized by the passage of the McKinley tariff bill of 1890, involving the principle of reciprocity, the Administrative Customs Act and the Sherman Silver Bill changing the actual coinage of silver, as provided for in the Bland Bill, to the purchase of 54,000,000 ounces of silver in a year—the amount of the American product—and the issuing of silver certificates against the bullion deposited.

The Democrats were not daunted by the defeat of Tariff Reform in 1888, but pressed the issue before the country with sufficient success in the elections of 1890 to win a large majority in the fifty-second Congress. This majority proved to be too large, unsophisticated and unwieldy. Such imposing questions as those appertaining to Samoa, the murder of Italians in New Orleans, the Chilian Imbroglia, overshadowed everything narrower. The Congress achieved nothing outside of routine and such few passing things as would contribute to success in the approaching campaign of 1892. The "pop-gun" method of doing away with the Tariff act of 1890 proved unsatisfactory to even its advocates.

But there was one question that would not down in this Congress. That was the free coinage of silver. It bobbed up at every turn to annoy the Democratic majority. The failure of silver producers to realize their expectations under the Sherman act of 1890, the growing desire on the part of the dissatisfied to change industrial and trade conditions in the South and West, had given the silver question a new and decidedly party turn. Democratic State Conventions had almost unanimously declared in

favor of "free and unlimited coinage of silver." This was but an echo of the Greenback doctrine, now on its wane. Mr. Bland, recognized leader of the silver agitation, formulated his "Free Silver Coinage Bill" and urged it with his tremendous ability. The belief that it could fail in a Democratic House was not to be entertained. But what was his surprise to find that the eastern Democrats had turned in with the Republicans, and that the vote on his bill was a tie. Though the Speaker, Mr. Crisp, broke the tie in favor of the bill, it was afterwards defeated by dilatory motions.

In comparison with the fifty-first Congress, the fifty-second passed into history as the "do-nothing Congress." It was frequently driven to protest against itself for filibustering tactics. Owing its existence largely to "The Billion Dollar" extravagance of its predecessor, it exceeded that extravagance by a total of \$44,000,000.

CAMPAIGN OF 1892.

The Republican party held its National Convention at Minneapolis, June 7, 1892, and renominated President Harrison on a platform favoring American Protection, bimetalism with legislative restrictions, free ballot and honest count, extension of foreign commerce, enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine, separations of Church and State, efficient protection to railroad employees, reduced postage and extension of free mail delivery, Civil Service, Nicaragua canal, admissions of Territories as States, the World's Fair, pensions; and opposing Southern outrages, pauper immigration, trusts and intemperance.

The Democrats met at Chicago, June 21, 1892, and renominated Grover Cleveland on a platform pledging the party to the principles of Jefferson, to opposition to the "Force Bill;" denouncing protection as a fraud and unconstitutional; the McKinley act as the "culminating atrocity of class legislation;" reciprocity as a fraud; declaring opposition to trusts; to giving away of public lands to railroads; to the coinage act of 1890; to State banks; to Republican foreign policy; to pauper immigration; to Harrison's administration; favoring Mississippi improvements, Nicaragua canal, popular education, admission of new States, protection of railway employees, abolition of the "sweating system."

The Prohibitionists met in National Convention at Cincinnati, June 30, 1892, and nominated General John Bidwell for President, on an elaborate platform expressive of the party's views.

THE PEOPLE'S OR POPULIST PARTY.

A new party had been for some time in process of quiet growth, formed of those who thought that the Government had not been sufficiently

mindful of the welfare of the industrial classes. It had formulated its doctrines at a meeting at Ocala, Fla., and was sufficiently advanced to take its place in the campaign of 1892. This it did in National Convention at Omaha on July 4, 1892, by the nomination of General James B. Weaver, of Iowa, for President. The party was recruited from both the leading parties, and gave as reasons for its existence those found in the preamble to its platform, to wit:—that corruption dominates the ballot-box, the legislatures, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized, newspapers largely subsidized or muzzled, public opinion silenced, business prostrated, homes mortgaged, labor impoverished, lands concentrated in the hands of capitalists, workmen denied the right of organization, imported pauperized labor beating down wages, the fruits of toil stolen to build up colossal fortunes, the national power to create money appropriated to enrich bondholders, a vast public debt funded into gold-bearing bonds, silver demonetized, the currency abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry.

The preamble further charged both political parties with grievous wrongs and inability to right them, with engaging in sham political battles over tariffs for the sake of plunder, and with proposing to sacrifice homes, lives, and children on the altar of Mammon. The platform which followed contained a belief that a union of the labor forces of the country was necessary to its salvation, that wealth belonged to him who created it, and that the time had come when the Government should own and operate the railroads, telegraphs and telephones. On the question of finance the demand was for a safe, sound and flexible legal tender currency, for free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one, for a graduated income tax, for limitation of State and National revenues, for postal savings banks, for an eight hour law, for civil service regulations.

These plain charges and broad demands sufficed to touch deeply an immense contingent of both parties in the far Western States, and one of the curiosities of the campaign of 1892 was a coalition of Democrats and Populists in many States with a view to securing Democratic electors. The growth of this new party in the Southern States was phenomenal. In more than one of these States it swept away old regimes and installed itself in Governor's chairs and legislatures.

The result of the national campaign of 1892 was a surprise to both the leading parties. There had been but little excitement, and nothing more than a quiet confidence manifested. But it was found that the labor vote had revolted against its employers, and that the Populist strength had proved enormous beyond all calculation, having swept several Repub-

lican States of the Northwest from their political moorings. Ex-President Cleveland was elected, and with him a large majority of Democrats in the fifty-third Congress, the strength of parties being two hundred and twenty-one Democrats, one hundred and twenty-five Republicans, ten Populists. The Senate was also Democratic, the party strength being forty-three Democrats, thirty-seven Republicans, and five Populists.

This was really a greater political revolution than that of 1834 had been. The Democratic party found itself in possession of all branches of the Government for the first time in thirty-two years, and it could apply its principles at will. But though a triumphant, it was to be by no means a happy, party. Its alliances with Populists encouraged the free silver sentiment in its ranks, and out of fusion was to come confusion, as so often happens in party history.

A feeling of discontent rested heavily on the country, and a sense of danger haunted commercial centres. Gold went abroad rapidly. The Treasury reserve became depleted. Exports fell off. Expenditures exceeded receipts. The Secretary of the Treasury intimated the probability of redeeming silver certificates in silver. At once solid dread fell on the banks and capitalists. Credits shrivelled, banks closed, corporations and firms went to the wall, business demoralization became well-nigh universal, mills closed, labor went idle. The period was one of panic, or rather of that awful suspension of faith and credit which is usually worse than panic, because it is less treatable by remedies and of longer duration. It was to rest like an incubus on the entire second administration of Mr. Cleveland.

It was thought that the Sherman Silver Act of 1890 had something to do with the disastrous times. Congress was called in special session, August 7, 1893, and the purchasing clause of the bill was repealed, but not without strenuous opposition by the free silver coinage men. Credit was somewhat fortified, but the industrial panic still prevailed and even assumed more disastrous forms. It was evident that the cause had not been rightly guessed.

Amid this gloom the fifty-third Congress met in regular session, December 4, 1893. Its meeting was rendered more sombre by the fact that a counter political revolution had set in, in 1893, less diffused but more emphatic than that of 1892 had been. Democratic States, like New York, were swept by the Republicans by large majorities. It was evident that the country was in violent reaction. Still the Congress went actively about the work of substituting a new Tariff act for that of 1890. The bill, which became known as the "Wilson Bill," was framed very far along the approaches to free trade, so much so indeed that the Democrats in the Senate forced into it many material amendments so as to make it

secure more revenue. It was passed, but never received the President's signature. It became a law not only without the President's endorsement, but with his expressed disapprobation. The Democrats had now applied to the situation one of their most heroic remedies—had placed the country on a new economic plain. They had even incorporated in the Tariff the Populist doctrine of an income tax. This the Supreme Court, by a majority of one, decided to be unconstitutional.

All the while the Treasury condition was growing worse. The gold reserve could not be preserved, and the deficit was growing daily. In order to meet expenses and preserve the National credit, a resort was had to borrowing. \$50,000,000 bonds were sold to replenish the Treasury. This did not last long, and another, and still a third issue, became necessary, making a total of \$262,000,000 in a little over a year. This use of bonds in order to keep the Treasury in funds was highly exasperating to free silver coinage sentiment in the Democratic party, while the country at large felt great disappointment over the fact that the Wilson tariff was falling so far below the expectations and promises of its projectors in providing revenue sufficient for the needs of Government in time of peace. Added to this, Mr. Cleveland had been unfortunate in his foreign policy, and had antagonized the patriotic spirit of the people. It was hardly surprising, therefore, that the political reaction which began in 1893 should assume fuller proportions in 1894. The large Democratic majority in the House was overturned by an equally large Republican majority in the fifty-fourth Congress. It was therefore to a hostile body that President Cleveland made his plea for financial relief in his message to the fifty-fourth Congress. The House came to his rescue with a provisional tariff bill designed to increase the Custom's revenue sufficiently to meet the needs of the Treasury. But this could not be passed in the Senate, owing to the attitude of parties there, the free silver coinage sentiment holding a balance of power, and being determined to fix a recognition of its principles on all the legislation it could.

CAMPAIGN OF 1896.

The shapings of the campaign of 1896 proved to be most interesting. The free silver coinage sentiment which, as we have seen, the Populists formulated in their platform of 1892, but which had been a prolific source of agitation long before, had well-nigh taken possession of the Democratic party in the Western and Southern States, and had come to the front in the Republican party of the mining States sufficiently to threaten their allegiance. So conspicuous and pervading had the sentiment become that the name "Populist" was almost lost in that of "Free Silverite" as a party cognomen.

While the free silver coinage sentiment was thus affecting both the Republican and Democratic parties in kind, it was not doing so in degree, for its invasion of the Democratic ranks was where they had been strongest, while it penetrated but little into the strong Republican States. The Democrats stood in awe of it, for the reason that they had coquetted with and encouraged it in 1892, and for the additional reason that the administration had directly and bitterly antagonized it by seeking to make all that constituted its opposite a part of administrative policy. The Republicans had less fear of it, for the reason that however rabid the sentiment might become in the States that were most affected by it, the more important principle of protection would be there to modify or thwart it.

The first party to open the campaign was the Prohibition party, which met at Pittsburg, May 27th, and nominated Joshua Levering, of Maryland, for President, on a single plank platform setting forth the principles of the party. This Convention witnessed a bolt led by the free silver coinage men, on account of their failure to secure the insertion of a free silver plank in the platform. The bolters set up a new party and a separate ticket.

The second National Convention was that of the Republican party, which met in St. Louis, Tuesday, June 16, 1896, being the eleventh in the history of the party. Wm. McKinley, of Ohio, was nominated for President; Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey, Vice-President.

The platform declared for ample protective tariff and for the maintenance of the existing gold standard of money. The minor points were endorsement of reciprocity in trade with foreign nations, the reassertion of the Monroe Doctrine, declaration of sympathy for Cuba, educational tests of immigrants, and a recognition of the political rights of women.

The failure of the radical free coinage men to secure a plank in the platform pledging the party to free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 led to a bolt, which portended the loss of several of the States interested in silver mining. The vote on the financial feature of the platform stood 812½ in favor and 110½ against.

The National Convention of the Democratic party met at Chicago, July 7, 1896. The battle between the contentious wings was the fiercest in the history of the party. The sound money men, representing the Eastern States with one or two exceptions, were opposed by the free silver coinage men, representing the Western and Southern States.

At the very start of the Convention the silver men organized by electing Senator Daniel, of Virginia, as Chairman over Senator Hill, of New York, by a vote of 556 silver men to 349 gold men,

The platform was adopted at 629 "ayes" to 303 "noes." It declared for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1. It opposed the issue of interest-bearing bonds in times of peace. It declared that Congress alone had the power to coin and issue money, and demanded that the power to issue notes be taken from National Banks. It was held that tariff duty be levied for the purpose of revenue and without discrimination between class and section. It opposed the importation of foreign pauper labor. It extended sympathy to Cuba, and opposed life tenure in public office, and other declarations of minor importance.

William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, was nominated for President on the fifth ballot, he receiving 528 out of 676 votes. Arthur Sewall, of Maine, was nominated on the fifth ballot for Vice-President.

The National party was organized at Pittsburg, Pa., May 29, 1896, and was formed of those who bolted the Prohibition Convention at that city two days before. There were present over 300 men and women, representing 27 States. They had previously acted with the Prohibition party, but withdrew because that party in its Convention had adopted a platform which ignored every issue of the day except the prohibition of the liquor traffic. They named for President Charles E. Bentley, of Nebraska, and for Vice-President James H. Southgate, of North Carolina.

The second National Convention of the People's or Populist's party met at St. Louis, July 22, 1896. It was composed of 1322 delegates. The Convention nominated for President W. J. Bryan by a vote of 1,042 to 321. For Vice-President they nominated Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia.

Their platform demanded the free and unrestricted issue of gold in the ratio of 16 to 1, declared in favor of graduated income tax, denounced the sale of bonds and the increase of the bond debt, defined their position in reference to the Government ownership of railroads, land monopolies, and other points of minor importance.

The National Silver party met in its first Convention at St. Louis, July 22d, at the same time as the People's party, with which it was closely allied politically.

It supported the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago and the candidates nominated thereon.

The National Democratic party, composed of the bolters from the Chicago Democratic Convention held in July, called a Convention at Indianapolis September 2, 1896. The delegates numbered 882, comprising many who held close relation with President Cleveland and his administration. It was a harmonious gathering, and nominated for President Senator John McAukey Palmer, of Illinois, and for Vice-President General Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky.

The Convention adjourned without the thought that either of its candidates would be elected or even carry a single State, but with the conviction that it had taken the most effective means in its power to defeat the Chicago Democratic candidates, Bryan and Sewall.

In this platform they declared chiefly for the gold standard and commended the policy of President Cleveland.

The result of the National campaign of 1896 was the election of McKinley and Hobart, the Republican candidates.

During the four years of their administration the country made history very fast. Tariff measures and the general prosperity resulting from natural and other causes ran up the Treasury balance to nearly \$500,000,000 towards the close of the term, the greatest in the nation's experience. As a direct result of sympathy with Cuba, the Spanish-American war occurred, resulting in substantial triumph for our army and navy and the freedom of Cuba. This war brought up new questions, new and grave responsibilities at home and abroad, resulting in the purchase of the interest of Spain in the Philippine Islands for \$20,000,000 and the subsequent guerrilla warfare of the insurgents, who refused to acquiesce in the deal with Spain. This gave birth to new questions regarding imperialism, war taxation, and other issues which had to be met in the campaign of 1900. The supremacy of the United States on land and sea placed her in the foremost rank of nations, and gave us an influence in foreign affairs never before possessed by us.

As the administration drew to its close, the partition of China among the great powers, and the protection of our ministers and foreign missionaries from massacre by the hostile Chinese, bid fair to grow into quite an issue among the great political parties for and against foreign colonics and imperialism.

CAMPAIGN OF 1900.


In the presidential campaign of 1900 the Populists were first to hold their Convention at Sioux Falls, S. D., May 9th, and nominated William J. Bryan for President and Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, for Vice-President. The advanced wing of the Populist, called for their radical views "Middle-of-the-Roaders," dissatisfied with the spirit of the conservatives in nominating Bryan, a Democrat, called a convention in Cincinnati, on the same date, at which Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania, was named for President, and Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, was nominated for Vice-President. Following these came the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 19th, at which William McKinley, of Ohio, and Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, were unanimously selected as standard-bearers of the party. The platform declared redemption of all promises made by the party; pointed to the successful issue of the Spanish-American

War, and to the widespread prosperity of the country as evidences of the capable and wise administration of President McKinley, and promised such self-government to the Filipinos, after suppression of the insurrection, as the capacity of the natives should justify.

The National Democratic party met in convention at Kansas City on the nation's birthday, July 4th, where, after a declaration of principles, William J. Bryan was nominated for President by acclamation, and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, was selected as the vice-presidential candidate. There was considerable opposition manifested in the committee meetings over the question of reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896. Nearly all the delegates had been instructed to vote for Bryan, so that no other candidate was a possibility, and occupying such a dominant position, Bryan insisted upon a reiteration of the 16 to 1 plank. A considerable defection had taken place in the Democratic party on the silver question in 1896, going so far as the nomination of an independent candidate committed to the gold standard. A large majority of those who left the party in that year sincerely desired to return to their former allegiance, feeling that the money standard was now settled beyond the power of Democrats to change in four years, and offered to do so upon the single condition that the platform of 1900 omitted repetition of the 16 to 1 plank previously adopted. This small concession nearly all the party leaders were willing to make, and a large majority thought it best to do so even as a politic measure, but Bryan stoutly persisted that while he would be content with a simple reaffirmation of all the other planks of the Chicago platform, the full text of the 16 to 1 declaration must be repeated and made a distinct feature of the new declaration of party principles. This arbitrary and seemingly inconsistent act of coercion, opposed as it was, too, by the strongest leaders in the party, and by the most faithful adherents of bi-metalism, at the ratio of 16 to 1, created no little friction, which was somewhat relieved by the insertion of a clause in the platform declaring Imperialism to be the paramount issue in the campaign. The party thus went before the country with a bold announcement of purpose and a severe arraignment of the McKinley administration, opposed the war policy of the Republicans, the career of conquest in the Philippines, the discrimination against Porto Rico trade, opposition to trusts, favored monetary reform, independence of Cuba, and the abolition of war taxes.

The gold Democrats dissented from the platform declaration respecting remonetization of silver, but they made no nomination. Similarly, a large number of Republicans who opposed the Philippine war were tempted to make an independent nomination as an expression of their distrust of McKinley's policy of territorial expansion, but refrained from doing so, content to join, generally, with the Democrats in what they declared was a fight against Imperialism and to save the Republic.





This book should be returned to
the Library on or before the last date
stamped below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurred
by retaining it beyond the specified
time.

Please return promptly.

3 2044 090 119 199